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THE TIMES

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Cotton wool clouds over Brighton: Ronald Butt, p18

Tory leaders angered as Mr Heath backs pay guidelines

Ir Edward Heath openly praised ie Prime Minister's pay policy last ight, to the anger of his party's aders. Speaking on ITN, he said iat the people agreed that 5 per cent rises were as much as the country could afford. Earlier, at the Tory Party conference in Brighton, he said that Britain faces decline into a "quaint little island flooded with tourists".

Howe rebuff for former leader

m Fred Emery
tical Editor
ghton

Ir Edward Heath last night nly commended the Prime ister's 5 per cent pay policy said that the people agreed the Government that that as much as the country ld afford.

he former Prime Minister, m interview on ITN's News en, acknowledged a sugges- that he was contradicting Margaret Thatcher's wish a return to free wage bar- ing. His insistence that he t state his own view, based his experience, angered the y leaders at Brighton for the servatives' annual confer- e.

hey resented his bringing into the open his fundamen- policy disagreement, which had kept veiled in his im- sioned speech to the ference earlier in the day. sour view was heard that James Callaghan was wel- te to Mr Heath's embrace.

ater, in a BBC television rview, Mr Heath collided d on with Mrs Thatcher. He l: "Free collective bargain- produces massive inflation", sked whether the present servative leadershi pare re- ting his mistage from the 970 years, when he had sed pay policy, he wered: "Yes. Why should I on making the same mis- e?" But he pleaded with umentators to look at the real s rather than at his dis- ement with the leadership.

Ir Heath's conference ech had been only politely lauded, and the conference erved its first standing tion for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the shadow Chancellor of Exchequer. Sir Geoffrey lambasted and lampooned Government's economic cy, and his rebuff for Mr th over pay was explicit.

A formal or regulated in- es policy turns out in the to be the wrong way of ng about it", he said.

Mr Heath was more con- ned to urge on the confer- ce his view of the peril fac- the nation. He wanted to m his party and the country ay from the "simple, single ution" and to awaken people.

Mrs Thatcher's leadership rently had not, to the ming threat of the absolute nomic decline of Britain into quaint little island flooded h tourists".

When Mr Heath got to the evision interviews he sug- gested that both parties should agree on common policies for defeating inflation, as they used to agree on such things as defence.

The Tories would still fight Labour in any election called on the inflation issue, Mr Heath said, but "if the Prime Minister says 'I am going to the country because I believe we cannot have another roaring inflation, or another free for all', I would say 'I agree with that'. We cannot have another free for all."

He added that he would want to win such an election yet "take the same view: both major parties have been confronted; both major parties recognize the national interest has to come first".

Had the Prime Minister been right to set the 5 per cent wage guideline?

Mr Heath replied: "I am sure the Prime Minister is right to say that this is the best judgment we can make about what th country can stand. I believe the British people think this as well. They have a deep-seated fear of another wage explosion: a deep-seated fear of another inflation such as we had two years ago. They have a deep-seated fear that our parliamentary democracy—the Government, the Cabinet and MPs—are going to be overruled again by section. . . ."

The conference had applauded when Mr Heath and Mrs Thatcher shook hands on the platform. But that was before Mr Heath spoke.

He was given an effectionate welcome but he did not carry the conference with his warnings. In what seemed a clear criticism on Mrs Thatcher's remark on television the night before, that the pay policy was broken, Mr Heath insisted that if the Government's pay policy had broken down "there is nothing here for gloating, nothing for joy. We should grieve for our country".

Mr Heath's message was that economic expansion was the only way forward for the Western world, not endless cutting back.

"Every economic means" had to be used to that end, and the party had to be wary of indulging in dogmatism, as he put it, over monetary as well as incomes policy. Britain had an enormous public sector so the Government had to be involved in investment as well as in pay policy.

Those remarks could be taken only as rebukes to the thinking of Sir Keith Joseph, whom Mrs Thatcher so admires.

"The private sector cannot be entirely dissociated from what happens in the public sector for which the Government are responsible". Mr Heath said. "If we learn from experience, surely let us learn that.

Sir Geoffrey, speaking with a confidence that buoyed up the conference, gave a hard line monetarist response. In direct contradiction of what Mr Heath was to say later, he said: "If this Government's economic policies cannot command the allegiance of their own followers how can they expect to inspire the faith of the nation?"

He promised that the Conservatives would not be content with the present level of inflation. "We shall introduce and carry through a programme for squeezing inflation out of the system.

"The rate of growth of the money supply the real size of government borrowing; the state's share of the nation's resources: We shall set limits for them all. Every one of them must be reduced. We shall apply those limits with firm and unshakable resolve."

Conference reports, page 6
Leading article, page 14

OTHER PAY NEWS

■ Engineering union leaders meet today to decide claims expected further to challenge government policy with a demand for free bargaining about a £20 increase 2

■ Mr John Grant, Under-Secretary for Employment, called on workers to show common sense and good will on pay rises to counter the "collective hypocrisy" of recent weeks 2

■ Electricians working on Motor Show stands have joined fitters staging half-day strikes to back demands for overtime pay. The exhibition opens in eight days 27

Jeers for Mr Davies over policy on sanctions

From Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter
Brighton

Conservative Party leaders were given a rough passage over Rhodesian sanctions at their conference yesterday in a debate that they will quickly want to forget.

The division between the platform and the floor was only emphasized by jeers and an open rebellion against expressing approval for the winding-up speech by Mr John Davies, spokesman on foreign affairs.

Mr Davies's speech fell far short of placating demands that the Tories should vote against the renewal of the sanctions order when it is debated in Parliament next month.

Mr Davies looked pale when he spoke and it was explained later that he had been unwell but had expressed a desire to take part in the debate.

Last night it was stated that Mr Davies had been having medical treatment for some weeks and was returning to London immediately for further consultations. It is understood that he is suffering from migraine.

Last night Mr Julian Amery, a stalwart of the Rhodesian lobby, decided to table an amendment to a debate on overseas affairs to be held today. The amendment calls on the party to oppose the renewal of sanctions against Rhodesia "in view of the vital importance of central and South African minerals and the Cape route to the economies of the free world".

Mr Davies, in his speech, faceda flow of interruptions as he failed to convey convincingly the Shadow Cabinet's reasons for not opposing the sanctions order. "Voting against sanctions will put us in a lobby in whilh unfortunately we shall be in a minority", he said, to be greeted by a bellow from the floor: "Well be in a minority".

Shadow ministers said later that they would not vote against the Government because such action might be taken as a commitment if they took office and United Nations obligations were involved. Unilateral abandonment of sanctions might lead to difficulties in relations with other countries, particularly Britain's European partners.



Mr Davies

Some of Mr Davies's colleagues were disturbed by his suggestion that a Conservative government would not deal with a Rhodesian regime under the leadership of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the joint leader of the Patriotic Front. Realists inside the party know that they may have to

Mr Davies told the conference that when he met Mr Nkomo in Lusaka he had told him: "Do you ever, in your wildest dreams, believe that a Conservative government will accept a regime that has fought its way through bloodshed and horror to dominance in Rhodesia? You are mad if you do."

Many Conservatives thought that was tantamount to saying that a Conservative government would never deal with a Nkomo regime and "never" is a word that politicians should use sparingly, if at all.

Although party leaders may have to run the gauntlet today of further protests against the official line, they anticipated the events of yesterday by refusing to accept several amendments to the officially backed motion, which ignored the issue. It stated: "This conference condemns the failure of the socialist Government to use the opportunity presented by the Salisbury agreement of March 3, 1978, to establish a democratic government in Rhodesia and calls on it to cease giving support to those who use terrorist tactics for despotic ends and to start working constructively with all those parties prepared to cooperate in the creation of a democratic and multiracial Zimbabwe".

Virtually every speaker who came to the rostrum said sanctions should be dropped. There were constant calls from the floor for Mr Amery to be called, but he was not. Mr Amery complained privately at the chairman's decision not to call him, particularly as he is a Brighton MP.

Mr Davies, in his opening remarks, said the Government's policy on the internal settlement amounted to a vendetta against Rhodesia.

It seemed that the Government was reconciled to the thought that the marvellous country might find its future in a state of devastation and permanent tribal war and it seemed to have conspired to that end.



The chieftain's golden goblet and golden bracelet held out by an archaeologist at the Vaihingen site. In her left hand she holds the remains of a bronze lion, which decorated an Ionic Greek kettle.

Germans find golden treasure in Celtic grave

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 11

After digging for weeks in strict secrecy, Stuttgart archaeologists have revealed one of the most important finds here in recent times: the exceptionally richly equipped and completely untouched grave of a sixth-century BC Celtic chieftain.

The huge grave, found in a field outside Vaihingen, near Ludwigsburg, contained a wealth of treasures including the chieftain's four-wheeled ceremonial chariot, gold, jewelry, a beautifully decorated couch, bronze plates, weapons and fabrics.

Housed in a round barrow of 60 yards diameter, the grave was specially constructed out of layers of wood planks alternating with layers of stone to foil would-be grave robbers. But probably the main reason why it remained untouched, the diggers believe, is that the ceiling caved in some 20 years after the burial.

The Baden-Württemberg Office for Monuments took strict precautions to ensuret that what had lain undiscovered for 2,500 years would not bet rifled at the last moment. The excavations were kept secret and the site was guarded round the clock until the treasures were safely under lock and key in the Stuttgart Land museum.

News of the discovery of the first intact chieftain's grave in Germany spread through the archaeological world like wildfire and scholars hastened to Stuttgart to see the dig.

Professor Otto Kleemann, Professor of Prehistory at Bonn University, described the find as "wonderful, something quite unique". But he thought that the Stuttgart archaeologists' claim that it was the "find of the century" was somewhat exaggerated.

Frau Adelheid Linden, curator at the Monuments Office said they had been led to the barrow by an amateur archaeologist who had been intrigued by the unusually-shaped mound in the ploughed field and by the presence in the area of a large number of stones. Digging began around the end of July and the treasures were discovered about three weeks ago.

Inside what had been the wooden inner chamber of the grave, some five yards by five, they fodund the skeleton of the chieftain lying on a wheeled couch supported by human figures. He wore a gold neckband, gold rings, two gold brooches in the form of snakes and a kind of gold stomacher. His leather shoes and quiver, containing gold and iron-tipped arrows, were also decorated with gold.

By the couch lay a leather riding whip, a gold goblet and a bronze vessel decorated with the figures of lions. Remnants of plain patterned woven material indicated that the grave had been hung with fabrics.

But the most striking object was the chieftain's wood and iron chariot, complete with chains, harness and yoke for the horses. In it was a kind of dinner service of 14 bronze plates.

Professor Kleemann said the grave and many of the objects were very similar to those of the Etruscans, with whom prominent Celts of the day had trade and cultural contacts.

Professor Kleemann estimated it would take about five years to evaluate all the material

Dr Owen on first visit by West to Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford
Windhoek, Oct 11

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit Windhoek, the capital of Namibia (South-West Africa), before flying on to the five-power meeting with South Africa in Pretoria next week, it was announced today.

Dr Owen, who will fly direct from London to Windhoek in an RAF jet, will be accompanied by Mr Donald Jamieson, the Canadian Minister of External Affairs.

They will be the first Western government ministers ever to visit Namibia whose status has been in dispute for 32 years. They are due to arrive in Windhoek on Saturday and will fly to Pretoria the following day. The talks between South Africa and the five Western powers will take place on Monday and Tuesday.

During their stay in Windhoek Dr Owen and Mr Jamieson will have talks with the four main political organizations in the territory: the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo), the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the Namibia National Front (NNF), and Aktur. They will also see representatives of the main churches which wield considerable influence among the predominantly black population.

Dr Owen's visi to Namibia will essentially be a fact-finding one. He will want to hear the reaction of the local political and religious leaders to the Namibian independence plan drawn up by Dr Kur Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, and to South Africa's decision to go ahead with elections in the territory in December without United Nations involvement.

In addition to Dr Owen and Mr Jamieson, the talks in Pretoria will be attended by Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and M Olivier Stirn, the French Secretary of State for Foreign Afairs.

Church clash looms, page 8

TUC chiefs offer talks aimed at new economic 'understanding'

Paul Routledge
hour Editor

Union leaders threw a tenta- e lifeline to the Government sterday to alleviate its growg troubles over incomes olicy. The TUC economic committee voted unanimously to en "exploratory talks" on a w understanding with minis- rs on counter-inflation.

What the unions mean by ch a deal is not clear, but r Len Murray, TUC general cretary, suggested that it ight involve guidelines to gotiators to be borne in mind ring wage bargaining. That uld imitate the original cial contract of 1974-75, which t unions on their best haviour but failed when the mers ignored its provisions.

The starting point for the lks with ministers is the UC conference decision reject- g government intervention in y bargaining, allied with the mily-agreed political programme, *Into the Eighties*. That, by contrast, recognizes the need for a "broad understanding" each year between the unions and the Cabinet on the right level of wage increases.

There was a move at the economic committee meeting yesterday to explain that the TUC initiative, which is chiefly directed at reducing price inflation, is not interpreted as policy shift towards acceptance of or acquiesence in the Government's 5 per cent incomes policy. That was not pushed to a vote, after militant opponents of wage restraint accepted an assurance that that was not the intention behind the approach to ministers.

Nevertheless, Mr Murray did afterwards concede that wages, as one of the factors affecting prices, would figure in the forthcoming talks. "Ministers clearly understand that we are not looking for any other norm. We are not in the game of norms at all. But both sides are very clear about the need to combat inflation, to reduce unemployment and to maintain the rise in living standards."

The central issue facing the unions and the nation was "how we keep prices down". In that he concurred with the Prime Minister's objective of keeping *inflation down to single figures throughout 1979.* "This means we want to look at all the factors affecting prices, including pay", Mr Murray said.

He said he thought the talks with ministers would be difficult and delivate. Both parties would have to accept new ideas on their merits. The inference being drawn last night was that the Government would have to move away from its unyielding insistence on a centrally determined wage rise limit backed by sanctions against defaulting companies.

Continued on page 2, col 3

London enjoys warmest October day for 19 years

Britain enjoyed Indian summer weather yesterday, the temperature in central London reaching 25°C (77°F), making it the warmest October day in the capital since 1959.

Manchester, not noted for its autumn sunshine, enjoyed temperatures of up to 22°C (72°F), making it the warmest October day there for seven years.

Some areas of the North, however, including Blackpool and Fleetwood, had thundery showers and parts of eastern Scotland, including Edinburgh, were shrouded in fog earlier in the day.

The temperature in London at 10 am yesterday was 20°C (68°F), warmer than Rome, Madrid, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam.

The London Weather Centre said the average temperature for October during the past 30 years, was 17°C (63°F), although on October 3, 1959, it reached 26°C (79°F) in London.

The warm spell has been created by a southerly airstream, which will keep temperatures up until at least Saturday.

Photograph, page 4

Deputation fails to stop cull of Orkney seals

By a Staff Reporter

The cull of 5,000 seals in Orkney is to go ahead in spite of a deputation from the RSPCA which met Mr Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, yesterday. Mr Millan considered that the society had produced no new evidence to warrant his intervention and it was emphasized later that he was not prepared to accept confrontation by the Greenpeace group.

Mr Millan said that that would allow lives to be endangered. Real damage was being done by the people engaged in the confrontation with the Norwegian hunters.

Earlier yesterday the Scottish Office in Edinburgh said this unnecessary suffering was being caused to seal pups by the conservationists as adult seals were being disturbed and abandoning their pups.

Mr Millan said the pups were being left stranded, and would have to be put down humanely. Dan van der Vat writes from Kirkwall: The seals survived another day yesterday as the Norwegian marksmen played follow-my-leader with the conservationists, and government killing to begin.

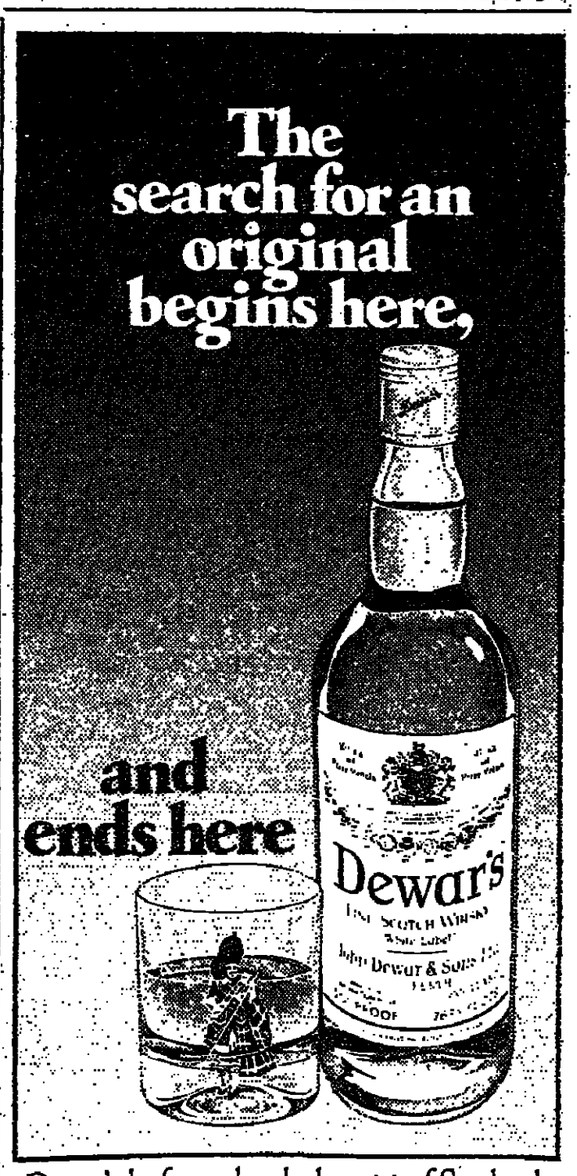
officials failed to order the Plan to halve seal population,

Page 2

Father for trial on siege charge

Walter Proctor, aged 34, a carpenter formerly of Epirus Road, Fulham, was committed on bail for trial at Inner London Crown court by Horseferry Road magistrates yesterday on a charge of having threatened to kill his sons, Robert, aged 11, John, 10, and Wayne, four, in a siege at his home on June 24.

He is also charged with having assaulted his wife, Margaret, having two knives as offensive weapons and being armed with the knives with intent to commit assault.



Dewar's the first to bottle the spirit of Scotland

Belgium faces crisis after Premier quits

elgium has been plunged into a constitution crisis by the resignation of Mr eo Tindemans, the Prime Minister, nd his coalition Government. The lways fragile links between the ountry's Dutch-speaking Flemings and rench-speaking Walloons are again at isk. Constitutional objections to some spects of the coalition's ambitious evolution reforms were raised by members of Mr Tindemans's own Social Christian Party. The reforms would ave turned Belgium into a fully edged federal state. The Prime Minister's resignation is seen as an ittempt to force elections

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Oil doubts hit dollar

A statement on German television by Mr James Schlesinger, the American Energy Secretary, that the United States would not achieve its 1985 oil import target, sparked a heavy fall in the dollar. It recorded a new low against the German mark

Page 27

Societies at risk

Letters have been sent to all building societies by their own watchdog body and by the leading accountancy body insisting on a tightening of financial controls and reminding directors and auditors of their obligations. There are fears that the resultant greatly-increased audit fees and internal costs will put the smaller societies in jeopardy

Page 27

Dismissed fight lost

Mr C. Gordon Tether, who wrote the Lombard column in the Financial Times for 21 years, has lost his claim for a declaration of unfair dismissal. After a hearing that covered a record 45 days, an industrial tribunal unanimously dismissed his claim for reinstatement. He said later that he was discussing with his lawyers the possibility of an appeal

Page 2

No secrets Bill

The Cabinet's future legislation committee will soon decide not to proceed with a new official information Bill to replace section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, in the next session of parliament. Instead, preparation of consultative documents based on foreign practice will be authorized

Page 4

Invitation by Peking

Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, had talks with ministers and Whitehall ofifcials yesterday. At a tea-party in No 10 Downing Street he invited Mr Callaghan to visit China. The Prime Minister asured Mr Huang that a visit to Britain by Chairman Hua Kua-feng would be welcome at any time

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Cereal harvest: The harvest of the main cereals will be higher by 700,000 tonnes than expected, the Ministry of Agriculture, reported 3

Dublin: The republic is expected to ratify the EEC convention on cooperation against terrorism 4

Washington: American officials to play full part in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on peace treaty which open today 10

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Sport, pages 11 and 12
Football: FA chairman charged with bringing game into disrepute: Cricket: Boycott's future to be decided today
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Irving Wardle on Peter Brooks' *Antony and Cleopatra* (Royal Shakespeare); John Russell Taylor on the Ben Nicholson exhibition (Waddington and Tooth) and other art
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Stock markets: Equities had a lifeless session with the FT Ordinary share index losing 5.1 to 504.2. Gilt-edged securities fell back
Business features: Ron Marshman on the *future of Britain's tin mining industry*; David Blake on the case for and against Britain's membership of the European Monetary System
Business Diary: The wards of exporting to Venus

Engineering workers' demand for free bargaining on £20 claim a further challenge to 5% policy

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent.

A further challenge to the Government's 5 per cent pay strategy will be made today when leaders of the 1,250,000 engineering workers meet in York to decide on a wage claim. They will be demanding from the employers an increase of £20 a week in the minimum rate for skilled workers, increases in proportion for other grades, and a substantial reduction in the 40-hour week.

The national executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is expected to make clear to the Engineering Employers' Federation, which represents about six thousand businesses, that it will finalise that negotiations take place on a "free bargaining" basis.

The confederation executive, comprising national leaders of 19 unions, has a clear mandate from its annual policymaking conference and from powerful constituent unions such as the transport and general workers and the engineering workers', for that kind of offer.

Its aim is to increase the basic skilled rate from £60 to £80 in April, when the national agreement expires, and to secure a reduction in working hours, improved holidays and other benefits.

It appears that the unions will insist more strongly on the hours issue than in the past, since it is seen by the main unions as a positive way of reducing unemployment. The employers' federation will certainly regard that as more worrying than the basic pay demands. Reduced hours they maintain would lead to a huge increase in the industry's costs and undermine its competitiveness.

Negotiations in the industry's complicated system take place on two tiers. The confederation negotiates nationally on basic rates and conditions of employment. But these national agreements, normally concluded on an annual basis, set only the minimum levels. Agreements then made with individual employers at company and plant level determine the size of pay packers.

Most engineering workers are thus paid far more than the basic rates. A £20 increase in the skilled rate would not necessarily mean £20 "new money" in each worker's pay packet, even though the basic rate is used throughout the industry as the bench mark for calculating bonus schemes, holiday payments, overtime rates, and other elements.

Difficulties arising from successive phases of income strategy already bedevil the forthcoming negotiations.

The present national agreement, made under Phase Three, had two stages. The first instalment, paid in April, raised the skilled basic rate from £42 to £57, and the lowest skilled rate from £32.60 to £43. The second stage, which took effect at the beginning of this month, raised the skilled rate to £60 and the unskilled rate to £45.

Plant bargaining has resulted in many different agreements with different terminal dates in individual businesses. The Department of Employment has ruled that such agreements concluded since August 1 must be offset against the 5 per cent limit of Phase Four. The employers estimate that perhaps two thirds of their members businesses face this "overlapping".

The unions, however, claim that plant-level agreements represent the outstanding entitlement under the 10 per cent ceiling of Phase Three, and that the national settlement was designed to leave room for plant bargaining on "new money" in the wage packets.

The department is adamant that any increase paid after August 1 must be part of the 5 per cent policy. As a result, many engineering businesses will have only perhaps 2 or 3 per cent left to offer workers this year.

That situation has already led to a walk-out by a thousand engineering workers at the Renault factory in Coventry.

Even before the national negotiations begin in earnest, the unions are likely to urge the employers to join them in a new approach to the Government to clear up the confusion over the operation of the two levels of agreements.

Complicated issue that has generated more heat than light

Plan to halve the Orkney grey seal population

From Dan van der Vat
Kirkwall

The government plan to halve the grey seal population of the Orkney Islands by a series of six culls before 1983 has become a complicated issue that has generated more heat than light.

The argument of the Scottish Office is that the doubling of the seal population in little more than a decade is an added threat to the seriously depleted fish stocks in this part of the North Atlantic.

Estimates of fish consumption by seals vary between 50,000 and 100,000 tons a year. Fishermen take 10 to 20 times as much ashore in Britain, to say nothing of Soviet and other "vacuum cleaner" fishing boats which have been sweeping up large quantities of fish and landing them in other countries.

This is just one of many areas in which precise information is lacking. The size of the seal population is not known exactly, nor, therefore, is its true consumption of fish. While sea-fishermen tend to favour culling, at least on a more modest scale than the present plan, inshore fishermen tend to oppose it, because seals eat squid, and squid eat lobster. More seals mean more lobster.

Greenpeace, the environmental protection group that is leading the campaign against the government's cull, does not oppose culls on principle. It opposes the scale of the government plan on the ground that the scientific justification for such a large cull is lacking.

The group wants a moritorium of one year to allow time for more information to be gathered. It recognizes that the local tradition of culling fewer seals each year was and is justifiable because it was limited: control rather than destruction.

The Greenpeace operation is also on a remarkably large scale. Officials calculate its cost at £5,000, an estimate that in the circumstances can be described as modest. The vessel now shadowing the Norwegian trawler Kvitungen, which carries the sharpshooters, is itself a converted trawler, formerly the Sir William Harvey of Aberdeen, which had been a Department of Agriculture and Fisheries research boat.

Now it is painted green, with a rainbow motif and the word "Greenpeace" in white on each side. It was bought in January for £40,000 from funds provided by the Dutch section of the World Wildlife Fund. That body and the RSPCA are among the protest sponsors.

The Kvitungen is painted a tomato-ketchup red, with a white superstructure, and is slightly smaller. Both boats have a top speed of about 12 knots, so the Norwegians will find it difficult to "lose" the protesters.

The cull contract is worth about £20,000, plus whatever can be earned by selling the skins for the manufacture of furry gewgaws, and the carcasses for pet food. These are important extras, because the cullers are to kill 900 breeding females and 4,000 pups with their .22 rifles.

The culling of seals is an emotional issue which arouses powerful passions, as I recall from the days of culls around the Farne Islands off Northumberland in the early 1960s which were rather more modest but equally controversial affairs.

Amid all the high feeling, it is important to remember some facts. The species is obviously in no danger of dying out (on the contrary, there has been a population explosion, which has not been scientifically explained). Humans do not eat them. They are pretty, almost cuddly in appearance although the pleasure of the eye is almost offset by the assault of their odour.

The pups with their white fur look like golden labradors with huge, soppy brown eyes, but no visible ears or legs. They moan and shriek engagingly, answered by barks from their mothers. Whether or not shooting them and skinning them is justifiable, it is easy to understand why so many people abhor culling. But, as a colleague remarked, would there be such a fuss if somebody hired a ream of riflemen to cut down the adder population?

A rose, not quite, by any other label

By Alan Hamilton

Rupert Brooke had to
without the benefits of mod
scientific research when
wrote:

Unkempt about those hed
blow

An English unofficial rose.

Had he been describing
Old Vicarage at Grantches
today, he would have be
able to say that the sweet w
briar growing before his g
did not conform to Brit
Standard 3936 (Nursery Sto
part 2; Roses).

Having dealt successfu
with parachutes and fam
planning requisites, the I
tish Standards Institution l
now laid down minimum sta
ards for the most English
all flora: it has acted at
request of the rose breedi
industry, which is concerned
imports of "sub-standar
plants from Eastern Europe.

The new guidelines
being released to rose grow
immediately, so that they c
lable their plants in time
the busiest rose buying seas
British gardeners buy m
than 28 million rose pla
each year.

It is the second time t
bureaucracy has attempted
define the English rose. Brit
Standards were first laid do
in 1966, but the new guidelir
are much tougher, and spec
such details as whether t
plants are British-grown, t
size of the bushes, diameter
the stems, and the distance
the bud from th eroot.

The Royal National Ro
Society said yesterday that i
new standards were unlikely
affect the many establish
rose breeders of good repu
whose products were alrea
above reproach, but it mig
affect "bucket shop traders
on market stalls and el
where, who sold the b
breeders' rejects and plants i
ported from eastern Europe.

The trade says it is m
attemptint to stamp out th
sale of second-quality or im
ported roses, but is simply gu
ing the buyer a guide to th
best, those being labelled "Br
tish Standard". One ros
grower said yesterday tah
e en the most respected ris
breeders could expect only tw
thirds of their crops to be of
first quality.

Many eminent rose breeders
took part in drawing up the
new standards, but eh BSI
admits that the outcome is
something of a compromise;
many leading breeders would
hav eliked the standards to be
higher.

The BSI says taht the rules
on the plants' dimensions are
particularly important, being
based on the minimum sat-
isfactory dimensions for root-
stocks, roots and plants com-
monly usedin Britain: *Rosa*
canina, multiflora, robiginosa,
rugosa and laxa. Each plant
meeting the British Standard
will hae to be labelled either
with the name of the rose or
the colour of its bloom,
whethe rit is a climber, bush,
dwarf or other variety, and
whether it was grown in
Britain.

Henry VI might have been
glad of the new standards
when he was forced to com-
plain: "Hath not thy rose a
canker, Somerset?" But Doro-
thy Parker never had any
trouble:

Why is it no one ever sent
me yet
One perfect limousine, do
you suppose?
Ah no, its' always just my
luck to get
One perfect rose.

'Quarantine' for refugee Vietnamese

By David Nicholson-Lord

The 346 Vietnamese refugees arriving in Britain this weekend will be confined to their temporary hostel in west London, a former army barracks, until comprehensive health screening has been done, it was disclosed yesterday. However, any health risk from possible contagious diseases is though unlikely.

The refugees, the biggest single influx to Britain from South-east Asia, will be arriving at Stansted airport at 8 am on Sunday, after a 22-hour flight from Taiwan. Two aircraft chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration are due to leave Zurich today to fetch them.

They will be met at the airport by staff from the British Council for Aid to Refugees, including seven interpreters, and issued with temporary immigration documents allowing them to stay in Britain for 12 months initaaly The Vietnamese will then be taken in coaches to the Kensington Students' Centre, where they ar expected to stay for at least two months.

Two of the 155 children among them have measles and have been put into isolation on board the rescue vessel, the Glasgow-registered Well Park. One woman is reported to be seven months' pregnant.

They may be sent immediately to hospital. The airport health authorities' task will be helped by the fact that there at least two English-speaking doctors and one pharmacist among the refugees.

A difficulty will arise over vaccinations. Most of them are likely to have been vaccinated against malaria, tuberculosis and smallpox; vaccination against typhoid is considered less likely.

The council yesterday received many offers to adopt the Vietnamese children, but emphasizes that they will want to remain in family groups. It has appealed for volunteer interpreters, English language teachers and nurses with tropical medicine experience, as well as others, to start the administrative centre being set up at the centre.

Journalist loses dismissal battle

By Robin Young

Mr C. Gordon Tether, who wrote the Lombard column in the *Financial Times* for 21 years, yesterday lost his action for a declaration that he was unfairly dismissed from the newspaper in September, 1976. After the longest industrial tribunal hearing on record, lasting 45 days, Mr Tether's claim for reinstatement was unanimously dismissed.

He was dismissed after a dispute with Mr Fredy Fisher, who became editor of the *Financial Times* in 1973, over the editor's right to restrict his choice of subject and to change his articles.

In a reserved decision, the tribunal found that the reason for Mr Tether's dismissal was the breakdown of a working relationship between the two men.

Mr Tether refused to accept editorial control and to accept the recommendation of a disputes committee, set up in accordance with an agreement between the Newspaper Proprietors Association and the National Union of Journalists, that he should meet Mr Fisher to endeavour to establish an acceptable working relationship.

The tribunal says it is satisfied that the *Financial Times* acted reasonably in treating Mr Tether's conduct as sufficient reason for dismissal. The working relationship with Mr Fisher "had broken down irreparably". The fact that normally appropriate procedures of oral and written warnings were not followed did not make the dismissal unfair.

The newspaper offered Mr Tether his full salary to his normal date of retirement, due next month, and full pension rights. That offer, the tribunal notes, went far beyond any compensation it would have been able to award. The terms were "not only adequate but generous". Mr Tether rejected the offer, which was later withdrawn.

Mr Tether, who maintained that there had been a fundamental change in the nature of editorial control exercised over his column when Mr Fisher became editor, argued that it was a question of principle that he should resist any attempt to restrict his freedom to write in his own way on subjects of his own choice.

He conducted his own case, and is criticized by the tribunal for the way in which he did it. "The result undoubredly was a considerable loss of time in repetition, in frequent submissions which were not necessary for the conduct of the case, in cross-examination which was frequently irrelevant as well as repetitious, and in arguments about the disclosure of documents which professional representation would almost certainly have avoided."

During the hearing Mr Tether made five interlocutory appeals to the Employment Appeal Tribunal. Three were dismissed and two stood over to await the tribunal's final decision. "Lack of definition" and Mr Tether's lack of experience and aptitude as an advocate contributed to the length of the hearing, the tribunal says.

Both parties said they were defending the freedom of the press, the newspaper suggesting that it consisted in the editor's right to control the material he published and took responsibility for, and Mr Tether arguing that it consisted in the columnist's right to write on his own choice of subjects in his own way.

The tribunal says it shares the doubts of Mr Justice Bristow, made known during one appeal, whether industrial tribunals are suitable for conducting "state trials" involving such issues. It suggests that future cases might be referred to "some other kind of tribunal differently constituted".

Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the *Financial Times*, said yesterday that he considered that suggestion to be of particular importance.

Mr Tether said in a statement from his home near Guildford that it should be a matter of concern for the journalistic profession that the tribunal had upheld a divine right of editors to dictate the contents of their newspapers and to change arbitrarily the jobs of their journalists.

He said he was astonished by the tribunal's remarks about his conduct of his case.

Mr Justin Dukes, joint managing director of the *Financial Times*, said yesterday that the newspaper had not yet decided whether to seek costs, which he said would run into many thousands of pounds.

Mr Tether said he, too, was considering an application for costs, and discussing the possibility of an appeal.

Minister urges sense and good will on pay to counter 'collective hypocrisy'

By a Staff Reporter

Those at the Labour Party conference last week who urged special action to help the low-paid, with a free-for-all for the rest, knew that they were engaged in an exercise in collective hypocrisy. Mr John Grant, and Under Secretary of State for Employment, said last night.

"Low pay cannot be dealt with in isolation. It is economic and social nonsense to pretend otherwise", he told a meeting at Wallington, South London. "The Labour movement has to think again and thrash this whole issue out in widespread and honest democratic debate. Whatever the short term necessity, the long term situation cannot be settled by a handful of consenting adults in private."

The commonsense and good will of those in the workplace would be the ultimate criteria.

"If people wan to throw away the gains of the past few years, if they want to ensure that the low-paid get clobbered most through a renewed rat race, then they will continue to spit in the Government's eye over pay policy as the party conference undoubtedly did last week", he said.

Mr Alan Beith, Liberal MP for Berwick upon Tweed, said in a speech in his constituency last night that Liberals were determined to see that the fight against inflation was maintained.

Renewing the call for a statutory pay policy, he said: "The 5 per cent norm is a very blunt instrument indeed. I would much rather see the flexibility which allows those who deserve it to get more than that, but those who advocate flexibility are being thoroughly dishonest if they do not admit that if some people are going to get a lot more than the norm, others will have to get less. It is a simple factor of arithmetic."

Only the kind of statutory policy which the Liberals had advocated would obtain flexibility in individual settlements with control of the total rate of increases.

"Even a blunt weapon is better than no weapon at all," he said.

Highland bagpipes enter the electronic age

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

They may never be seen at the Edinburgh military tattoo, and piping devotees of the pibroch, the strathspey and the reel are likely to eschew them instantly, but the first electronic bagpipes, invented by a Highlander, from the Island of Mull, were launched in Glasgow yesterday by Pipe Sergeant Angus MacLellan, a member of Strathclyde police pipe band. He said: "I should not want to see them take over from the traditional bagpipes."

The pipes were made in Strathclyde Regional Council's ne wenterprise workshops, the first of their kind in Britain, where prototypes are developed and manufactured to the stage where production can start and a business can be formed. The electronic bagpipes are to be produced commercially in a factory at Dunoon. Nearly 20 jobs will be provided at the factory.

One of Scotland's leading exponents of the bagpipes, Pipe Major Seumas MacNeill, Principal of the College of Piping in Glasgow, said last night that the traditional bagpipes had served for a thousand years and would go on serving. The last time a change in the bagpipes was presented, in 1840, the Highland Society of London ruled that a two-drone bagpipe was inadmissible. "I should hope they would never replace the traditional Highland bagpipes", he added. "I don't think they (the electronic piper) will be accepted for competition." However, he believes that the electronic bagpipes, to be known as Keltic pipes, may be useful for tuition because of the volume control.

There have already been 200 inquiries from all over the world for the pipes, which will cost £95, against a minimum of £120 for a set of Highland bagpipes.

The chanter of the keltic pipe has the same fingering as a normal reed chanter, but each note is created electronically. The bag, instead of being full of wind, contains specially created circuits and amplifiers and is powered by a standard battery costing 15p, which lasts 20 hours.

The invention was the result of a chance remark made 15 months ago at a practice by the Scottish country band, the Hebrideans, in a Glasgow flat. Mr George Smith, an electronics engineer, was told by his companion as he laid down his begpipes "It would be a great thing if you could turn these things down so as not to annoy the neighbours."

Mr Smith used one of the legs of his coffee table to produce a chanter and then produced a prototype volume control set of bagpipes.

Virus infection fatal to infants 'warning'

The outbreak of Echo 11 virus, which was responsible for the deaths of babies at a maternity hospital at Cambridge late last year, appears to be waning, the Communicable Diseases Surveillance Centre said yesterday.

The virus is an intestinal infection from the same broad family as poliomyelitis and has has caused about a dozen deaths, mainly in infants, in the past few months. Reported cases have been about 70 a week recently. But figures for the past week show a fall to about 40, Dr Spencer Galbraith, director of Galbraith, director of the the centre, said yesterday.

"It is past its peak by the look of things", he said.

The virus tends to appear in roughly five-yearly cycles.

More black youngsters unemployed

By Annabel Ferriman

Unemployment among black school-leavers in Lewisham last winter was three times higher than among white children according to a survey whose results were published yesterday. Yet the black youngsters had looked for work just as hard as their white contemporaries had.

Black youngsters in jobs had taken longer to find work, had made more applications and had been to a greater numbe rof interviews (an averag eof 8 compared with 5.3) than their white counterparts.

The survey, by Opinion Research Centre, among 500 leavers concluded that discrimination, "whether intention or unintentional", had been an important factor in accounting for the difficulties faced by the black children.

"Black school-leavers have in the past been accused of lacking motivation and of having unrealistic aspirations of not looking for jobs through the most effective channel and of not being prepared to travel for work.

"None of these accusations was borne out by the young people interviewed in this survey. The young blacks we interviewed were looking for jobs just as hard and efficiently as their white peers, but were still being markedly less successful," it says.

The educational achievement of the black leavers was on average lower than that of the white children. Although that obviously played an important role in the young people's ability to find work, it did not appear to be the crucial factor, however, because when groups of equal attainment were compared the whites consistently did better, the report says.

Looking for Work: Black and White School-Leavers in Lewisham (Commission for Racial Equality, Elliot House, 10/12 Allington Street, London, SW1E 5EH) free.

Hint of 'guidelines' for wage negotiators

Continued from page 1

But, in return, "it may be we shall get a joint understanding of the factors that negotiators should keep in mind during negotiations", Mr Murray said. "Nobody is expecting the TUC to endorse any norm at all."

The factors brought to the attention of negotiators would probably be that keeping inflation down was in the national interest and the relative profitability of businesses faced with wage claims.

The initiative does not yet add up to a firm commitment on the part of the unions to moderate their drive for higher wages under a system of unfettered collective bargaining, but ministers who held talks at Downing Street with the TUC's "Neddy Six" two nights ago will see it as a step in the right direction.

Whether the talks will produce a formula for countering inflation sufficien to shift the Cabinet from its present hard line will not be known for several weeks, although there is no doubt that some moderate union leaders are anxious to heal the growing rift between the TUC and the Government.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen said at Eastleigh, Southampton, last night: "If it makes sense to reach an understanding with the Government when the nation is facing economic disaster, surely it must make sense to plan how we share the newly created wealth that is likely to accure as we become self-sufficient in oil."

The NUR wants an economic contract with the Government, Mr Weighell argued: We should be prepared to sit down with Government to discuss a joint economic plan for the next five years. These discussions should cover a whole range of economic problems not only affecting pay, but investment, social services, unemployment, in fact the whole social and economic fabric of national policy."

Such an agreement would maintain an orderly control of the allocation of resources and keep industrial relations "at a level which resembles the behaviour of rational people".

Letters, page 19

MoD investigate Plessey

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence confirmed last night that a preliminary investigation has started into allegations against the Plessey electronics company by a former Plessey employee.

The allegations include a claim that ministry equipment, on loan to Plessey to help in development projects, was misused.

So far the investigation, which will take several more weeks to complete, has disclosed "nothing of significance". A report will in due course be sent to Mr John Gilbert, Minister of State for Defence.

Plessey said last night that the employee, who had originally detailed his allegations in a letter to his MP, had left the company some years ago.

The company added: "We have not seen details of these allegations, but have no reason to believe that they are of any significance. The Ministry of Defence accounts monitoring branch is looking at the allegations and we are giving them our fullest consideration."

Eight on drug charge after two-year inquiry

Two years of inquiries by the Glasgow office of the investigation branch of the Customs and Excise came to a head in Glasgow early yesterday when six men and two women were arrested and charged with smuggling cannabis.

The customs officers were assisted by Strathclyde police drug squad in making the arrests. Warrants had been issued for the apprehension of certain people.

Last night the customs said it was not known how many would be charged but the charges would allege "conspiring to evade the prohibition and importation of cannabis resin". A quantity of resin had been smuggled in vehicles from Morocco, overland, through the Continent and into the United Kingdom through Dover. The trail was picked up in Glasgow and led the customs men to Morocco, Spain and France.

Customs investigators accompanied the defendants by aircraft to Heathrow airport, London, last night.

Talks continue at 'Telegraph'

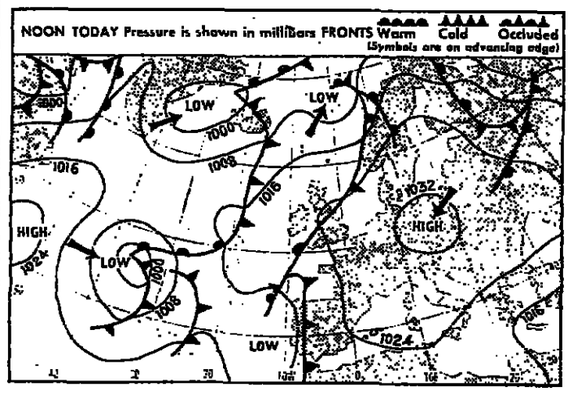
Talks continued at *The Daily Telegraph* last night over the printers' dispute that has resulted in the loss of London issues for seven editions. A possible peace formula appeared to be taking shape, but details were not given.

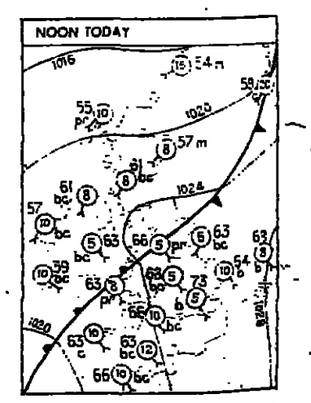
Members of the National Graphical Association, the main craft printing union, meet today. Manchester editions of the paper have not been affected.

Breakwater aid

Alderney is to start contributing to the maintenance of its 2,850ft breakwater, built by the Admiralty in the mid-nineteenth century as a base for the Fleet watching the movement of French warships.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.19 am Sun sets: 6.15 pm
Moon sets: 2.22 am Moon rises: 4.36 pm
Full moon: October 16.
Lighting up: 6.45 pm to 6.50 am.
High water: London Bridge, 10.43 am, 6.2m (20.4ft); 11.33 pm, 6.6m (21.6ft). Avonmouth, 4.20 am, 10.7m (35.2ft); 5.2 pm, 11.5m (37.8ft). Dover, 8.19 am, 5.9m (19.3ft); 9.1 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft). Hull, 2.55 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 3.51 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Liverpool, 8.40 am, 8.0m (26.3ft); 9.6 pm, 8.5m (27.8ft).

A ridge of high pressure will build westwards across the United Kingdom from an anticyclone over central Europe.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Midlands, central N England: dry, early mist or fog, sunny periods; wind SE light; max temp 25°C (77°F).

SE, Central S, E England, East Anglia: Dry, early mist or fog, sunny periods; wind SE, light; max temp 24°C (75°F), cooler near coasts.

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Scattered thundery showers at first, early mist, sunny periods, wind SE, light; max temp 22°C (72°F), cooler near coasts.

N Wales, NW England, Lake District: Scattered showers possible later, early mist or fog, sunny periods; wind S, light; max temp 22°C (72°F), cooler near coasts.

Isle of Man, scattered showers possible later, bright or sunny periods; wind S, light; max temp 18°C (64°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry, early mist or fog, bright or sunny periods; wind S to SW, light; max temp 20°C (68°F), cooler near coasts.

Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods, wind SW light; max temp 18°C (64°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind SW moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Shetland: Scattered showers, bright or sunny intervals; wind (34°F).

SW moderate; max temp 12°C

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	s	21	70	Copenhgn	s	13	56	L Palmas	f	24	75
Algiers	s	28	82	Dublin	s	18	64	Lisbon	s	24	75
Amsterdm	s	21	70	Edinburgh	s	19	66	Locarno	s	31	88
Athens	s	31	88	Florence	s	25	77	London	s	24	75
Barcelona	s	28	82	Funchal	s	20	68	Luxembrg	s	19	66
Belfast	c	17	63	Geneva	s	25	77	Madrid	s	28	82
Berlin	s	21	70	Gibraltar	c	21	70	Majorca	s	27	81
Biarritz	s	25	77	Guernsey	s	16	61	Malaga	s	34	93
Birmingm	s	21	70	Helsinki	s	15	59	Malta	s	32	90
Bristol	s	21	70	Innsbruck	s	20	68	Manchstr	s	21	70
Brussels	s	22	72	Istanbul	s	30	86	Moscow	s	4	39
Cardiff	s	19	66	Jersey	s	17	63	Munich	c	10	50
Cologne	s	21	70								

	C	F
Naples	s	26
Nice	s	26
Oslo	c	12
Paris	s	24
Reykjavik	c	8
Rome	s	24
Rotterdam	s	20
Stockholm	s	13
Tel Aviv	s	30
Venice	s	25
Warsaw	s	15
Zurich	s	12

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry with sunshine; overnight fog patches; becoming less warm.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: SE, light or moderate, sea light.

English Channel (E): wind SE, moderate; sea light.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind S light or moderate; sea light.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 7 am to 7 pm, 25°C (77°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 15°C (59°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 52 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 6.4hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,021.4 millibars rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Fr 22; Canarias, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 4.50; Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Fr 3.50; Germany, Dm 2.80; Greece, Dr 45; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Lf 23; Madeira, Esc 25; Malta, 15c; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 30; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 4.50; Switzerland, Scr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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هكذا من الإصل

Professor wants rates on businesses made a national tax

om Christopher Warman
cal Government
rrespondent
ırnemouth

The rating of properties ned by industry and comrce should be transformed o a national tax, Professor orge Jones, professor of govment at the London School Economics, said at Bournesuth yesterday.

It was not suitable for financ- local government and was lping to undermine its indedence, he told the conferce of the Rating and Valuan Association.

Professor Jones, a member the Layfield committee on al government finance, said it in the decade up to 1975, en the rating controversy was irs height, domestic rates had en by 88 per cent (about the me as the rise in the cost of ing) while non-domestic es had gone up by 142 per it. There had, however, been le complaint from industry d commerce, perhaps because y did not in fact pay those es.

While the Government was dtioning the increase in rates householders, industry and mmerce were passing on the t of their rates to those useholders, their customers, who in most cases had no connexion with the area in which the tax was levied.

"So non-domestic rates are, in the end, just as much a tax on households as are domestic rates", he said. For example, British Leyland was not paying rates; it was collecting them from the purchasers of cars, and handing them on to local government.

In addition, non-domestic rates were an allowable expense against corporation tax, which meant that a part was, in effect, paid for by the Government, and thus the taxpayer.

Professor Jones said the main objection was that it was taxation without representation and failed to promote local accountability. "It is a tax that encourages irresponsibility by local authorities", he said. Councils spent money on expanding services because they did not have to think who paid the bill. In turn, the Government responded by imposing more controls and by intervening to curb local expenditure.

"If we believe in local democracy, and local responsibility, we need to create a financial system that supports and sustains it, not one that leads to centralization and the erosion of local responsibility."

Morale 'at low ebb' in scientific research

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The morale of academic research scientists in British universities is at a low ebb, the Nuffield Foundation says in its annual report for 1977, published today. It invites scientific and medical researchers to suggest new ways in which charitable funds could help to ensure the survival of a flourishing research community in Britain.

The foundation is concerned to observe what appeared to be "an erosion of the spirit in scientific and medical research at British universities and polytechnics", the report says.

Young researchers seem to be the worst affected, and there is anecdotal evidence that the emigration of young scientists is on the increase again, it adds.

The plight of many talented researchers without established posts was particularly depressing. For many talented young men and women, the immediate future offers only the prospect of employment on short-term grants, such as those provided by the foundation.

Last year the foundation received many fewer applications of high quality for research grants in science and medicine than would have been expected if university departments were bursting with ideas and needing only financial resources to carry them through, the report says.

Other grant-making bodies, including the publicly supported research councils, had confirmed that observation. The health of not merely the scientific community but of the community at large required a substantial and unfettered interest in fundamental scientific research.

Over the past five years, government departments had assumed responsibility for commissioning much of the research by the agriculture, medical and natural environment research councils, and the Science Research Council had decided to spend a greater proportion of its funds on projects judged relevant to the needs of manufacturing industry.

"Nobody quarrels with those laudable intentions", the report says, but "the question that is not asked often enough is whether the consequences for fundamental research, as they have emerged, are tolerable."

Scientific and medical research accounted for £328,309 of the £1,208,904 grants made by the foundation last year.

The Nuffield Foundation. Thirty-second report, 1977 (Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4RS).



Mr John Scruby judging a comb of honey held by Mr Christopher Symes, his steward, at the National Honey Show, which opened in Caxton Hall, London, yesterday.

Harsh punishment 'no deterrent to vandals'

By a Staff Reporter

The case for punitive measures against vandals is very thin and there is no reliable evidence that harsh punishment deters them, a report on vandalism published yesterday by the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS) states.

The report is the result of a study of writing on vandalism and discussions with government departments, local authorities, police and academics interested in the subject.

It lists preventive measures based on experience which, the report recommends, should form part of a dossier of preventive practices for use by local authorities and other agencies.

They include physical deterrents such as clearing up derelict areas, keeping maintenance up to standard, and perseverance in repairing damage or in replacing trees.

The report says children and young people need places and facilities where they can spend their free time available when they need them. Older people, local authorities, voluntary organizations and private enterprise could help by providing such places and making underused assets such as school buildings, available.

Vandalism seems often, though not always, to go with deprivation, the report says. "Measures to remedy deprivation are likely to have an effect also on vandalism; and measures to combat vandalism are likely also to make an impact on other problems.

"There is no easy remedy and no guarantee of success of any particular measure. But the most unpromising circumstances have yielded many stories of success. Money is not usually the most important ingredient, but rather involving the local community, with a concerted effort at chosen points, possibly on a single estate or two or three streets, with some sort of focal point."

More humane design and layout of houses would help, particularly if special attention was paid to eliminating features known to encourage vandalism.

"The move towards smaller units and houses rather than flats and the increasing recognition by local authorities that there is a need for private housing also represents steps in the right direction."

The report comments that vandalism is rarely mindless. "There is almost always some explanation for it. A lot of it is simply a form of play."

Last year there were 124,000 known offences, but the report says that increased public discussion, more damaging weapons such as spray paint and more easily damaged building materials, might give the impression that vandalism has increased more than it really has.

It is impossible to measure the cost of vandalism because of the difficulty of distinguishing between wilful damage and wear and tear.

Vandalism—A note by the Central Policy Review Staff (Stationery Office, £1.75).

loser scrutiny f homes for ıe aged urged

Mr David Hobman, director Age Concern, the national l people's welfare council, d the Residential Care sociation conference at rnemouth yesterday that to sure regular inspection mes should be heavily fined avoiding registration.

"The penalties are ridiculisly low", he said. "The law ıst be made to bite. Homes ıst seek registration rather ın waiting for an inspector to ll. Are we to wait for a ndal to come to light before it is done?"

He urged local authorities to pect old people's nursing mes more than once a year. "Homes that do not meet the quired standards in quality of e, safety measures and physal comfort should be struck the registration list, after ing given a fair chance to prove", he said.

He advised people going into mes to check on them first. f things go wrong, do not frightened of going to the ial services, your local Age ncern, citizens' advice reau or family doctor", he d.

'Morning Star' ready to drop action on name

By Ian Bradley

The *Morning Star* is prepared to withdraw its court action against Express Newspapers if there is an undertaking that the new paper that the group plans to launch on November 2 is always referred to by its full title.

The cooperative that runs the *Morning Star* has been seeking a High Court injunction to restrain Express Newspapers from using the name the *Daily Star* for the new paper.

Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, counsel for the *Morning Star*, said yesterday that his clients were prepared to drop the action provided that reasonable prominence was given to the full name of the new paper on its front page and in all publicity material, and that the name *Star* on its own was not used.

Earlier, Mr Swinton Thomas, QC, for Express Newspapers, had said that all over the country there were papers bearing the same words in their titles. The most obvious example was *The Times* and the *Financial Times*, yet there was no evidence of confusion or difficulty.

Attack on 'blatant' business sponsorship of the arts

By Martin Huckerby

Arts organizations were criticized by the Arts Council yesterday for the way in which they give extravagant credit to commercial sponsors while almost ignoring the much greater support from public funds.

The council wants to see more business sponsorship in the arts, but it is worried lest the "blatant" advertising by sponsors in sport should spread to the arts. It is therefore issuing new guidelines to its 1,200 client organizations about the acknowledgment of public subsidy from the council.

Mr Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the council, welcomed the growth in business contributions over the past feew years, but he felt it had been "a bonanza period" in which orchestras, opera and theatre companies and other groups had done all they could to acknowledge backing from commercial concerns.

He did not blame the business firms for seeking all the publicity they could get, but he said the council objected to the way in which the name of a commercial sponsor received very prominent billing while mention of the council's support was often relegated to the bottom of the pge.

Support from the council amounts to about £10m a year; it estimaed that support from commercial sponsorship is about £2m. Yet the publicity for individual companies or productions often made it apear to be the other way round.

The guidelines ask the companies to acknowledge the financial support from the council in all programmes or catalogues and on all advertising, posters and pamphletts. An acknowledgment in small print, towards the end of a programme, would be inappropriate.

It also wants the acknowledgement to reflect, in size and prominence, the amount of the council's contribution in relation to the amount of sponsorship from oteh sources.

Cereal harvest even better than expected

By Hugh Clayton

The British wheat harvest will be almost half as much again as in the drought years of 1975 and 1976, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday in reply to critics who said that its earlier harvest predictions had been too-optimistic.

The ministry said the harvest of the main cereals would be higher by 700,000 tonnes than earlier estimates had suggested.

It expects the wheat yealid in England and Wales to be 5.2 tonnes a hectare, compared with 53. tonnes recorded for England in the crop survey published in *The Times* earyly this month.

That high yield and the larger area sown to wheat this year mean that Britain will have its largest wheat harvest of the 1970s. The ministry figures give a total for England and Wales of 6.5m tonnes compared with about 4.5m tonnes in 1975 and 1976.

The harvest will have little effect on holding down bread prices, since much bread wheat is still imported from North America.

Complaint against 'The Daily Telegraph' upheld

The Press Council has upheld a complaint that a headline in *The Daily Telegraph* "The pill sends nation's drug bill soaring", was misleading.

The report stated that the provision of free oral contraceptives on prescription was a factor in causing the nation's drug bill to soar almost out of control. The amount spent on prescriptions of the pill was said to be £10m out of a total bill of £596m last year.

Mr A. V. Risdon, of Winslade Road, Sidmouth, Devon, complained to the Press Council that the headline was completely misleading and false. The word "soaring" made the reader think the pill was a major item on the bill. The paper's "Catholic staff" had gone too far in knocking the pill, Mr Risdon said.

Mr William Deedes, the editor, said the story was well balanced, and stated the facts correctly and in proportion, but the headline did not. He admitted that the newspaper had erred, but denied that there was a Roman Catholic bias behind the headline. That was a silly charge reflecting on the motives of the complainant, not on his sub-editors, Mr Deedes said.

The Press Council adjudication was:

The Press Council has no evidence before it that there was any bias on the part of the newspaper. So far as the headline is concerned, the council believes that this was misleading and accepts the editor's subsequent response to the complainant that an error of judgment was made. To this extent the complaint against *The Daily Telegraph* is upheld.

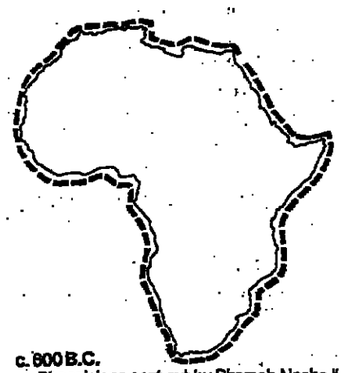
Bus smoking curb

National Express, a division of the National Bus Company, is introducing non-smokers' seats on its coaches from November 1.

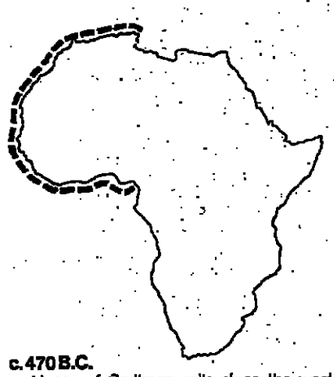
The discoveries of Africa.



c.1493–1490 B.C.
The Egyptian Queen Hatshepsut dispatches an expedition to Punt, the land of incense (probably south of Cape Guardafui).



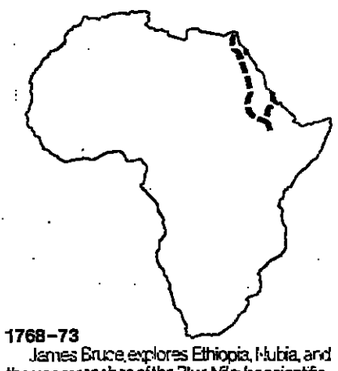
c. 600 B.C.
Phoenicians sent out by Pharaoh Necho II presumably circumnavigate the entire continent from east to south to west.



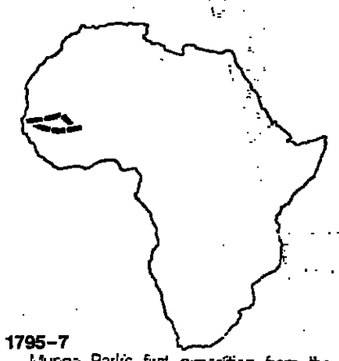
c. 470 B.C.
Hanno of Carthage sails along the west coast, reaching the Cameroun Mountains.



1349–52 A.D.
Ibn Battuta, a native of Tangier, traverses the western Sahara as far as the Niger and Timbuktu.



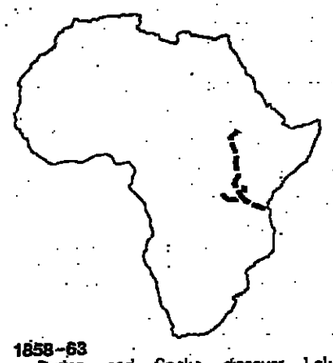
1768–73
James Bruce explores Ethiopia, Nubia, and the upper reaches of the Blue Nile; he scientifically determines the location of the sources near Geesh.



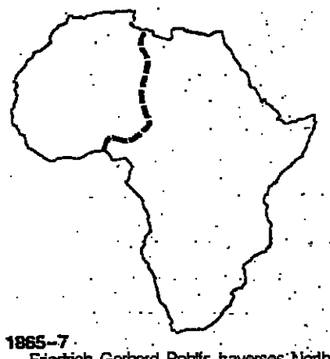
1795–7
Mungo Park's first expedition from the Gambia to the Niger. He demonstrates that the Niger flows eastward.



1852–6
David Livingstone goes from Cape Town by way of the upper Zambezi to Luanda. On the way from Luanda to Quelimane in 1855 he discovers the Victoria Falls.



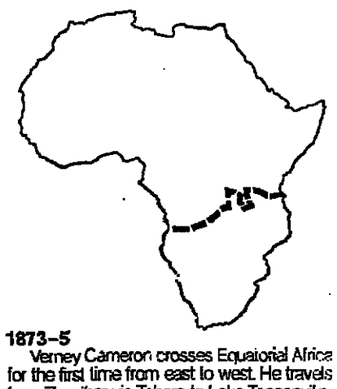
1858–63
Burton and Speke discover Lake Tanganyika, Speke Lake Victoria. Exploring with Grant in 1860–63 Speke tracks the sources of the White Nile.



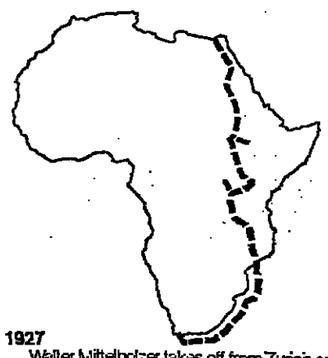
1865–7
Friedrich Gerhard Rohlfs traverses North Africa from Tripoli by way of Bornu and the Benue to Lagos.



1869–74
Gustav Nachtigall reaches the Saharan Tibesti Highlands. He visits the region of Lake Chad and returns via Wadai, Darfur, and the Nile to the Mediterranean.



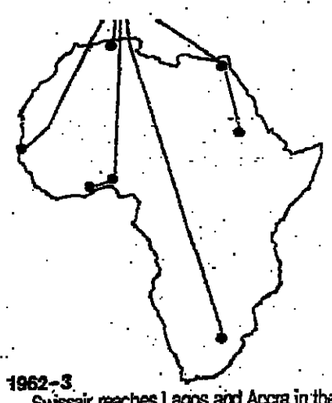
1873–5
Verney Cameron crosses Equatorial Africa for the first time from east to west. He travels from Zanzibar via Tabora to Lake Tanganyika, discovering the Lukuga, he reaches the Atlantic at Benguela.



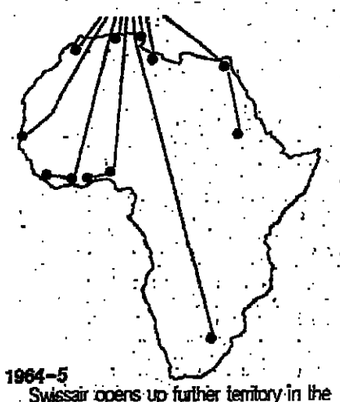
1927
Walter Mittelholzer takes off from Zurich on his 77-day flight through Africa. He covers it in 24 hops from Alexandria to Cape Town.



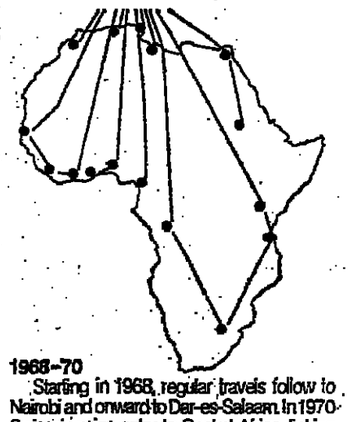
1947, 1954
Swissair first flies to Cairo. That year it crosses the continent to Johannesburg. In 1954 it surmounts the Atlas Mountains and lands at Dakar.



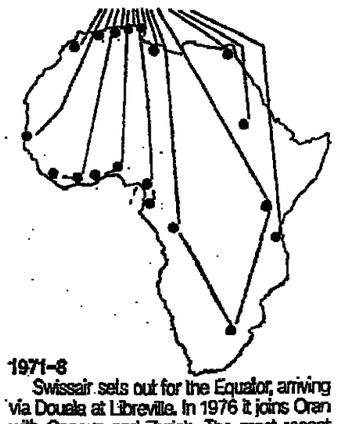
1962–3
Swissair reaches Lagos and Accra in the west, in the east it goes by way of Cairo to Khartoum. The following year the line from Switzerland to Algiers is opened.



1964–5
Swissair opens up further territory in the north: Tripoli and Tunis in 1964, Casablanca in 1965. To westward it now flies as far as Abidjan and Monrovia.



1968–70
Starting in 1968, regular travels follow to Nairobi and onward to Dar-es-Salaam. In 1970 Swissair gains entry to Central Africa, linking Kinshasa and Douala with Switzerland.



1971–8
Swissair sets out for the Equator, arriving via Douala at Libreville. In 1976 it joins Oran with Geneva and Zurich. The most recent Swissair discovery of the moment is Annaba in Algeria.

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SWISSAIR

HOME NEWS

Cabinet group rules out new secrets Bill before next poll

By Peter Hennessy

The Cabinet's future legislation committee will shortly decide not to proceed with a new official information Bill to replace section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, in the next session of Parliament. Instead, ministers will authorize preparation of consultative documents, based on foreign experience of freedom of information statutes, which will be published. Interested parties will be asked for comments.

The committee will formally endorse the decision not to introduce a new secrets Bill before the next general election when it next meets under the chairmanship of Mr Michael Foot, Lord President, to determine the contents of the Queen's Speech.

There are several factors behind the thinking in papers now being prepared for the committee on the subject in the Cabinet Office and the Home Office and other ministries.

1: Given the Government's lack of voting strength in the Commons, party managers cannot guarantee that a backbench coalition of all parties will not conspire successfully to force disclosure clauses into any measure introduced, clauses that would amount to the freedom of information Bill that the Prime Minister is determined to resist.

2: The hostile reception from the Labour back benches, the Liberal bench and in the press to the White Paper on official secrecy in July has convinced ministers there is no political milage, only embarrassment, in the secrecy issue unless the Cabinet changes its attitude towards freedom of information.

3: Since July, several ministers have become convinced that the present Cabinet policy of a new, tightly drawn secrets Act mitigated by more voluntary disclosure of official information cannot be held. The demand last week from the Labour Party conference for a freedom of information Bill reinforced pressure from the Government's supporters. Probably equally influential in ministerial calculations have been groups like Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, who study team contained three former permanent secretaries. It has recommended a code of practice to introduce a right of public access to information to be policed by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration The remarks of Lord Scarman, a law lord, about the need for such a right, reported in some editions of *The Times* yesterday, will have increased the Government's sense that the middle ground is shifting against it.

The Prime Minister's Cabinet committee on official secrecy has not met, since publication of the White Paper. However, an interdepartmental committee of civil servants, first convened when Sir Harold Wilson was Prime Minister to consider official information policy, has been reactivated.

In the White Paper, on the subject of freedom of information, the Cabinet promised "before deciding whether to go further we shall initiate a more detailed study than has so far been possible of overseas experience and its relevance to our own constitutional system, in order to see what further action, whether by means of legislation or non-statutory methods, may be desirable".

The interdepartmental committee is supervising the preparation of those studies. New material will shortly arrive in Whitehall from the United States Civil Service Commission describing American practice.

The White Paper pledged ministers to publish the results of those studies. Ministers will do so in the form of consultative documents inviting the public to submit comments. In that way, the Cabinet hopes to demonstrate that it is keeping an open mind on the subject and, at the same time, fend further off criticism.



Sunlight filtering through autumn leaves in St James's Park, London, yesterday.

PC says Mr Towers 'went like mad bull'

From Ronald Kershaw
Bishop Auckland

A police constable yesterday described the violent struggle he had to arrest Mr Liddle Towers, the Chester-le-Street boxing coach, into whose death in February, 1976, a second inquest is being held at Bishop Auckland, co Durham.

PC James Ian Goodrick, of the Northumbria Police, said Mr Towers, under the influence of drink, and in a "Bolshy" mood, approached him "looking for trouble", and "went like a mad bull" as the constable took hold of his arm.

PC Goodrick was the first of 18 police witnesses due to give evidence. He told Mr Harold Hewitt, the coroner, that Mr Towers first approached him outside the Key Club at Birtley, at 12.55 am on January 16, and said: "What the —— hell are you looking it?". PC Goodrick said Mr Towers stood and glowered at him. After repeated requests to Mr Towers from himself and Mr Towers's friends to go home there was more abuse from Mr Towers, including a suggestion that he (the officer) was hiding behind his uniform. He told Mr Towers he would be arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

PC Goodrick said he was joined by Police Constables Leonard Stirling and Raymond Irwin and Sergeant Kenneth Kyle. He added: "As soon as I got hold of his right arm he went like a mad bull. He went stupid. He was flinging me about. He was a very strong man.

"PC Stirling realized I could not hold him, and he got hold of his left arm."

PC Goodrick said Mr Towers struggled violently and "was smashing us against the bodywork of the police car". Outside the Key Club Mr Towers suddenly pulled his arms together. "It was just as though he had a couple of children on his arms, the strength he had", the officer added. "I lost my grip on his right arm, and he fell backwards on to the pavement. The next think I knew was as though I was being stabbed in the testicles. I was in agony. My first reaction was to get out of his grasp."

PC Goodrick said he kicked out his legs and flung about his arms. Mr Towers was twisting and turning his grip. "I have never felt such pain." He went down on Mr Towers as hard as he could with his knees to get the grip loosened. "I was thumping him, and kicking him, and doing anything I could to get him to free his hand."

Suddenly the grip went. Mr Towers was lying writhing about on the pavement with PC Stirling holding one arm, while he pinned down the other. They could not hold him, and Mr Towers went smack on to the ground two or three times before they reached the police car.

"This was not a normal man this was a wild man", the officer added. He managed with great difficulty to put a pair of handcuffs on Mr Towers. In reply to the coroner he said that at no time was Mr Towers lying quietly in the road or on the grass verge. The officer said he was off duty for seven weeks.

Lord Gifford for Mr Towers's relatives asked: "Are you positively saying, you never spoke to any taxi drivers?", and PC Goodrick replied: "Yes sir". He also denied that he had any exchanges with Mr Towers other than the ones referred to in his evidence.

Referring to PC Goodrick's account of what Mr Towers said, Lord Gifford said: "I suggest that those words are a fabrication to justify arrest in order to give testimony about disorder that did not happen." PC Goodrick denied that.

Asked if two policemen held Mr Towers while he punched him in the chest so that he fell to the floor or if he had kicked Mr Towers, PC Goodrick said: "No, sir". When told that previous witness had given evidence to that effect, PC Goodrick replied: "Total rubbish".

He denied that he had kicked and punched Mr Towers out of revenge. He said there had not been a further beating up of Mr Towers in the cells at Gateshead police station.

The hearing continues today.

Dismissed Irish police chief sues Government

The dismissal last January of Mr Edmund Garvey, the Irish Republic's police chief, was declared by his counsel in the High Court in Dublin yesterday to be "permissible in the case of autocratic government, but not where the constitution guarantees to safeguard the rights of the individual".

Mr Rory O'Hanlonlon made the charge in a submission at the opening of a case in which Mr Garvey is suing Mr Jack Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, and his Government.

The hearing was adjourned. Reserved judgment will be delivered later this month.

Dublin likely to ratify EEC convention to increase judicial cooperation on terrorism

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

The Government of the Irish Republic is reliably understood to be prepared to ratify the EEC convention on terrorism which will increase judicial cooperation between member states. It was opened for signature in Luxembourg this week.

According to senior political sources the final decision will be taken at a Cabinet meeting to be held shortly. The key clause, which will enable Irish courts to decide for themselves whether a suspected terrorist should be put on trial in their jurisdiction or extradited, is believed to have ruled out any possibility of the Fianna Fail Government's refusing to sign.

Last year the Dublin Government incurred considerable international criticism when it became the only member of the EEC to refuse to ratify the Council of Europe's Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Dublin ministers objected that its terms infringed the country's constitution.

The criticism, particularly repeated attacks by British politicians, caused bitterness in ministerial circles, where it was felt that the Irish Government's constitutional difficulties were being deliberately misrepresented

Under the terms of the new convention, member states of the EEC undertake either to extradite or prosecute "without delay" in their own courts people accused of a specified list of violent crimes. They include the use of bombs, grenades and automatic firearms.

It will then be up to the courts in the individual countries to decide whether a particular crime constitutes "a political offence, or an offence connected with a political offence, or an offence inspired by political motives". If so, extradition can be refused.

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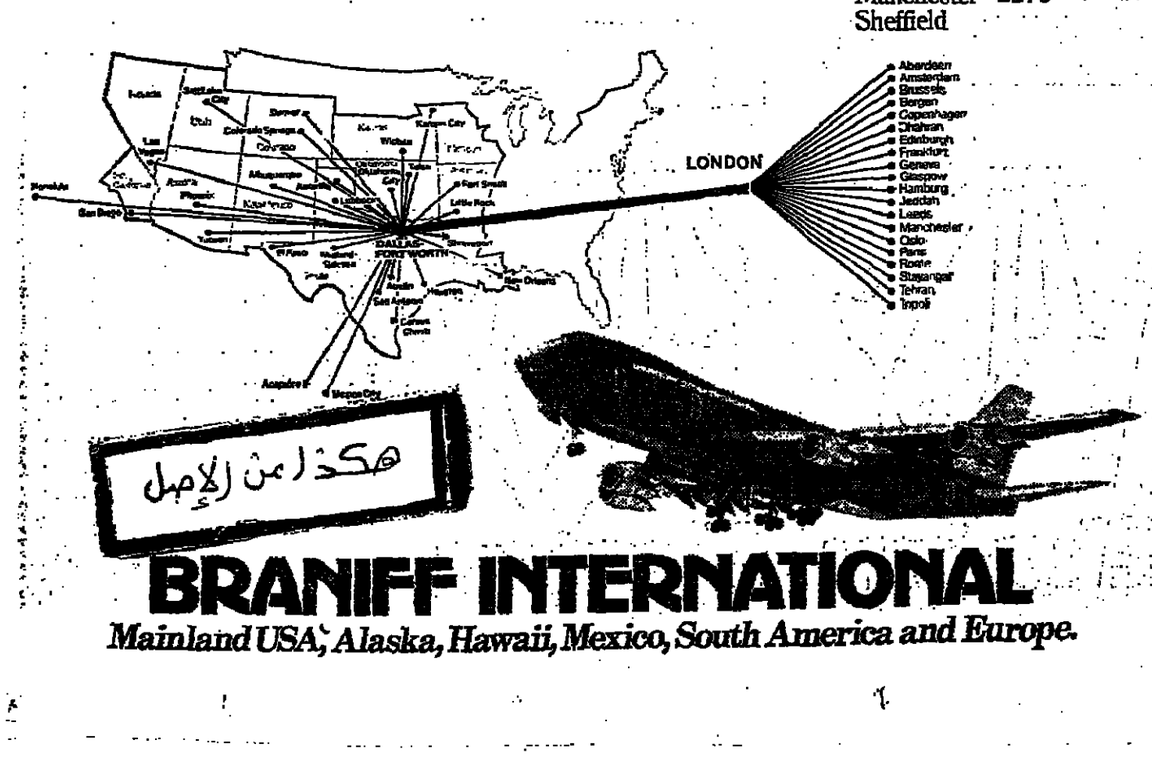
Leave	London Gatwick	11.45am
Arrive	Dallas-Fort Worth	3.05pm
	Houston	4.50pm
	Las Vegas	4.45pm
	San Antonio	4.47pm
	Oklahoma City	5.00pm
	Tulsa	5.10pm
	Denver	5.30pm
	Kansas City	6.40pm
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BRANIFF INTERNATIONAL
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Low fares to Australia are planned

British Airways has disclosed plans for cut-price fares between London and Australia, should talks between the British and Australian Governments succeed.

A new range of advanced purchase excursion fares is proposed, entailing a reduction of more than £100 on the present minimum fares. Depending on the season, they are likely to be offered at £334, £512 and £588 return, compared with the present £450, £550 and £630.

The advance booking period would be reduced from 90 to 45 days, and conditions on the minimum stay abroad would be abolished.

There are also plans to offer one-way advance purchase tickets for £354, £313 and £342, instead of the present £385 one-way fare.

The new fares would be available on British Airways and Quantas flights between London and Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, with reductions for flights to Perth. They depend on the successful completion of the government talks, which may continue for several months. British Airways announced its decision to seek the reduced fares after last year's application by Laker Airways to run a charter service.

Laker Airways said yesterday that a decision on its application had been deferred pending the outcome of the present talks.

Michael Leapman writes from New York: The British Airports Authority will allow airlines to sell cheap standby tickets at Heathrow Airport next summer, Mr Norman Payne, the authority's chairman, said in New York yesterday.

"We now assume that standby fares are a permanent part of international air travel and by next summer will have made adequate but temporary arrangements for stand-by passengers using Heathrow", he told the annual conference of the Airport Operators Council.

In July the authority won a court injunction which forbade airlines to sell stand-by tickets at the airport for a period that expires next Sunday. No attempt will be made to renew the ban.

Drinking by Tube crews to be investigated

By a Staff Reporter

An investigation into the extent of drinking among Underground train crews has been ordered by London Transport. Supervisors have been told to watch for staff who may have a drink problem.

London Transport said yesterday: "There is no evidence that the level of drinking among train crews is higher than in society as a whole. However, we have been concerned about the amount of lateness and absenteeism among our staff and a survey we conducted suggested that drink might be a contributory factor.

"We have therefore issued guidelines to supervisors about ways of recognizing staff who may have a drink problem, and on what action should be taken."

London Transport said it was also considering the suggestion that train staff should be given a breath test. That, however, would require legislation or the consent of the rail unions.

The use of the breath test has been advocated by Dr Ronald Detmey, a senior lecturer at Thames Polytechnic.

Under London Transport rules railway staff must not report for work under the influence of drink and must not drink on duty. Supervisors are told not to take staff on if they appear to be unfit to carry out their duties.

Staff who disobey the rules are liable to disciplinary action, which may lead to dismissal. London Transport said: "We take all possible precautions to ensure that the rules are observed and bars are not provided in operating staff canteens."

The results of a three-month survey conducted by the *Evening Standard* suggest that the rules are being widely flouted. One driver is quoted as saying: "In my experience, drinking is widespread on and off duty. In some cases it is not restricted to pubs but is taken into the cabs as well."

Employers put views on new exam system

Employers' views on proposals to replace GCE O-level and CSE examinations by a common system of examination at 16 plus have been put to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, by a Confederation of British Industry delegation, led by Lord Carr of Hadley, chairman of the CBI's education and training committee.

He told Mrs Williams that, while the CBI welcomed the clear commitment given by the Waddell committee to a common system of examining, several important matters much to be resolved before employers could feel confident about the prospects for reform.

A common system of examining might be more difficult to than in others, including mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages, all subjects that were of particular importance to industry.

The CBI believed that common examination papers must be supplemented by alternative examination papers and tests at varying levels of difficulty in those subjects, and in any other subject where development work or later experience showed that a common examination might not be able to test fully the whole of the intended ability range.

Commenting on the Waddell report's view that the proposed new examination system would involve more teachers in assessment, Lord Carr said that employers would view with the greatest concern any undue shift of emphasis and influence in examinations from impartial external examination bodies to the schools and their teachers.

Any reform of the examination system along the lines advocated by the Waddell committee must retain the confidence that the public generally, and employers and other user intersts in particular, had in the standards of reliability and consistency of the present dual system of examination at 16, he said.

Guidance on entry of students

The decision on the academic suitability of overseas students for admission to courses of further or higher educati in Britain will always rest with the institution concerned, new government guidance issued yesterday says.

A joint circulr from the Home Office, the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh Office says that although it is not the function of the Home Office immigration service to assess a student academically it is required to satisfy itself that an applicant is able and willing to follow a full-time study course.

If the immigration authorities had serious doubts about the academic credentials of a student arriving in Britain they would normally call for an independent academic assessment before reaching a decision.

That was usually provided by the institution concerned, but it might be necessary to use local academic assessors where that was ore convenient. The decision on academic suitability would always be taken by the university or college, however.

The immigration service would normally regard a letter of acceptance from the university or colelge as evidence o the holder's ability to follow the course.

£50,000 for lost fingers

Mr Robert Freeman, a factory labourer, who lost the fingers of both hands whil disposing of waste paper in guillotine machine, was awarde £50,000 agreed damages in th High Court yesterday.

Mr Freeman, aged 28, o Church Road, Boerham, nea Chelmsford, Essex, was given judgment against Handlodg Paper Stock Ltd, which admitted liability for the accident at its Boreham factory i March last year.

Other Home News pages 20 and 2

Labour stronghold prepares for battle

From John Chartres
Pontefract

Even in this year of political surprises the chances of the Pontefract and Castleford constituency returning a Conservative to Parliament seem beyond serious contemplation.

Nevertheless the constituency is so typically Labour that any serious reduction in the 23,242 majority of Mr Joseph Harper in October, 1974, would be bad news for the Prime Minister.

A 27 per cent swing would be needed for the Conservatives to take the seat, and while 22.5 per cent was achieved at Walsall, North, in 1976 and 20.9 per cent at Ashfield in April, 1977, this is a far less volatile place. The swing in the last Yorkshire by-election at Penistone in July was 8.8 per cent.

Mr Hugo Page, aged 27, the Conservative challenger, whose hard work over the past two years in the area might provide that bad news for Labour, says that the wages policy issue is now dominating all political conversation. Mr Geoff Lofthouse, the Labour defender, has to agree with him on that point

Mr Page, a barrister, who was educated at Harrow and Magdalene College, Cambridge, is well equipped to put forward the argument of greater flexibility and higher real rewards, having worked in the Conservative trade union movement and carried out his professional studies with an emphasis on industrial relations and labour law.

Mr Lofthouse, aged 52, a former miner and now a National Coal Board personnel manager, is very much against inflation, although he prefers not to be pinned down on a precise percentage figure when he talks about wages policy.

The make-up of the constituency probably provides as good a cross-section of sound and unemotional working-class opinion as it would be possible to find.

The division takes in the towns of Pontefract (which, with its recently pedestrianized centre, racecourse and remains of a Norman castle, has considerable charm), Castleford and Featherstone, which have very little charm but a lot of remains of earlier industrial installations. The pithead gear of six large collieries dominates much of the skyline.

Six thousand miners work in the constituency, although more people are employed in public services and in general manufacturing than in the coal industry. Pontefract, of course, makes sweets, particularly those of the liquorice kind (the Pomfret cake has given it some fame), and unemployment is running at an uncomfortable 7 per cent. The local authority is trying to attract a wider spread of industry because there are fears of a decline in the numbers employed in mining.

Both Mr Lofthouse and Mr Page say the electorate wants to talk responsibly about wages. Although his could be classed as "Arthur Scargill land" Mr Lofthouse was not the miners' union's choice as candidate. Their man, Mr John Walsh was defeated during the selection process. Mr Lofthouse, who was formerly a member of the National Union of Mineworkers, says the workers in the constituency are responsible people who can see there is no point in getting high wage rises if they lead to even higher prices and unemployment. Mr Page says the electors are receptive to the idea of better rewards through lower taxes.

Mr Leslie Marsh, the Liberal is 52 and a guest house proprietor and former Labour Party member.

So far nomination papers have been taken out by only the three main parties, but there are rumours of possible entries by both the Workers' Revolutionary Party and the National Front. Perhaps happily this is not a racially sensitive area. It lies to the east of the Yorkshire textile belt and there is no recognizable immigrant population. The source of ugly diversions that confused the by-election in Manchester, Moss Side, should be avoided even if the Front does put up a candidate.

October, 1974: J. Harper (Lab) 30,208; L. Bloomer (C), 6,966; S. Galloway (L), 5,259; T. Parson (WRP), 457. Lab maj: 23,242.

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CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE/BRIGHTON

'Unshakable resolve' to fight inflation by monetary curbs and limiting the state's share of national resources

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, John Winder, Bernard Withers and Colin Ivermee, of our Parliamentary Staff

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief opposition spokesman on Economic and Treasury affairs, told the Conservative Party conference at Brighton yesterday that an incoming Tory government would carry through a programme for squeezing inflation out of the system and restoring balance and stability to the British economy.

They would do so, he said, by setting limits for the rate of growth in money supply, the size of government borrowing and the state's share of the nation's resources. All those must be reduced and he promised that the Conservatives would apply their limits with firm and unshakable resolve.

Sir Geoffrey thought it vital that pay should vary according to varying demands for different skills and according to varying degrees of success, a concept that was being destroyed. A rigid pay policy all too easily became a target for confrontation and the country must return to realistic, responsible collective bargaining free from government interference.

Sir Geoffrey was replying to a motion, which was carried, stating: "This conference, appalled by unemployment at levels unknown since the war, affirms that industrial production can be expanded most surely by reducing the burden of direct taxation so that workers can find it pays to work and business can find it pays to invest in plant."

Mr Tom Hooson (Brecon and Radnor), moving the motion, said that while other countries were flourishing Britain was a spectacular flop as an international industrial nation: direct taxation was heavier than in any other important country, and there was a direct connexion between the two. Mr Nigel Linacre (vice-chairman, Federation of Conservative Students) said that if tax alone was reduced workers might decide to stay at their present standard of living and not work more. "More important than taxation is to cut the level of public expenditure. If we simply go for cutting taxation without cutting expenditure we are doing nothing about reducing public debt; we may be increasing it."

Mr Cyril Taylor (Ruislip, Northwood) said that the Greater London Council, of which he was a member, had in 16 months reduced its staff by 3,500, or 11 per cent, saving £20m a year. If the same reduction could be achieved on a national basis there would be a transfer from the public to private sector of 500,000 people, saving £3,000m a year, more than North Sea oil contributed to the economy.

"I believe this could be done with the cooperation of the civil servants, many of whom have the interests of the country at heart."

Mr David Mitburn (Chester-le-Street), who was dressed in white overalls, said the motion did not come to grips with the situation. Mr Heath, when Prime Minister, had tried to give incentives for investment but people still did not invest. They needed binding three-year pay contracts, indexed to the cost of living, adhered to by both management and shop floor workers. Then investors would invest.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, replying to the debate, said that at Blackpool last week the Labour Party conference had decided by an overwhelming majority that it had no confidence in the economic policies of the Government.

"For once I must admit that the Labour conference got it right. No wonder Mr Callaghan funked the supreme test of public confidence and drew back from the electoral brink. For if this Government's economic policies cannot command the allegiance of their own followers, how can they expect to inspire faith in the nation?"

But there was still one man who supported Mr Callaghan and stood firm behind Labour's policies. "I mean the master of bluster, that coast-to-coast boaster, the architect of disaster himself; the incomparable and, let us hope, unrepeatable Denis Healey.

"With him it is now almost second nature to boast of the success of a policy one month and only a month later to boast of its reversal. He is the only man I know who can change direction so fast that he can, at one and the same time, pat himself on the back and adjust his dress before leaving." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr Healey's latest boast was about how much better off people had become in the past 12 months. "What in fact we have is an import fiesta bought with the proceeds of North Sea oil and willingly supplied by the factories of Taiwan, Tokyo and Turin. It cannot last, for the simple reason that our production has grown much less than our spending This brief flicker of prosperity is a hollow sham. The grim reality is that our economy is sick and stagnant, and sliding into decline."

How was it, he asked, that in the United States there were now nine million more jobs than there had been four years ago? How was it that countries like South Korea, Hongkong and Singapore had moved in a few years from Asian poverty to a point where they had nearly overtaken Britain? It was because their governments had left the people free to make themselves and their countries rich by encouraging free enterprise, keeping taxes down and keeping government out. (Applause.)

"Why does this message seem to fall on such deaf ears in Britain? Nobody in his right mind would believe it is all the fault of the trade unions. But Britain's trade unions are almost unique in being closely linked, as they are, to one political party."

A nation's wealth, Sir Geoffrey said, did not depend on the quantity of money, or purchasing power, that could be made available by borrowing or printing or in any other way. It depended on the quantity of the goods and services produced.

The debt for every family now stood at nearly £3,500, which meant £7 a week in interest alone, twice as high as when Labour took office. "This wretched Labour Government have no right to heap such a burden on the shoulders of our children and our children's children." (Applause.)

At the present rate of inflation a pound saved by a child who left school today would be worth 2.5p by the time he retired.

The Conservatives, he promised, would set limits for the rate of growth of money supply, the real size of government borrowing and the state's share of the nation's resources.

"All must be reduced. We shall apply those limits with firm and unshakable resolve (applause). That will be our framework for stability, but stability is only a part. We need incentives as well, and you do not create incentives by giving the same increase in pay to everyone even before it has been earned."

They accepted, as Mr Edward Heath had pointed out, the Government's special responsibility for achieving that in the public sector. But they had learnt that a formal or regulated incomes policy turned out in the end to be the wrong way of going about it.

The role of trade unions was being perverted. Bargaining no longer happened except for more than the norm, and mindless militancy was provoked to challenge the norm. They agreed with union leaders about the objective, to return to realistic and responsible collective bargaining, free from government interference.

"Monetary policy is not an alternative to that conclusion. It is its essential complement, we shall not wish to lay down a law: that can so easily be broken. But we accept to the full our duty to inform and to influence. We have to use every means at our disposal."

They would discuss with union leaders and employers the implications of their economic and monetary policies. The unions would know that the next Conservative government would accept its duty to control inflation by proper management of the money supply. The unions would also know that the matching responsibility for checking unemployment rested in the end to a large extent on themselves.

It must be recognized that "Pay as you spend" was better than "Pay as you earn". They would raise substantially the point at which people started to pay income tax and cut substantially basic and higher rates of income tax. It was only by encouraging individuals to succeed that they could rebuild the strength of society.

'Nothing for gloating' if pay policy fails, Mr Heath says

Mr Edward Heath, the former party leader, who was warmly welcomed when he entered the conference hall and loudly cheered at the end of his speech in the economic policy debate, said they were hearing that the Government's pay policy had broken down, although it was not yet clear to what extent.

"But if it has broken down there is nothing here for gloating, nothing for joy. We should grieve for our country."

The British people deeply feared another wage explosion and inflation such as they had already suffered in the past four years.

"The British people have a deep fear that their national life is going to be governed not by parliamentary decisions by the elected House of Commons or by the Cabinet supported by the House of Commons but that it is going to be governed instead by the decisions of particular sections of this country."

Externally, he said, the challenge had become far greater. It came from large developing countries with massive raw material resources, a well educated and technically trained population, with investment pouring in from the banking world in New York and in Europe, and with more modern technology in their basic industries than there was in Britain or Western Europe.

They were seeing the decline of the British steel industry, the decline almost to oblivion of the shipbuilding industry, the decline of the ship repairing industry and the car industry, and the loss of the motor cycle industry. "But in these other countries we see them not cutting back, cutting back and cutting back but expanding and gaining the markets of the world."

Internationally the Government had been unable to bring world leaders to take action that would allow the world as a whole to have an expanding economy. Only an expanding world economy could accommodate both the Western world and the massive production at lower costs of the vast developing countries.

"We need leaders with the vision of those who carried through the first Marshall plan after the war and ensured the economic success and prosperity which Western Europe has had for 30 years, a prosperity which is now gravely challenged."

Internally they had to use every means at their disposal. They needed new investment to match the new technology of the new countries.

"There is a place for government investment in this. Let us not argue about that. We have an enormous public sector and, so long as we have, the Government are bound to be responsible for investment. The Government have a part to play. There is no simple solution of just withdrawing government from every aspect of activity.

"There is no need to dogmatize about monetary policies. Incomes policy? There is a part to play for incomes policy in the economy. Let us not indulge in dogma about that either."

There was a vast public sector, in which the Government was bound to be involved. Conservatives knew that the private sector could not be entirely dissociated from what happened in the public sector, which was the Government's responsibility. "If we are going to learn from experience then surely let us learn from that."

Mr Heath said that on Tuesday Mr James Prior had said that the Conservatives would never undermine the Government's pay policy in the same way as Labour had undermined the Conservatives. (Loud applause.)

"If I may say so, that is the responsible attitude for the conference and for the Conservative Party in the Commons to take." Britain could not afford to continue to tear itself apart in Parliament or in the country.

If things continued as they were "we shall not only be relegated from table to table in the league, we shall find ourselves at the end, having written off our great industries, with no means of supporting our defence: just a quaint little island flooded with tourists when the pound gets so low it is cheaper than the Costa Brava or Hawaii. That is not a future to which we look forward.



Mr Heath declaring against the prospect of "a quaint little island flooded with tourists when the pound gets so low it is cheaper than the Costa Brava".

Conference notebook from Hugh Noyes

Delegates warm to the Boyson spirit

"Rhodes Boyson for lunch" was one of the varied cries greeting representatives as they filed into the conference centre yesterday morning. So soon after a hearty breakfast of bacon and eggs, the thought of Mr Rhodes Boyson for lunch was not an attractive suggestion. But as the day wore on, it was soon clear that the party faithful had not dramatically altered course and were more likely to welcome a dier of Rhodes Boyson than, say, of Peter Walker.

But although the "original stone-age man", as Mr Norman St John-Stevas's sidekick on education was labelled last week in Blackpool by Mrs Shirley Williams, was not on yesterday's main menu as opposed to the à la carte fringes, he was certainly there in spirit.

There was the good lady demanding the stocks for young offenders and a fiery young man earning huge applause by offering himself as an administrator of corporal punishment for hooligans.

The first debate of the day on constitutional matters was enough to set the flesh creeping with warnings that socialism was spreading like a fungus hell-bent on destroying every freedom.

Then there was the Rhodesia debate with Mr John Davies, the shadow Foreign Secretary, floundering like a stranded grampus through one of the most disastrous speeches heard from a party spokesman. Even Mr Davies appeared to have little interest in what he was saying, and certainly, when he resumed his seat, few people could have been much the wiser as to what Conservatives would do to resolve the Rhodesia problem.

An odd feature of that debate was the appearance on the rostrum of Professor John Hutchinson, professor of industrial relations at the University of California and an American citizen. He was representing Easington and there were hasty investigations into the professor's credentials.

It appears, however, that the Conservative Party is only too delighted to clutch almost any nationality to its bosom provided the correct fee is paid into party funds.

After the debate it was explained that Mr Davies had not been well, but ill health, while accounting for the delivery, could not have been the cause of the phraseology.

In contrast, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow Chancellor, produced one of the best speeches of his career to earn a well deserved standing ovation for his wit and for the more serious substance of his speech.

Revealing a hitherto hidden talent for mimicry, Sir Geoffrey disclosed that he, Clive Jenkins and Richard Burton had one thing in common. All three were born about the same date in Port Talbot.

With only Sir Keith and Mrs Thatcher to go on incomes policy and pay, Tory spokesmen have so far managed to preserve a more or less united front on that ticklish subject.

With much talk about free, realistic and responsible collective bargaining and with the least possible mention of what would happen if the bargaining became unrealistic and irresponsible, the predicted policy clashes have not so far occurred.

Apart from the annual ritual in which Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath surge to the platform to smile awkwardly at each other through clenched teeth, the biggest excitement of the day was the moment when one courageous representative actually voted against a conference motion.

So skilfully are Tory motions worded that representatives need the dexterity of a Houdini to discover any reason for dissent. It is only the irreverent young who revolt daily against the platitudinous boredom of a Tory conference agenda.

Mr Davies gets a hot reaction on sanctions

Hostile interruptions, particularly when he said that the Conservative Party could not lift sanctions, marked the speech by Mr John Davies, shadow Foreign Secretary, as he wound up the debate on Rhodesia.

He sat down among shouts of "God help this party" and "a disastrous speech". When the chairman, Sir Herbert Redfearn, said: "You would wish me to thank Mr John Davies", the reply "No" came from many delegates, countered by some clapping by others.

The conference passed, with about 40 votes against, a motion condemning the government's failure to use the opportunity presented by the Salisbury agreement of March 3, 1978, to establish a democratic government in Rhodesia: It called on the Government to stop supporting those who used terrorist tactics for desperic ends and to start working constructively with all parties prepared to cooperate in the creation of a democratic and multiracial Zimbabwe.

There were cries of "Shame" when Sir Herbert declined to call any amendment to the motion.

Mr Raymond Whitney, MP for Wycombe, who moved the successful motion, said the Salisbury agreement had been the one chance in the 13 years since UDI to support a process that could put an end to the agony that had resulted in 4,000 deaths in Rhodesia in the past five years. "The failure of the socialist Government to take this opportunity can already be identified as one of our greatest and most unnecessary tragedies, and as we all know the final cost could well be higher yet."

Mr David Ragnell (deputy chairman, Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Council) said it was a shame that Mr Ian Smith had not been offered the same facilities in Britain that he had been given in the United States. (Cheers). The British Government's attitude seemed to be that there could not be any Rhodesian settlement that was not acceptable to the Patriotic Front.

A message of "God speed" should go from the conference to the Salisbury Government, which had conducted the unique process of having black and white ministers working side by side.

Sir Charles Pickthorn (Wells) said the only thing Britain could do now was to lift sanctions against Rhodesia. The notion that Britain might again have a period of responsibility for Rhodesia was nonsense. The motion should be rejected.

Mr Reginald Maudling, MP for Barnet, Chipping Barnet, said the situation in Rhodesia grew daily more critical. If that country were to collapse into carnage and bloody warfare between black and white and black and black the wounds on the conscience of Britain would be deep and lasting. (Applause.)

All was not yet lost, but disaster was coming very close. The "freedom fighters" slunk across the frontier, Russian armed, Cuban trained and with murder in their hearts. No doubt they thought they were fighting for a just cause but their cause had been won. Independence and majority rule had been won. History would deal harshly with those who could not take "Yes" for an answer.

The solution was a return to legality and to Britain's responsibility on the basis of the provisional government and the interim settlement.

Mr Nicholas Agg-Manning (Bath) said: "The Rhodesians came back to help us over 35 years ago. (Applause.) And a large number of them died for our freedom. Do not let us turn out the lights on those who once helped keep our lights on."

Professor John Hutchinson (Easington) said Rhodesia needed as many friends as it could find. The Conservative Party ought to be the best friend Rhodesia had. (Loud applause.) That was not a self-evident truth to Rhodesians.

Mr John Davies, replying to the debate, said the Government had a veritable vendetta against Rhodesia. They seemed to be reconciled to the fact that that marvellous country could face its future in devastation and a state of permanent inter-tribal war. "That is a horrifying thought to which I cannot bring myself."

There should be continuity in British foreign policy and he had tried to achieve that. "But after making diligent efforts to do so it is impossible to reject the evidence that on the issue of Rhodesia there is a basic incompatibility between the views of the Labour Government and the Conservative Party which there is nothing I can do to bridge." (Applause).

Mr Callaghan had told him that in no circumstances would the Patriotic Front be regarded as having a veto on a peaceful settlement. But Mr Nkomo had said to him: "I have no need to worry. I have it made. I simply intensify the fight internally, increase the activity of my guerrillas and the thing will fall into my lap."

Mr Davies had replied: "Do you ever believe in your wildest dreams that a Conservative Party in government will accept a regime which has fought its way through bloodshed and horror to dominance in Rhodesia? You are mad if you do."

Mr Nkomo's only response had been to say: "You are not the Government, not the Foreign Secretary. I deal with him."

Mr Davies told the conference that there was a far greater degree of racial harmony in Rhodesia than in any other African country he had visited. Britain held the key to legitimacy in Rhodesia. They had deprived the UDI government of it and it was for Britain to restore it. On that hung the vital question of sanctions.

They had simply to be the victims of what had been dreamt up by the Wilson government and passed by the United Nations. The instinctive reaction of the Conservative Party was against the concept of sanctions. He had heard with dread the voices from Blackpool last week urging the use against South Africa of that stupid and ineffective method of forcing one's view on others.

"It has been said by one or two that we should lift sanctions. We, the Conservative Party, cannot lift sanctions. (Shouts of dissent.) We can do something valid: a strong demonstration of our disapproval. We cannot lift sanctions." (Shouts of "shame", "Rubbish" and "Vote against them".)

"In terms of our own undertaking, the resolution of this ghastly, long-lasting business depends on the free test of opinion in Rhodesia. Until it takes place it is exceedingly difficult to reverse the act done, not in our name but in that of Britain by the Wilson government so long ago."

They should not believe that the situation could be resolved by a simple stroke of the pen. He wished it could.

In reply to a shout of "Vote against sanctions", Mr Davies replied: "Voting against sanctions will put us in a lobby where we shall, unfortunately, still be in a minority and will leave us with the basic problems."

There were shouts of "Be in a minority" and "Smash sanctions". Mr Davies said: "I understand you, but I am afraid you must understand me. If we are going to be able to carry forward this frightful problem when we take up government we must be in a position where we can, with absolute justification, return to our entire commitment to a proof by a test of opinion by the people of Rhodesia."

That was the only valid way to change the course of events. Helping those elections would be of importance to Rhodesia and Africa. The shame was that the British Government had the opportunity in March to proceed on that path but preferred to give comfort to those seeking a result by force.

There was a shout of "So do you". Mr Davies retorted: "No I do not and would not."

He said they must hope they still had an internal settlement sufficiently valid to be the vehicle of a move forward. A ghastly alternative might be a continuing fight to the finish. A British government could not sit back and watch a fight to the finish, to see the whole thing dissolve into chaos and anarchy.

They should have on the spot a person of great authority and in whom they had confidence and who could advise them. He commended the motion.

Mr Pym accuses Labour of ruling by blackmail

Constitutional reform might turn out to be one of the most significant challenges to be faced before the end of the century, Mr Francis Pym, chief Conservative spokesman on House of Commons affairs and on devolution, declared.

He emphasized that the way Conservatives approached the issue was crucial. But creating the right balance between the ability of government to provide the services needed and the individual's right to maintain his liberty and privacy would mould Britain's character and way of life for years to come.

Labour wanted to destroy the House of Lords because it wanted to remove an inconvenient obstacle. Reform, not abolition, was needed.

The conference carried a motion urging the party to undertake a complete review of the workings of Parliament and constitutional procedures with a view to improving efficiency and protecting effectively the rights of the individual.

Mr John Chatwin (North-west Surrey), moving it, said a comprehensive programme of constitutional reform was needed because a European and a semi-federal dimension had been introduced with insufficient regard for the implications, and blows had been delivered to the constitution and to the future of parliamentary democracy by the Labour Party.

A written constitution, incorporating a Bill of Rights, a reformed House of Lords and a proportional electoral system for the House of Commons should be moulded into a programme of constitutional reform.

Mr Tony Speller (North Devon) said he did not like the search for efficiency through more and more committees. "If we are to reform Parliament and constitutional procedure in the way we reformed local government, God help our country", he said. (Applause.)

Mr Russell Sanderson, president of the Scottish Conservative and Unionist Association, said it was time the party addressed itself to the question of the House of Lords, which Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone had said was "all but impotent".

Mr Robert von Kimmenade (South-west Hertfordshire) said the House of Lords should be reformed although frequently in the past few years it had been that House that had defended the individual citizen. Members could be appointed for periods of 10 years.

Mr Frederick Sylvester, MP for Manchester, Withington, said the review called for in the resolution might be just another excuse for doing nothing. The party already had proposals for reforming the House of Lords and achieving the other objectives.

Mrs Margaret Murcott (Braintree) said socialism paid lip service to the liberties of the people but was hell-bent on destroying every freedom. Britain needed a clearly defined written constitution that could not be eroded by the socialism that had spread like a fungus through every aspect of people's lives.

Mr Donald Walters, chairman of the Welsh Conservatives, said the Wales and Scotland Acts raised the possibility of a constitutional crisis within a short time if the assemblies became a reality; but there was no going back on the assemblies.

Mr Simon Blunt (Erith and Crayford) said the party should look at the possibility of having a fixed-term Parliament. There should be an annual vote of confidence in September with an election in October if that vote was lost.

Mr Francis Pym, MP for Cambridgeshire, spokesman on devolution and shadow Leader of the Commons, said he was in full agreement with the objective behind the motion to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Parliament.

How had the constitution apparently let the country down? One reason was political, derived directly from the takeover of the Labour Party by the left. The damage that had been done to the constitutional system was incalculable.

The socialist Government was trying to govern by diktat. Employers might incur the sanction of its dirty black list; that was government by blackmail.

Freedom under the law had been the secret of Britain's success. "Unless we can get back to that we shall lose our freedom", he said.

"We have failed so far to take account of the huge extension of government activity and interference under Labour. It is repugnant to us and that is a direction which we will reverse."

All over the world there was a reaction against vast centralized bureaucracies. Devolution would be good for Scotland and Wales only if based on sound principles. The wrong scheme could increase bureaucracy.

The party would work for the "No" campaign in the referendums, not to keep things as they were but to gain the opportunity to make changes that would work and bring real benefits.

Whitelaw pledge to restore respect for the rule of law

A Conservative government would restore to magistrates their rightful place in the administration of justice, Mr William Whitelaw, chief Conservative spokesman on home affairs and deputy leader of the party, said when he replied to the debate on protecting the citizen.

He promised that a Conservative government would amend the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, to restore to magistrates the right to commit young offenders to secure custody. He outlined a system of detention centre orders of variable length.

On restoration of the death penalty, Mr Whitelaw repeated Mrs Margaret Thatcher's promise that they would ensure an early opportunity in the next Parliament for a debate and decision on the issue, although, in accordance with long-established practice, a party whip would not be imposed.

The debate was held on a motion stating that the conference, alarmed at the soaring crime rate and growing menace of lawlessness, called on the next Conservative government to ensure that Britain was effectively policed by a properly paid force and that there was a realistic range of penalties available, including community service orders, to deter wrongdoers.

Mr Michael Hirst (Dunbartonshire, East), moving the motion, said the disgraceful insults on the police at Blackpool last week were characteristic of Labour's ambivalent attitude towards the police, the judiciary and the rule of law.

Abolition of the death penalty was a civilized step forward, but those who committed deliberate, cold-blooded murder surely had forfeited their right to go on living in a tolerant society.

Miss Ann Widdicombe (Burnley) moved an amendment stating that the conference recognized the need for firmer measures and welcomed the Conservative Party's commitment to a parliamentary debate on restoring the death penalty.

It should be restored for the murder of police and prison officers, and for murder during armed robbery, she said.

Mr Paul Gill, prospective candidate for Birkenhead, said that in his area people were afraid to walk the streets at night after dark. The courts had their hands tied in punishing the youngsters responsible.

"There is only one punishment that young people will understand easily, that is corporal punishment" (cheers).

Mrs Alma Hill (Walsall, South) said people were frightened to go to football matches, answer their doors at night, go through subways or go to the police. "A no-punishment society leads to a no-go society."

Mr Jeremy Hanley, prospective candidate for Lambeth, Central, said good law and order would lead to good race relations. Respect for teachers, parents and authority had to be restored. Capital punishment should be restored for premeditated murder for financial or political gain.

Mrs Muriel Collings, of the Women's National Advisory Committee (Southampton, Test), said murder had increased since capital punishment was abolished. Life imprisonment meant eight to 10 years. If one fiddled one's income tax one would be more severely punished.

Mr Ian Bridge (Loughborough) said capital and corporal punishment were not the answer to the rising crime rate (some applause).

Mr Richard Harrington (Federation of Conservative Students) said the motion was far too simplified and did not attempt to understand the causes of crime.

Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the party and spokesman on home affairs (Penrith and the Border) said in reply that citizens needed a well reasoned and comprehensive strategy, based on a strong and efficient police service with high morale.

On police pay, the party accepted the judgment of the Edmund-Davies committee and would implement the second stage of the award as soon as it had the power to. The new pay structure it recommended was essential.

The more bobbies on the beat, available for community work and anti-vandal squads, the safer the streets would be. Yet prevention, deterrence and detection of crime were useless without an adequate range of penalties.

A Conservative government would restore to magistrates their rightful place in the administration of justice. Conservatives would amend the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, in order to restore to magistrates the right to commit young offenders to secure custody.

They would also seek to provide them with effective detention centres and borstals to back up their work. The average six weeks' sentence was too short in some cases and too long in others. Detention centre orders should be varied down to a minimum of only 14 days. Magistrates should be given full support in sending some young thugs to detention early in their careers of crime.

As a Conservative government they would restore respect for the rule of law by example. There would be no more ministerial attacks on the independent judiciary like Mr Michael Foot's. There would be no more government support for lawbreakers such as the Clay Cross councillors, the Shrewsbury two or the Grunwick pickets (applause).

The amendment and the motion as amended were carried.

Tax cuts urged to restore responsibility

Taxes should be cut radically to give people back the power they once had over their money, Mr John Patten (City of Oxford) said in successfully moving a motion that called on the next Conservative government to pursue social, economic and educational policies that would transfer the wealth and power of the state to private individuals.

Mr Angus Maude, deputy chairman of the party organization, said power had shifted to caucuses, union bosses, civil servants and those who had jobs with the quangos.

"We have to reverse this trend by giving people back the responsibility and freedom that socialism has taken away from them", he said.

The Tories had to restore to the people freedom and responsibility. People would regain confidence in their own country and its role in the world. That was what Conservatism was about, the release of energies and enthusiasms of individual people.

British people 'marching to serfdom'

From George Clark
Political Correspondent

An oligarchical, anti-democratic spirit is gradually taking over the Labour Party and the trade union movement, Mr Paul Johnson, former editor of the New Statesman, who has switched his allegiance to the Conservatives, told a Conservative Political Centre rally at Brighton last night. The British people, he said must face the ugly truth that they are travelling down the road to serfdom.

He gave a warning of the growth of trade union power, both over the Government and through membership of "fringe bodies" and "quangos", which were often set up by ministers without proper parliamentary scrutiny. The unions, with few exceptions, he said, were run in the interests of their own bureaucrats rather than the union's members.

"Thus in 1975, the cost of privileged mortgages for the officials of one public service union was £259,308, and the benefits paid out to members was only £148,390", he said. "Union bureaucrats have never had it so good. They shower upon themselves brand-new, office blocks, cars and chauffeurs, holiday homes and every kind of tax-free perk.

"It is significant that, of the total expenditure of 25 unions last year, nearly 70 per cent went on administrative expenses and only 8.2 per cent on benefits to members. The union bureaucrats, in fact are a parasitic oligarchy, feasting on the British working class."

There was a growing demand by unions to take part in forming and executing policy for the organizations in which they worked. In some hospitals those claiming to represent lower-paid workers had demanded the right to determine hospital policy. There were attempts to destroy those hospitals when such claims were resisted.

Militant members of local government unions, use of the strike weapon, had prevented Conservative councillors from carrying out policies for which they were elected.

Union oligarchs threatened the democratic process. They claimed that the electors' verdict was not decisive. The TUC conference behaved like a Labour election rally, with Mr David Basnett, its president, committing the whole resources of the unions to securing a Labour victory.

That was a sinister development, Mr Johnson said. What was the corollary when Labour lost an election?

"Is it that trade union power, as exercised by its oligarchs and irrespective of the wishes of its members, will be flung openly, systematically and in the end violently against any Conservative government, or indeed against a government of any complexion that does not receive the endorsement of the union bosses?"

That was the negation of democracy, the rejection of universal suffrage, the denial of the elective principle and the repudiation of the very notion of a representative Parliament. It was the road to a one-party state.

Is was sometimes said that the Conservatives must trim their sails to satisfy the union oligarchs and receive their contemptuous stamp of approval. That was indefensible cowardice.

To accept such an argument for appeasement would destroy the Conservative Party and the two-party system with it.

"We must face the truth, ugly though it is. We are travelling down the road to serfdom, in a characteristic British manner, inches at a time.

"The Conservative Party is now the great—the only—repository of freedom in this country. When returned to power it must use that power to halt and reverse Britain's march to serfdom."

Capitalism, page 18

Fairer deal pledged for shire ratepayers

A Conservative government would end the discrimination against the shire county ratepayer, Mr Michael Heseltine, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, promised the conference.

Conservatives, he said, would revise the present system of allocating the rate support grant, which was based broadly on the assumption that the more a local authority spent the more it needed to spend and therefore the more it was entitled to receive.

Mr Heseltine, who sat down to a standing ovation, was replying to a motion, carried by an overwhelming majority, which urged the next Conservative government, when considering the rate support grant, to make a fairer distribution of the available resources.

Mrs Jill Miscampbell (Aylesbury), who proposed the motion, said it should be possible, while maintaining local autonomy, for a comparable range of services to exist across the country. The uncertainty of the present formula, which could change substantially from year to year, made it impossible for local authorities to budget prudently.

Mr Robert Hughes (Stepney and Poplar) said it was idle to pretend that they could help the inner cities and at the same time help the counties. The party had to make a decision and it should choose to help the cities. The motion failed the people of the inner cities and should be thrown out.

Mr Joseph Farquar (Oldham, West) said the quality of life in rural areas was not that bad. If they ignored urban areas they would never win them. They should help most those areas where the problems were greatest.

Mr Dudley Fishburn (Isle of Wight) said that rates were inherently unfair. They taxed private homes at a rate second only to that on spirits and cigarettes. Rates must go.

Mr Heseltine, winding up the debate, said it was easy to give an assurance that the Conservatives would not milk the shire county ratepayer to find cash for the inner cities.

Labour's policy was unfair because it expected people, often just as poor and deprived, often living in large cities in shire counties, to finance problems of the poor and deprived in metropolitan cities. It assumed that the troubles of older urban communities were more acute than those of the expanding areas to which people were moving.

Just as Britain's old cities had grown on the success of trade, it was unrealistic to believe that the regeneration of those cities could be based on anything else. It was the nation's delusion that ever-larger sectors of national life could be sustained by an ever-shrinking wealth-creating capacity. It was equally unrealistic to believe that inner cities could flourish while the rest of the economy floundered.

The key to a more vigorous approach to inner city life lay in the planning and ownership of land. The Conservatives would repeal the Community Land Act and modify the development land tax which had contributed to land shortage. The Government should call for the publication of land holdings by local authorities, nationalized industries and public bodies. A more determined programme of land sales for home ownership and industrial use was required.

At the next election the Conservatives would offer a statutory right to council and new town tenants to buy their homes on more generous terms than before. They were committed to root and branch appraisal of the powers of Whitehall over local government. They would in government department after department reduce and eliminate many of the controls that tied cities to Whitehall. That would save money, speed decisions, and restore a competitive independence to local democracy.

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HOW I BECAME MY OWN BOSS.

To help everyone who dreams of setting up a business, we asked four men who have done so to tell their stories.

Have they found wealth and freedom from the daily grind or exhaustion and tranquilisers? Read on.

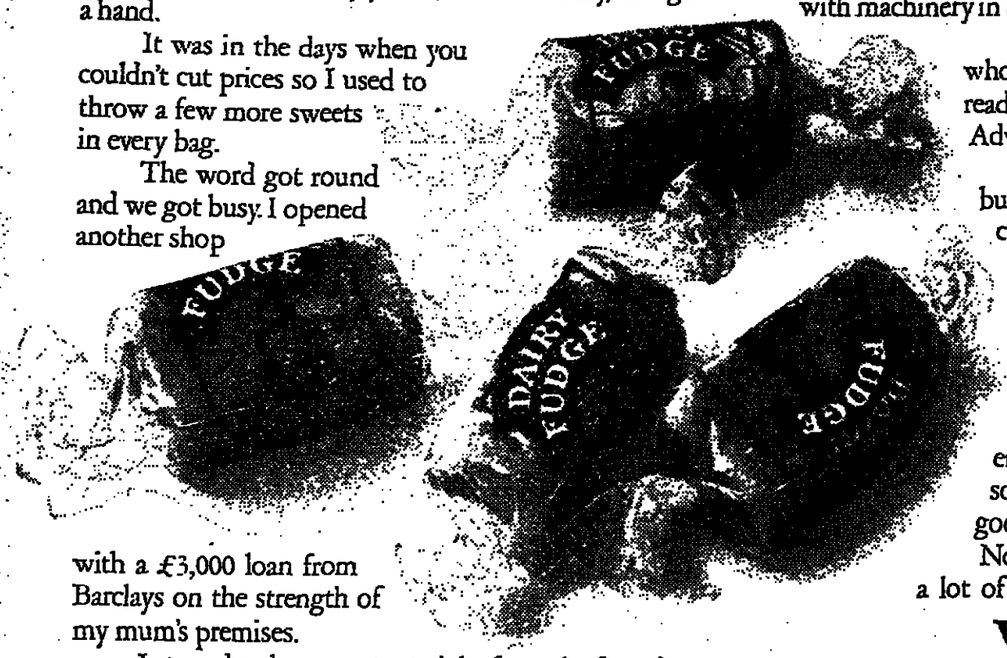
I gave six ounces to the quarter.

"I was an insurance clerk when my dad died leaving my mum to run a sweetshop in South London.

Well I chucked my job in, I had to really, and gave her a hand.

It was in the days when you couldn't cut prices so I used to throw a few more sweets in every bag.

The word got round and we got busy. I opened another shop



with a £3,000 loan from Barclays on the strength of my mum's premises.

I started to buy sweets straight from the factories, more than I could sell over the counter, so I opened a cash-and-carry for other retailers.

By this time I had five sweetshops, most of them helped along with overdraft facilities from Barclays.

But the wholesaling part of the business had more potential than the shops. I sold them and bought a huge warehouse, importing sweets from Italy, Greece and Israel, anywhere I could do a good deal.

Then I thought, if I can sell sweets I can sell anything. I started phoning food factories and buying lorry loads of beans in shiny cans, squash, sauce, biscuits.

I designed my own labels, unbranded, of course, and flogged them to street traders and shops.

I had some bad debts, who doesn't. So I asked Barclays to do factoring on part of my business.

I often work seven days a week, all the hours that God gives but I always take good holidays or I'd go potty.

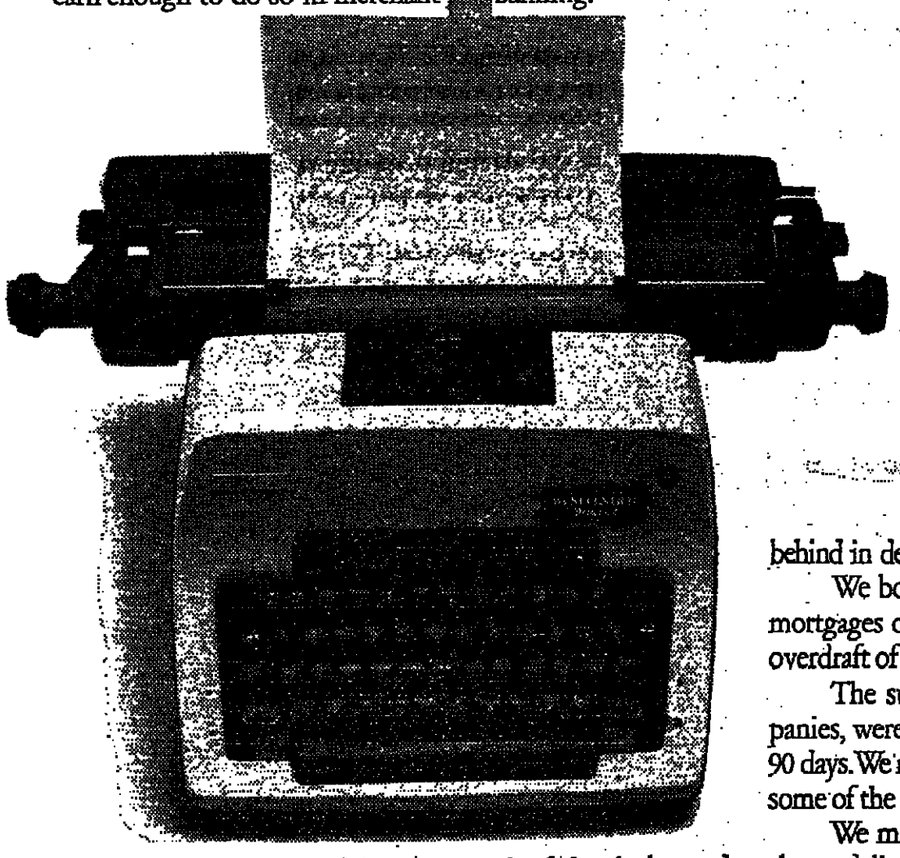
Last year I did about £3 million in turnover. I now have my own fudge factory (£50,000 medium-term loan from Barclays) and a computer."

I started with one Copycat photocopier.

The last man was a born businessman and sharp as a blade but the next man is different. If someone told you he was a concert pianist, you'd believe it. He's slight and sensitive and worries about things. This is his story.

"I was born in Brazil. I worked in a bank in Rio but came to England in 1942 to fight on the side of freedom.

I can't say I really wanted to start my own business after the war but I did want to marry an English girl and I couldn't earn enough to do so in merchant banking.



I borrowed a little from my prospective father-in-law and about £200 from Barclays, I think the manager must have liked my face. With this I bought a Copycat machine – it was the latest thing then, duplicating, and I had a tiny office in the city copying legal documents.

To my amazement I prospered and bought a second-hand printing machine, again with a little help from Barclays.

As fate decreed, one of my customers was a music publisher and I did more and more business with him, moving twice into bigger premises.

Each time I was lucky. I'd be walking down a street and see a 'To Let' sign.

Then I bought a music printing company that had folded and four years ago there was the chance to buy a factory complete with machinery in Suffolk.

I talked it over with my bank manager who gave me a loan of £23,000. Later after reading an advertisement for Barclays Business Advisory Service, I asked them in.

They made a complete study of my business and taught me a lot about modern cash-flow control.

I suppose I'm now comparatively well-off but I still worry a lot about people who won't pay their bills, although my bank manager can even help me here.

He makes what are called 'status enquiries' of prospective customers so I have a better idea whether they're good for the money.

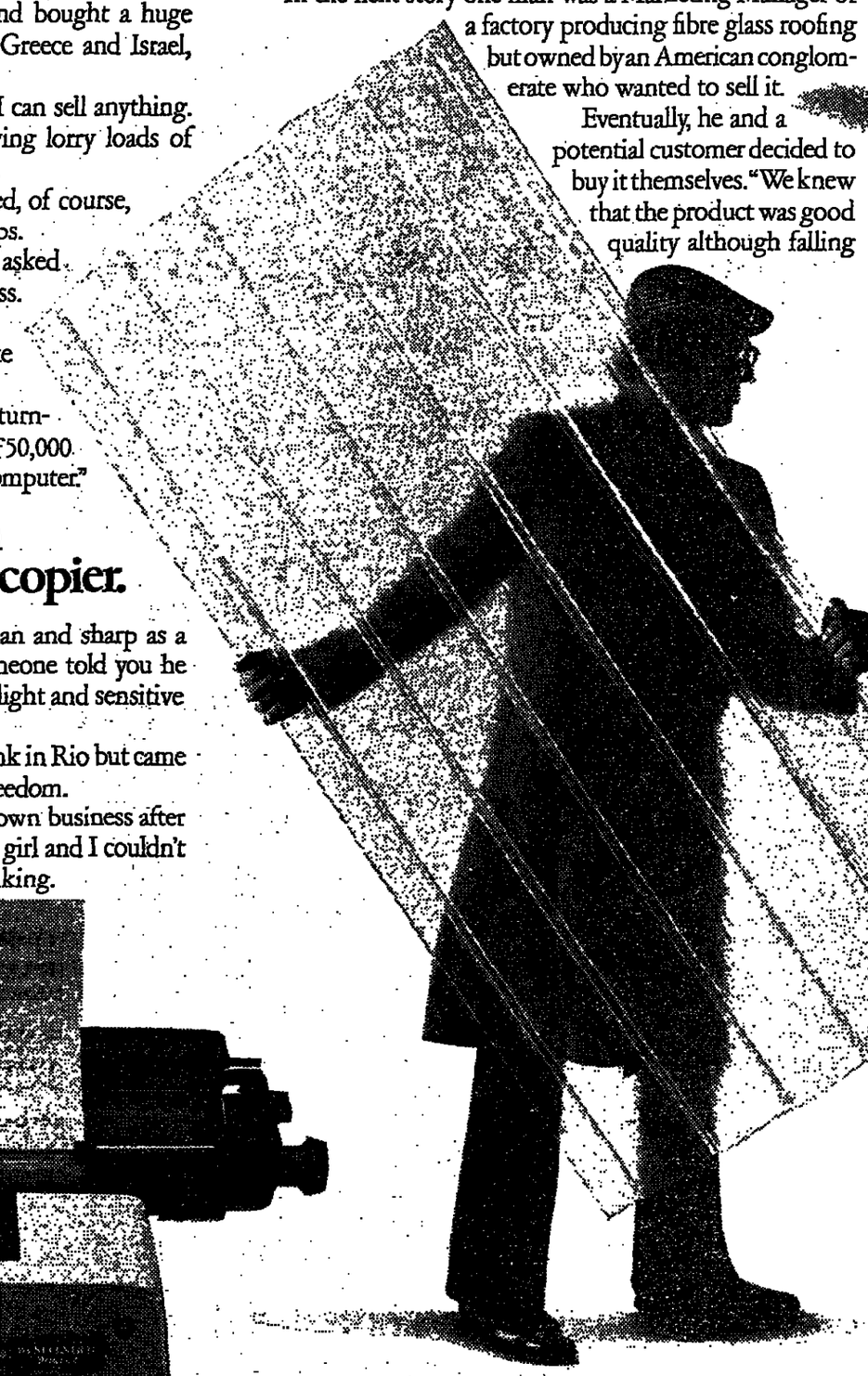
Now I employ fifty-five people and print a lot of the music you hear on the radio."

We bought a factory nobody else wanted.

Some of the most successful ventures are started by two people with the same aim but complementary talents, a technician and a salesman, for example.

In the next story one man was a Marketing Manager of a factory producing fibre glass roofing but owned by an American conglomerate who wanted to sell it.

Eventually, he and a potential customer decided to buy it themselves. "We knew that the product was good quality although falling



behind in design. It needed new ideas and new equipment.

We borrowed money from our parents and got second mortgages on our own houses. Barclays gave us a fluctuating overdraft of £15,000.

The suppliers of raw materials, the big chemical companies, were very good to us, giving extended credit up to 90 days. We moved the entire factory in two weeks even laying some of the concrete floor ourselves.

We made up our minds that whatever happened, we'd always deliver and pay on time. Gradually we built ourselves a reputation for reliability which is crucial in the building industry.

Then the oil crisis hit us: prices of raw materials went through the roof, our roof.

To cut down waste we decided to automate our production line which we designed and built ourselves.

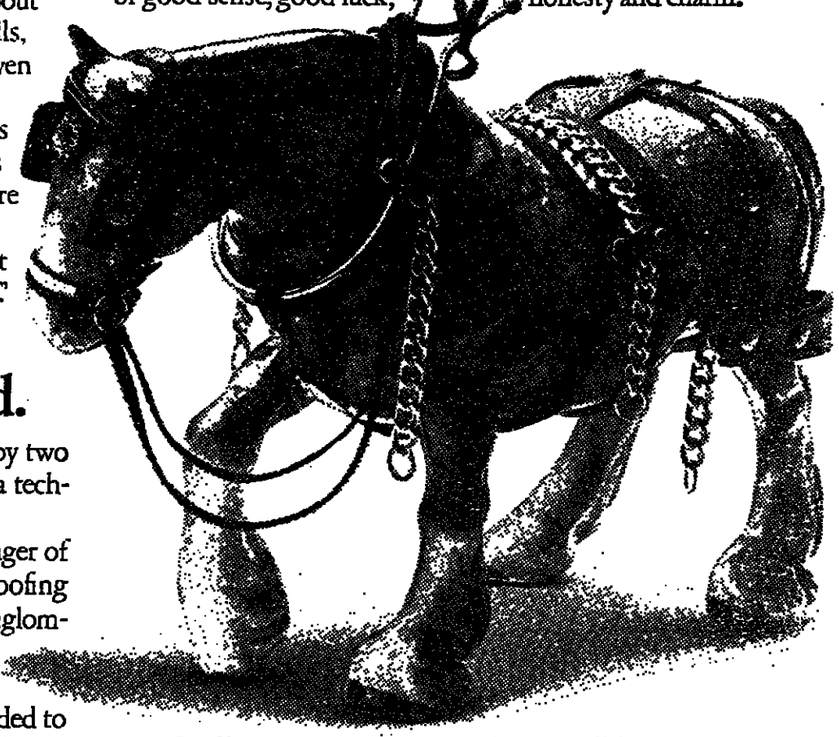
Barclays increased our overdraft to £30,000 to help pay for it and all through a cold winter we closed it down to install it.

We were earning next to nothing and working sixteen hours a day, seeing little of our families.

But it paid off, the new roofing sold, wastage went down from around 18% to 6% and we made first steps into the export market. A Turkish company heard about our automated line at an exhibition and ordered one. Now we are investing £½ million in an even bigger one for ourselves in a brand new factory. Barclays are helping with the capital."

I began with a secondhand potter's wheel.

It is obvious as soon as they walk through the door that some people are winners; somehow they have a rare blend of good sense, good luck, honesty and charm.



Bank managers appreciate these qualities as much as anyone, and sometimes lend small sums without collateral to such people who come to them with good ideas. The next man started his business this way.

"I was teaching art in Walsall. Considering my qualifications the pay was paltry and the prospects were worse.

Although I had no security, Barclays loaned me £100 to buy a potter's wheel, and I started selling stoneware goblets, mugs and ashtrays to seaside gift shops.

I paid the money back in six months then almost immediately borrowed another £600 to buy a Mini-van. I was working all night and delivering during the day.

After a couple of years, a leatherware manufacturer asked me to make slipware shire horses so he could fit his leather trappings to them.

My turnover nudged the £1,000 a week mark and still I couldn't satisfy the demand.

I designed other models, cheetahs, elephants, ponies and eventually set-up my own leatherware factory. When I started exporting, Barclays helped me with currency exchange, letters of credit, credit guarantees and Bankers Drafts.

I have just installed new gas kilns and extended my factory with the help of a £40,000 medium-term loan.

Barclays have also put me in touch with accountants and solicitors. I reckon they wouldn't put me on to anyone duff since it's their money I'm using.

This year I hope to break the magic £1 million mark, and as a little reward I'm giving myself a Rolls-Royce."

A free offer from Barclays Bank.

Most people are both excited and chilled at the prospect of starting their own business.

It's the step into the dark, risking everything.

Then there's the jungle full of complicated things like book-keeping, cash-flow and collateral. It can seem very daunting.

But any Barclays Bank manager would be pleased to light your first steps.

If you wish, he will cast an experienced eye over your figures (what you expect to lay out in terms of rent, rates, wages, stock and insurance etc, and what you might recoup in sales). He will tell you if he thinks they're realistic and also give you his frank opinion of your chances and say whether he's prepared to back you with finance.

This is a free offer without obligation on your part. Remember, he wants you to make a go of it.

Because if you succeed like the men we have told you about, you'll be a customer of his for a long while.

BARCLAYS

WEST EUROPE

Constitutional crisis in Belgium as Mr Tindemans's coalition resigns over devolution dispute

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 11

Mr Leo Tindemanns, the Belgian Prime Minister, tendered the resignation of his coalition Government to King Baudouin today, plunging Belgium into a constitutional crisis that threatens the always fragile links between the Dutch-speaking Flemings and the French-speaking Walloons.

A statement from the palace said afterwards that the King had accepted the resignation, and charged the Government with the "expedition of current affairs" until a new admanistration could be formed.

This appeared to mean that the King will now have to decide whether to ask Mr Tindemans, or another politician, to try to put together another combination of parties, or whether to dissolve Parliament and hold elections.

The crisis has arisen because the Dutch-speaking wing of Mr Tindemans's Social Christian Party, the most powerful member of the four-party coalition, has raised constitutional objections to certain aspects of the Government's ambitious devolution reforms.

These would give separate executives and parliaments to Flanders in the north, Wallonia in the south and bilingual Brussels, turning Belgium into a fully fledged federal state for the first time since it was founded in 1830. Many hope that the reforms will exorcise for good the demon of linguistic strife that has plagued Belgium's history.



Mr Tindemans addressing Parliament before submitting his resignation to King Baudouin yesterday.

The coalition was formed in the middle of last year mainly for the purpose of pushing the reforms through. It had 172 out of the 212 seats in the Chamber of Representatives, bringing together the Social Christians, the Socialists, the Brussels-based Front Démocratique des Francophones, the and Flemish Nationalist Party the Volksunie.

This summer there had appeared to be agreement among the parties of the coalition to vote the regionalization reforms into law by the end of the year, despite the opinion of the Council of State, the country's highest legal body, that some of the proposed measures would require revision of the constitution. Recently these objections were revived by Mr Tindeman's party.

Thir party could expect to emerge with its parliamentary strength enhanced if the country went to the polls, while the predominantly Walloniа-based Socialists and the two small regional parties in the coalition would almost certainly fare less well.

Mr Tindeman' coalition partners clearly see his resignation as a nattempt to force elections. He has found it increasingly difficult to work with the Socialists, and tendered his resignation last June because of a dispute over economic policy. On that occasion the King turned down his offer.

The parts of the devolution reforms causing most trouble are measures that would increase the rights of French-speaking minorities living in the peripheral districts of Brussel. A predominantly French-speaking enclave in the heart of Dutch-speaking Flanders, the capital has always been at the centre of the country's linguistic problems.

Scottish MP expelled from debate on tawse

From Derek Barnett
Strasbourg, Oct 11

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, was asked to leave a closed session of the European Commission of Human Rights here today after he had protested over an analogy which he said had been drawn between use of the tawse (strap) in Scottish schools and life in Nazi Germany. Mr Dalyell, who is here for the October session of the European Parliament, was told he had no right to be at the hearing.

A former teacher in Scotland, Mr Dalyell has for some time been concerned about the argument over the tawse being taken to the commission, especially because he feels it wrong that European taxpayers' money should be used for this purpose.

"As I was in Strasbourg and not taking part in any debate today I felt I could best use my time by going to the hearing," he told *The Times*. "An Irish lawyer was making the case against corporal punishment, and he said he did not want to exaggerate the analogy but then proceeded to talk about Nazi Germany at some length. He talked about institutional racial persecution.

As Mr Dalyell, a tenacious adversary in debate, put it, "I could not contain myself". He got up, identified himself as a House of Commons man and European MP and asked what protection the Scottish teaching profession had from such talk.

The lawyer said he was sorry if he had offended his sensitivities and sensibilities, Mr Dalyell said. "I replied that what he was up to was disgraceful". He had asked the Italian president of the commission how such atacks against his colleagues in the Scottish teaching profession could be challenged.

Mr Dalyell added that after a surried consultation beteen the president and his colleagues an official came over and asked him to "come outside".

"He said there had been a dreadful mistake and that I should not have been there in the first place)", Mr Dalyell continued. "I said 'too bad, because if these things are going to be said they should be said in public here they can be challenged and not behind closed doors'. I as not going to stand idly by and tolerate good people in the teaching profession in Scotland being compared to the Nazis. Then I left."

But the Scottish MP, never an easy man to put off his point, ill not let the matter rest there. He is to rite to the commission about it. Nevertheless he says he is "marginally against" the abolition of corporal punishment.

OVERSEAS



Mr Huang Hua sharing a joke with Mr Callaghan at No 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Mr Callaghan invited to visit China

By Roger Berthoud

Mr Callaghan has been invited to visit China. The invitation was extended to the Prime Minister at No 10 Downing Street yesterday by Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, in the course of a 45-minute talk over tea in the Cabinet room, at which Dr Daevid Owen, the Foreign Secretary, was also present.

Mr Callaghan recalled that he had had an invitation to Peking as Foreign Secretary, but had become leader of the Labour Party and Prime Minister before being able to take it up. It was not possible to fix a precise date now, but it remained his ambition to visit China, and would be "a pleasure to come". He hoped this would not prevent Chairman Hua Kuo-feng (who is Prime Minister) from visiting Britain, where he would be welcome any time he chose to come.

In his opening remarks Mr Callaghan, welcoming Mr Huang, said Britain was watching very attentively China's increasing impact on world affairs, and welcomed the new impetus it was bringing to the world scene. China had much to contribute to the world family of nations, he said.

In what looked like an allusion to possible Soviet pressures, Mr Callaghan said there would be no standing back in British relations with China, which went back over many years. Britain looked forward to developing these relations, especially in the fields of trade education, and cultural exchanges involving Chinese students in Brizain and British students in China, and exchanges between ministers.

Mr Huang, who was accompanied by three officials and an interpreter, said his exchanges of vietws earlier in the day with Dr Owen. Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, and Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, had been "pleasant and sincere".

Given the need for interpretation, there was not much time for detailed discussions at No 10, but topics touched on included the state of China's agriculture, China's population growth, and Hongkong. Both sides agreed there was good cooperation between their governments on practical issues in the colony.

Leading article, page 19

Wall poster in Peking recalls riots of 1976

Peking, Oct 11.—Posters on the walls of Peking today, as news that Mr Wu Teh, the Mayor, had been replaced, brought back memories of the political riots of April, 1976.

Four young Peking residents pasted up a wall poster, dealing with the riots in sophisticated graphics and poetry, in a side street off the busy Wang Fu Ching shopping centre and outside the buildings of the *People Daily*.

The 20-page poster, titled: "Initiation", proclaimed: "Heroes of April 5, you are not dead." It paid homage to the memory of Chou En-lai, the late Prime Minister, attacked the "reactionary thought" of the diseraced "gang of four" led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow Chiang Ching and glorified the coming of a "new era" for China.

The poster, written in bold black brush strokes over the emblem of the Communist Youth League and the imprints of hands which had been dipped in red ink, ended with three immaculate white pages headed: "Last words." Stuck on both sides of the street, it attracted crowds which caused traffic jams.

Although there were no direct attacks again: Mr Wu Teh in the poster, the days of April, 1976, were mentioned several times.

The poster went up on the same day as slogans on the walls announced the nomination of Mr Lin Chia-Hu to head the Peking municipality, replacing Mr Wu.

Mr Wu has frequently been criticized in the past for his role in the riots at Tien An Mien Square and the "cruel orders" that he is believed to have given for the restoration of order.

Union congress opens: China's ninth national trade union congress opened in Peking today. Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, urged Chinese workers to contribute to China's modernization by the end of this century.

Portuguese continue crisis talks

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Oct 11

President Eanes of Portugal started today his third round of crisis talks with political parties receiving the Communists and Christian Democrats. Tomorrow he will see the Social Democrats and the Socialists.

The Christian Democrats issued a statement saying that they were willing to accept the advice of the President, "the only sovereign body which in itself represents a majority of the country". In the 1976 presidential election President Eanes polled 60.79 per cent of the vote, a higher proportion than any political party achieved in the preceding general election.

The statement explains that a new agreement between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists would lack credibility as the previous one was denounced by themselves.

Later the Social Democrats refused to talk with the Christian Democrats who for their part refuse to negotiate with the Communists.

The general opinion is that the formation of a government based on inter-party agreement seems impossible.

In a recent public address by President Eanes has proposed the formation of a government under an independent Prime Minister but with enough party support to give it a majority in the assembly. That possibility is being examined in the President's present talks with the parties.

A new law came into force today banning any organization which defends or disseminates the fascist ideas.

In the Alentejo region of Aviz the process began today of handing back illegally seized land to its original owners. There are seven colective farms run on land which is the property of dozens of small landowners. The process is being resisted.

King cancels visit after remarks by Moroccan

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 11

A proposed visit by King Juan Carlos to Morocco was postponed today at least until next December, after Mr Muhammad Bucetta, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, brought up his country's claims to Ceuta and two Spanish North African enclaves, in a speech in Washington.

His remarks were interpreted here as a reaction by his government to the recent shift in Spanish attitude towards the war in the Spanish colonial territory of the Sahara, a vast desert wasteland claimed by Morocco and Mauritania.

A spokesman for the Spanish Prime Minister's office described the speech as "regrettable". He also showed resentment about a remark by the minister to the effect that the Canary Islands are very near the Moroccan coast. "Algeria is very near to Morocco too", the spokesman said.

A communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry in Madrid said the Spanish ambasador "has protested energetically to the Moroccan government about these remarks which do not correspond to the spirit of friendship, which we would like to see dominate the relations between Spain and Morocco".

Chirac truce with Giscardians

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 11

The Government's most persistent critic, M Jacques Chirac, the leader of the Gaullist Rassemblement, last night called for a six-month parliamentary truce by his party's deputies. The manoeuvre, to judge by M Chirac's words last night, is by no means the end of hostilities between his supporters and the so-called "Giscardians". On the contrary, M Chirac's tactic seems to be to give his partners in the majority enough rope to hang themselves.

"Remember soberly and clearly", he told the members of the Gaullist central committee, "that if tomorrow was maerked—alas—by an aggravation of the crisis and thus by the place of our country in the world being put at risk, you must be and you will be the resort of the honour and of the hope of France."

The "alas", written into the text of the speech, shows that Mr Chirac still views "an aggravation of the crisis" as a certainty in the light of government policy, but that he believes that his party will once more be given the influence its numerical superiority in the National Assembly would seem to demand.

The truce, Mr Chirac said, "does not signify demobilization but vigilance". It was, like any truce, provisional and there would be a reckoning before the next parliamentary session opened in April when the position would have to be reviewed in the light of events.

There was no repentance from M Chirac for his party's criticisms of the Government's programme but he felt that "the moment has not come" to spoil the chances of the Government, whatever its mistakes and failings. "The Opposition feeds on the mistakes of the majority and oit will soon come, if we are not on guard, to contest our legitimacy."

The Government which "includes the best economists in France," had found two cures for its ills—liberalism and refirm. Gaullists were against neither but both terms were ambiguous. Liberalism would not be acceptable if it was only a cover for generally dropping state responsibilities. Reform for its own sake was unacceptable.

M Chirac's words cannot hide the fact that he is far from being in a position to lead his party into a open revolt against the Government. He may believe, as he said in his speech, that the hard-won victory in the election of March is in danger of being wasted, but he is aware that the rump of his supporters would be opposed to any attempt now to bring the Government down.

The truce, he went on, meant that there would not be a running guerrilla battle between the Gaullists and the Government which would mask the real problems facing the country. With the cantonal and European elections next year, it had to be made clear who the real enemies were

A group of Gaullist deputies went to see M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, yesterday, and left commenting on the friendliness and cordiality of the meeting. M Barre listened with understanding to their worriesabout the Government's economic policies, but repeated the familiar government line that all was being done to balance the economy

The Government's plans to save the steel industry were tested by a vote in the National Assembly yesterday. M Jean-Louis Masson, a Gaullist member from the Moselle region, which is due to suffer many redundancies under the plan, voted against it. Six members of the government grouping UDF for the same steel region, abstained. The plan was accepted by 276 votes against 200.

Moi deputy keeps his Finance post

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 11

President Daniel Moi today appointed Mr Mwai Kibaki, Finance Minister, as his Vice-President. He also made minor changes in his cabinet.

Announcing his appointments 24 hours after being formally declared elected, unopposed, as President of Kenya, Mr Moi said he was not making major changes at present since parliamentary elections are to take place next year.

Mr Moi, as President Kenyatta's vice-president, automatically assumed the presidency pending new elections after the late President's death. But he acquired power to change his cabinet only yesterday when the result of the Presidential election was announced.

Mr Kibaki was generally expected here to be chosen as Mr Moi's Vice-President. He is known as an able minister who has played a big role in ensuring Kenya's continuing prosperity and a leading supporter of Mr Moi.

Mr Kibaki remains Minister of Finance, but the portfolio of Economic Planning, which he formerly held, is transferred to Dr Robert Ouko, in addition to his exisaing portfolio of Community Affairs.

The Home Affairs portfolio formerly held by Mr Moi moves to Mr Stanley Oloitiptip, whose former portfolio of Natural Resources is taken by Mr Mbiyu Koinange. The latter's previous office of Minister of State in the President's Office is abolished.

President Moi has also switched two ministers back to the posts they held until last year—Mr Isaac Omolo Okern reverts to Minister of Power and Communications and Mr Daniel Mutinda becomes Minister of Information and Broadcasting again.

Intensive campaigning is now going on throughout Kenya for the elections to national posts in the ruling (and only) party, the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), to take eplace on October 28.

Mr Kibaki is one of several candidates due to stand for the post of Kanu vice-president. His appointment as Mr Moi's Vice-President now makes it virtually certain that he will also be elected to the Kanu post, according to political observers here.

Salisbury race pledges 'not enough'

By Our Foreign Staff

Plans to end racial discrimination in Rhodesia, announced on Tuesday have brought mixed reactions from both blacks and whites there. While the three African political parties represented in the transitional Government were predictably enthusiastic, other blacks, particularly businessmen, said they did not go far enough and were over-protective of whites.

Although most whites appeared to accept the moves, two small right-wing parties called them a betrayal and a surrender.

Mr David Mukome, publicity secretary of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC), said the decision restored the dignity of man in Rhodesia. The Government should now go on to deal with the burning issues of closing the wage gap between blacks and whites and ending the war.

the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) said the proposed measures pulled the rug from under the feet of the Patriotic Front leaders. Mr Joshua Nkomo and MrRobert Mugabe.

There was no longer any reason for fighting. "The majority of our people are jubilant over this historic move" he said.

Mr John Landau, acting Chief Whip of the Rhodesian Front Party, said he was sure the parliamentary caucus would approve the measures when Parliament reassembled.

Other blacks were less than happy. "There are too many qualifications", a black businessman said. "We are trying to create a 'black and white han' instead of taking African conditions into account", he said.

Most criticism centred on the rule that blocks moving into former white residential areas would be limited to "one property, one family". The Government defines a "family" as the parents and their children.

"This doesn't take into account the African extended family system", a black company director said. "It is stupid to say I can move into Highlands (an exclusive white Salisbury suburb) and then say I cannot have my parents living with me."

Black business and professional men said the new plan merely exchanged racial discrimination for economic barriers, particularly in health and education, where there is to be a financial grading scheme.

The Government has left it mainly up to the whites to say whether they will sell property to the blacks, but at the same time it has threatened the small black businessman in the Tribal Trust Lands by allowing an influx of white traders with much larger capital resources", a businessman said.

"The changes are not yet law and it is to be hoped that the Executive Council will think again and see the flaws in the present scheme", he said.

Mr Smith sees no change of heart in US

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 11

The Rev Indabaningi Sithole, a member of the Rhodesian Executive Council, today accused Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Andrew Young, America's permanent representative at the United Nations, of being personally committed to the Patriotic Front. He said that most of the difficulties faced by the Rhodesian transitional Government came from this bias.

Mr Sithole made his accusation in a speech to the National Press Club here. With him was Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, who repeated his call for American support for what he calls the democratic solution to Rhodesia's problems.

He quoted from documents captured in terrorist camps raided by the Rhodesians in Mozambique, which, he said, showed that Mr Robert Mugabe's party rejected the idea of free elections because it expected to lose them. The documents also showed

Mr Smith admitted that he had got "not the slightest help, suport or encouragement from the United States or the United Kingdom" for his case.

Clash looms with churches over Namibia elections

From Nicholas Ashford
Windhoek, Oct 11

A confrontation seems imminent between six of the main churches in Namibia (South-West Africa) and the South African Government over South Africa's decision to go ahead with an election in the disputed territory in December without United Nations supervision.

The churches, which represent more than two-thirds of Namibia's 800,000 population, sent a letter to Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, last week, urging him not to go ahead with the election and instead to accept the settlement proposals contained in the report drawn up by Dr Kurt Waldheim.

They said that if South Africa did not go along with the United Nations plan it would be held responsible for an escalation of an avoidable, terrible and tragic war

The six churches responsible for the letter included the Roman Catholic, Anglican and the powerful Lutheran Church.

In his reply Mr Botha accused the churches of adopting a "confusing attitude" and emphasized the need for the people of the territory to be given the chance to voice their opinion. He denied that by going ahead with an election South Africa was closing the door on further talks

After receiving the Prime Minister's letter, Bishop James Kauluma, the Anglican Vicar-General in Namibia, issued a statement declaring that it was clear that the South African Government was not prepared to allow a United Nations-supervised election in the territory.

Trainer questioned over racing frauds

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 11

France's leading trainer for horse trotting races, Mr Pierre-Désiré Allaire, was flown from Paris to the Côte d'Azure this afternoon for questioning about a series of fixed races and a gigantic gambling fraud.

Since the inquiry into the case opened on August 22 no fewer than 57 people have been charged, and the questioning by the police rack track squad of M Allaire indicates that the inquiry is respecting no one.

M Allaire is not only a trainer but a driver and horse owner with his own successful stable. A self-made man, he now runs 300 horses and his business has a turnover of 15m francs (£1.7m).

On Monday he was called in by police for background questioning about the fixed races which police inquiries so far have shown took place at Marseilles, Salon de Provence and Cagnes sur Mer.

The inquiry has revealed the existence of a network of gamblers who were able to bring pressure to bear on trainers and jockeys.

Apart from M Allaire, two other prominent trainers were being questioned yesterday. They are M Paul Nivol and M Roger Vercruyse.

In recent months M Allaire has been drawing up a scheme for a "punters union", which would protect small gamblers from the pressures of big racing syndicates. The union was due to start operations later this year.

Malta's ban on Fleet Street reporters stays

Valletta, Oct 11.—Malta said today that journalists from Britain's national daily newspapers were stil barred from the island although BBC reporters could return.

Reporters from the BBC and Fleet Street newspapers were banned from entering Malta four months ago after the Government complained of distortion of news and "continuous lies".

A joint statement by the Government and the BBC yesterday said the ban had been lifted after settlement of differences, and the British Forces Broadcasting Station on the island, closed under the ban, would also be reopened.

A spokesman for the Information Department made it clear today that the move did not apply to the newspaper journalists.

One of Malta's complaints against the British press was that the national papers did not publish a denial by the British High Commission in Valletta of reports of an extradition deal involving Mr John Gaul, a Briton living in Malta and wanted by British police.

Mr Mintoff, the Prime Minister, has also charged that several newspapers carried long articles about Malta without checking the facts with his Government.—Reuter.

Frankfurt court jails Czech hijack couple

Frankfurt, Oct 11.—A young Czechoslovak and his fiancée were sentenced here today to six and three and a half years' jail respectively for hijacking a Czechoslovak airliner to West Germany a year ago.

In sentencing Vlastislav Toupalik, a former air controller, and Ruzena Vickova, the Frankfurt state court found extenuating factors, ruling that political circumstances had put the couple under pressure through no fault of their own.

But Judge Christel Forester ruled that, despite their "respectable motives", fear of arrest did not entitle the couple to endanger air traffic.—AP.

Amin retaliation threat over Carter trade embargo

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Oct 11

President Amin of Uganda today reacted angriy to the news that President Carter had signed legislation imposing a trade embargo on Uganda in protest against human rights violations there.

Uganda radio quoted President Amin as saying that he would very soon make a "very drastic and serious decision" on Americans and on anyone connected with America.

The broadcast did not elaborate, but the brief statement appeared to indicate that he was planning to retaliate against the 100 or so Americans in Uganda. They include missionaries, teachers, and aircraft crews and engineers.

Two years ago President Amin barred Americans from leaving Uganda and threatened to take unspecified action against them in retaliation for decissioins by United States Government. However he later lifted the ban and none of the Americans was harmed.

Speaking at Makerere University, in Kampala, President Amin said that a trade boycott as called for by Ugandan exiles would hit the ordinary people and prevent the Government from improving educational and other services.

Ugandans who had been educated in Britain at Uganda's expense but had refused to return home on completing their courses. More than 20 Ugandans sent to Britain to train for university posts had been "deceived by the enemies of Uganda," he said. Their refusal to return was frustrating the development of Makarere University.

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Since 1905 the Sisters of Charity have cared for the dying and the poor in the East End of London. At present they provide pain control and final comforts for 600 cancer victims every year in the Hospice and in their homes. Their personal needs are small but the cost of running the Hospice is beyond their means. They have given their lives to this delicate work—can you help them to continue with a little spare cash? Any donation would be gratefully received by Reverend Mother at the above address.

Special Reports

FINLAND

Due to scheduling difficulties the Special Report on Finland due for publication on

October 16

will now appear on

October 27

For details of this and other European Special Reports please contact

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هكذا من الأصل

Professor smuggles out attack on regime

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Oct 11

The voice of Professor Robert Havermann, the East German held under a form of house arrest for the past two years, is being heard in a series of broadcasts in West Germany.

In tape recordings smuggled across the border he describes his confinement and scathingly criticizes the regime—although he remains a communist. He also reads from his new book, due to be published in the West soon.

The professor, whose criticism of East German socialism led to his dismissal from various jobs, is forbidden all contact with Westerners and most East Germans. How the tapes and the book eventually reached the Hamburg publishing house of Rowohlt remains a secret.

Professor Havermann was once sentenced by a Nazi "people's court" to death. The sentence was not carried out and he was kept in the same prison as Herr Erich Honecker, the present East German leader. They were freed by the Soviet Army.

In his book, Professor Havermann describes the conditions of his house arrest. He says: "A police car is in front of the door and watches each of my steps. The property is surrounded. From the waterfront —the garden borders the lake —and on the neighbouring plots police are posted, at night with searchlights. In the street directly in front of my house large lorries are parked and police radio cars. In them are policemen who check everyone who comes or goes.

"If I drive to Berlin or just leave my house I am at once followed by a car posted on Nurgwallstrasse. Later on rows of further vehicles start moving.

"If I drive on my own it is always two or three vehicles; if I drive with my wife at least four or five or even six . . . with two, three or four persons in each of them.

"The display is tremendous and causes great indignation among the population. People see the many young men . . . and ask themselves, 'Why, they could work instead of doing this nonsense!'

"It is really an incredibly ridiculous process and outright senselessness and its purpose . . . cannot be accomplished. The last thing I think of is to leave East Germany where one can really see everywhere how the regime is losing credit."

Apart from this crushing verdict, the book describes the development of a rather non-political, young middleclass man to a convinced communist, how the dispute with the regime develops after his lectures on Marxism, and how he lost his various positions.

In the last chapter, Professor Havermann says that he has much in common with Herr Rudolf Bahro, the communist critic of East German socialism, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Professor Havermann supports a policy of small steps towards more open discussion. He says that such a policy would require courage of the country's rulers, but it would also make them popular.

"Never was the position of our rulers so insecure and so threatened and so much in opposition to general public opinion as it is today", he says.

However, Professor Havermann's "rulers" would like nothing better than for him to leave East Germany for good. So far he has refused to go but the voice that stated defiantly that none of the tricks played on him could make him leave seem to contain an undercurrent of desperation as well.

Romania tightens up on campaigner who refuses to recant

Mr Karoly Kiraly, a former Romanian Communist official and leading campaigner for Hungarian ethnic rights, has been dismissed from his post in a furniture factory after the Romanian authorities failed to press him into disavowing his public protest alleging discrimination against the Hungarian minority in Romania.

Mr Kiraly invoked official wrath earlier this year when his appeal to the authorities on behalf of 1,700,000 Hungarians was published in the West. He alleged they were facing a campaign of enforced assimilation. He was stripped of his remaining functions in the party and administration, forced to leave the city of Tirgu Mures and settle in Caransebes, a small town outside the Hungarian populated area, where he was given a largely titular post as manager in the factory.

Mr Kiraly and his family had lived in almost total isolation and under constant police surveillance until a short while ago. In recent weeks, however, he is said to have come under new pressure to renounce his views and, having defied it, had been dismissed. He has since returned to Tirgu Mures where he is under constant surveillance, sources close to him report.

They also say that Mr Kiraly was recently summoned to Bucharest, denounced as a traitor to Romania and pressed publicly to disavow his allegations of discrimination against Hungarians in Romania. He refused and the sources claim that his talks with officials acquired ominous overtones. There was anxiety for Mr Kiraly's personal safety after two recent accidents occurred under suspicious circumstances.

Mr Kiraly avoided a collision with a lorry at the last moment. It was, he said, heading straight for his car. The sources report that on another occasion his windshield was shattered after what Mr Kiraly feels might have been a shot.

Last February three Western correspondents, myself included, succeeded in seeing Mr Kiraly and he told us that "if I was to die in an accident be sure it will not be an accident".

Since that interview no journalist has been allowed to see Mr Kiraly.

Mr Kiraly was not alone in campaigning for Hungarian ethnic rights. He has sent three appeals to the Government in recent years and as a result ceased to be a member of the Central Committee in 1974. Other prominent Hungarians sent similar memoranda to the Government, the most notable among them being Professor Lajos Takacs and Mr Andras Sütö, the writer, both members of the Central Committee.

The Government responded by intensifying police activity, sending reinforcements to Transylvania. Later, however, they put right some of the more glaring wrongs.



Buddhist welcome: With a large statue of Buddha in the background, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, meets a Buddhist monk as he visits Kamakura during a tour of Japan.

On his return to Tokyo Herr Schmidt heard a senior Japanese parliamentarian say in a toast to him: "It was unfortunate that both our countries were defeated in the last war". Mr Shigesaburo Maeo, former Speaker of the Lower House, was speaking at a gathering of the West German-Japan Parliamentarians League. He made the remark while listing the similarities in the experiences of the German and Japanese peoples.

Replying, Herr Schmidt said, "The German and Japanese peoples have the same hopes from our government—the maintenance of individual freedoms, a prosperous life and a stable society.

"We do not seek to be world powers but we have to work hard to maintain stability."
—AP.

Intentions of Quebec's Premier still not clear

From John Best
Ottawa, Oct 11

Mr René Lévesque offered some explanations yesterday of what his Government in Quebec means when it advocates "sovereignty-association" between Quebec and the rest of Canada, but left provincial opposition leaders dissatisfied.

In a long-awaited statement to the National Assembly in Quebec City, the autonomy-minded Premier shed little new light on just what his Parti Québecois has in mind.

He reiterated previous statements that a sovereign Quebec would share a common currency with the rest of Canada and that monetary policy would be decided by a joint central bank.

"Quebec will be sovereign when its National Assembly is the only parliament capable of legislating on its own territory and when Quebeckers have no other taxes to pay than those they themselves have decided to levy", Mr Lévesque said.

Mr Lévesque saw a continued free flow of capital, goods and people. "There is no question of establishing customs nor demanding passports between Quebec and the rest of Canada."

Mr Gerard Lévesque, house leader of the Liberals, the principal opposition party, said the Premier's statement confirmed that the goal of the Parti Québecois is separation or political independence from Canada. The proposals were "unacceptable to Quebeckers and the rest of Canada".

Mr Rodrigue Biron, leader of the Union Nationale, said he was disappointed by the lack of detail in the Premier's exposition: "What more do we know now about sovereignty-association than we knew before?"

The Prime Minister replied that in the coming months the Government will release technical studies on what form Quebec's association with Canada would take. A referendum on the sovereignty issue is scheduled to take place in the province next year.

Papers on sedition charges

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, Oct 11

The police have brought sedition charges against the printer and publisher of the Karachi newspapers, *Musawat*, owned by Mr Zulfikar Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, and *Sadaqat*, which has been supporting Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Mr Afzal Siddiqui, the editor of another Karachi newspaper *Aman*, which also supports the People's Party, has filed a court petition to obtain bail before his arrest which he expects on a charge of sedition. The printer of the newspaper has taken the same action. The court directed the administration to produce police complaints against the petitioners.

The maximum punishment for sedition is life imprisonment which in practice means 20 years.

Greeks say Chapman case closed

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens, Oct 11

Mr Edward Chapman, the father of Ann Chapman the London freelance journalist murdered here in October, 1971, said today he would apply to the European Court of Human Rights after the refusal of the Greek authorities to reopen the investigation into his daughter's death.

Mr Chapman who saw Mr George Stamatis, the Greek Minister of Justice, and Mr Solon Rangas, the Chief Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, said: "All I want is to clear the good name of my daughter. But they told me that the case was closed and there was nothing they could do."

At a trial in 1973 which left many questions open, Nikos Moundis, aged 33, a former prison guard and self-confessed voyeur, was given a life sentence for strangling Miss Chapman while trying to assault her sexually. Mr Chapman believes that his daughter may have died during interrogation by security agents of the Greek dictatorship which was in power at the time.

M Moundis's plea for a retrial was rejected by a Supreme Court section last July by a four-to-three majority. His lawyer appealed to the court's plenary session, but the Chief Prosecutor told Mr Chapman today that this appeal was unwarranted under existing rules and would not be heard.

Mr Chapman told me today that the Minister of Justice had said the Government had no power to interfere with the administration of justice.

He added: "At the trial it was suggested that our daughter, after conversing with this man of low character, conceded to go with him from the bus stop to the middle of the field to make love. This is an intolerable insult to us



Greece rejects Tito story of Macedonian minority

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 11

The Greek Government has rejected Yugoslav claims that a Slavo-Macedonian minority lives in Greece. The assertion, which was for decades an irritant in Greek-Yugoslav relations, was reiterated by President Tito during a recent tour of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

An official spokesman in Athens disclosed that when President Tito met Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, and raised this question, the latter disagreed that such a minority existed in Greece.

The Yugoslavs insist that there are "oppressed" Slavo-Macedonian minorities in Bulgaria and Greece. Both countries, however, deny even the existence of the Slavo-Macedonians as an ethnic group. Macedonians as an ethnic group.

The Bulgarians maintain that those described by the Yugoslavs as Macedonians are simply Bulgarians.

The Greeks state that there is in northern Greece a group of ethnic Greeks who speak some Slavonic dialect. They consider Yugoslav references to any denial of minority rights to "Slavo-Macedonians" as intervention in their internal affairs.

In Skopje, the capital of Macedonia, President Tito said that he had discussed with Mr Karamanlis the need to place Greek-Yugoslav relations on a broader basis and "not view them only in the light of the otherwise important minority problem".

The Athens spokesman said in reply: "The Greek Government agrees with President Tito's view that our relations should be good and broadly based. However, it was ascertained during discussions between the Prime Minister and President Tito that their views differ over the existence of a minority issue for Greece."

Thais mobilizing to prevent Bangkok floods

Bangkok, Oct 11.—Bangkok city authorities ordered the immediate mobilization of workers to build sandbag walls along the banks of the Chao Phya river today.

Water from flood-stricken areas to the north combined with incoming high tides caused the river to inundate low-lying parts of the city. The main flood threat was expected at the weekend when an especially high tide was due.

In the Philippines, the tropical storm Nina headed for Vietnam and China tonight,

Repatriation of Burmese to be speeded up

From Our Correspondent
Rangoon, Oct 11

Burmese and Bangladesh Ministers have agreed upon procedural changes to enable the speedy repatriation of Muslim refugees who fled from Burma to Bangladesh alleging they were being persecuted.

Refugees from the Burhidaung and Maungdaw areas will be dealt with first, followed by those from Rathedaung, Akyab and other areas.

The agreement was reached following discussions begun last Saturday

Sometimes the best time to do a day's travelling is overnight.

When you have an early meeting in a city far from your office, you'll probably have to spend the night away from home.

But you don't want to spend the preceding afternoon away, too.

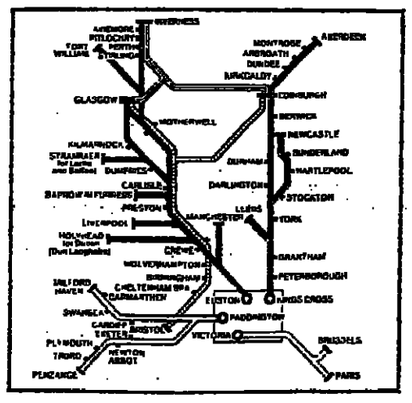
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OVERSEAS

Israel and Egypt open peace talks with many details to settle

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 11

The negotiating for a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt will be opened formally by President Carter here tomorrow. American officials will play a full part in the talks, which everybody hopes will produce a treaty by the middle of next month. Mr Carter will go to the Middle East to sign it as a witness and to visit Egypt and Israel.

The negotiations will be held in Blair House, opposite the White House. It will fly the United Nations flag for the occasion. It is the house used by visiting heads of state and was used by President Truman when the White House was being rebuilt. Puerto Rican terrorists tried to assassinate him there.

The framework of the peace treaty was laid down at Camp David but many details remain to be worked out. Israel is to withdraw from half of Sinai within nine months of the signing, and the peace treaty will come into effect then.

Since the line of withdrawal is to be from a point east of El Arish, the chief Egyptian town on the north coast, to the tip of the peninsula in the south (leaving Sharm el Sheikh in Israeli hands) it should present no problems. However, the framework did not specify what would happen to the monitoring posts manned by American technicians which now line the western Sinai passes. The negotiations must settle that.

Another question to be decided concerns just where the demilitarized zones will be, both during the transition period (Israel is to complete its withdrawal from the whole of Sinai between two and three years from the signing of the treaty), and afterwards.

The negotiations will also provide for ordinary commercial and diplomatic relations between the two countries, air traffic, land traffic and so on.

The only snag which has been discussed concerns the possibility that Egypt will ask for negotiations between Israel, Egypt, Jordan and reprtsentatives of the Palestinians to begin soon, and to be conducted parallel with the Egyptian-Israeli talks.

The two sets of negotiations are clearly linked. Since those on the future of the West Bank might be very difficult to start, because of Jordanian and Palestinian opposition, it is thought here that the relatively straightforward Israeli-Egypian negotiations might be prejudiced.

However, President Sadat seems to have decided that he has done all that he can for the Palestinians, and that if they do not wish to participate in talks on their own future, he is not going to hold up talks on the future of Egypt fo their sake.

The Israeli negotiating team is led by Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Ezer Weizman, the Minister of Defence. They had a meeting with President Carter yesterday and today Mr Carter is to see the Egyptian negotiating team, led by General Kamal Haysan Ali and Mr Boutros Ghali, the acting Foreign Minister.

Paris: A peace treaty between Egypt and Israel could lead to other Arab countries signing pacts with Israel, Mr Boutros Ghali said here today.

"I am hoping that the negotiations in Washington will be the first step for further negotiations between the various other Arab countries and Israel and that the treaty which may be concuded between Egypt and Israel will help other Arab countries conclude similar treaties," he told reporters.

The acting Foreign Minister said he hoped that the Palestine Liberation Organization would later adopt a positive attitude towards the Camp David agreements.

Bahrain: The conservative-Arab oil states led by Saudi Arabia Egyptian peace may push Syria and other Middle East nations into the arms of the Soviet Union, authoritative Gulf sources said today.

They expressed the Gulf states' resentment over what they termed "the ungrateful American role" in pushing far too hard in the peace process.

US mid-term elections

President Carter reemerges as a vote-winning asset to his party

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 11

The mid-term elections will take place in four weeks, on November 7, and hundreds of individual campaigns are now moving into high gear. Congress will adjourn at the end of this week, come hell or high water, and all those senators and Congressmen who are up for reelection will spend the following three weeks in ceaseless speech-making, handshaking, interview-giving and baby-kissing.

A survey published by the *Washington Post* the other day suggests that the Republicans are not going to make very many giants in the new Congress, though they will probably win from the Democrats the governorships of anything up to a dozen states. Nobody is so foolish as to imagine that anything is yet certain, however.

The electorate here, like that in Britain, has a maddening habit of postponing its decisions until the last moment, thus confounding the authors of surveys published a month before the election. Television campaigning does have a substantial effect upon people's votes, and there is still plenty of time for candidates to make fools of themselves.

Furthermore, since the battlelines were drawn last summer, President Carter has reemerged as an electoral asset to his party. It was not just Camp David. He was already winning important decisions in Congress, but the sight of President Sadat of Egypt embracing Mr Menachem Begin of Israel, with Mr Carter beaming upon them in the White House, certainly did the President immense good.

The two most interesting of his victories in Congress were his successes in vetoing a wasteful defence appropriations Bill and a public works Bill. He wants to be seen as the country's skinflint, the man who is trying to balance the Budget and control Congress's traditional wasteful habits.

He is clearly succeeding and thus encouraging people to think that, after all, Democrats are not necessarily spendthrifts.

The conservative wave washing across the country has not helped all conservatives. In New Jersey, conservative Republicans succeeded in defeating Senator Clifford Case in the party primary, replacing him as Republican candidate with Mr Jeffrey Bell.

Mr Case, like Senator Brooke in Massachusetts, is a liberal Republican, the only sort who stands a chance in states as solidly Democratic as New Jersey and Massachusetts. Mr Bell, who hails from the farthest shores of republicanism, has not the faintest hope of winning, so that is one seat lost to the Republicans through an excess of ideological purity.

The Democrats seem certain to win another Senate seat in Nebraska, a state which has always in the past sent one or two Republicans from the far right wing to the Senate. The Democratic candidate to replace Senator Carl Curtis is Mr James Exon, the Governor, who is immensely popular and, apparently, a certain winner. The Republicans expect to win the governorship, however.

Republicans can console themselves for the loss of Republican Nebraska with the thought of winning a Senate seat from the most Democratic state in the Union, Mississippi, where Republicans have never won a free state-wide election. The last Republican governor, forced upon the state during reconstruction after the Civil War, left office in 1876.

Mr Charles Evers, a charismatic black leader, is running as an independent and will probably take enough votes from the Democratic candidate to let in Mr Thad Cochran, who is a successful and popular congressman.

This sort of trade-off, Colorado for New Jersey, Nebraska for Mississippi, will probably mean that there will be no substantial change in the Senate, which is now divided 68—32 in the Democrats' favour. The Republicans will probably make some gains in the House of Representatives, where the Democrats now lead 286 to 146, with three vacancies.

American elections are not just about senators, representatives, governors and state legislatures. Many other state offices are up for election, and practically every voter in the country will be faced with the need to vote on a variety of local issues. As usual, California has one of the most controversial, but there are important matters being debated elsewhere.

In California, the question is smoking in public. There is a proposition on the ballot seeking approval of a law banning smoking in most public and semi-public places, including restaurants and offices. Cigarette addicts and the tobacco companies are exerting every effort to defeat it.

California has also an exciting and rather vicious election for Chief Justice of the state Supreme Court. Governor Jerry Brown appointed Mrs Elizabeth Byrd to the post, who is now the most senior woman on an American bench, and she is up for confirmation by the voters. California is one of the few states that still does this.

She is being opposed by anti-feminists, who claim that she is not qualified, and by militant women who claim that she is anti-feminist because of her ruling from the bench on a rape case.

Several states have proposals modelled more or less closely on Proposition 13, the California law passed last summer, at the time of its primary elections. That reduced property taxes immediately and put a lid on the rate at which they could be increased.

Oregon, for instance, has an almost identical proposition. It is apparently going to be approved. In Missouri there is a savage fight under way to approve a "right to work" law, banning the closed shop.

Such laws are common in the South and Missouri is a border state and therefore pulled by Southern moods. Labour, of course, is fighting the proposal with every gun it can muster.

In Florida there is an attempt to legalize gambling, to compete with Nevada and with Atlantic City, New Jersey, which has just opened its first—and highly successful—casinos. The proposal's sponsors think that gambling is the only way to save the decaying hotels of Miami Beach.

Syria brings in Palestinian troops

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Oct 11

Troops of the Palestine Liberation Army, the Syrian-controlled regular Army made up of Palestinians, have been brought into Lebanon and are now positioned not far from the East Beirut Christian suburb of Ein Rumanah.

Syria's decision to send PLA troops into the country appears to be a demonstration to President Sarkis of Lebanon that it is Damascus and not the powerless administration in Beirut which controls the situation here.

But it also appears to represent a very serious international provocation. Israel has for several days now been claiming that PLA men have been brought into Lebanon, and to threaten the Maronite Christian militias with Palestinian troops —albeit under Syrian control and not under Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization—is an almost wilful act.

It is difficult to imagine anything more calculated to persuade the Israelis to intervene militarily in the Beirut fighting save, perhaps, an actual attack on the Christian forces by the Palestinian troops. The PLA has no mandate from the Arab League to act in any capacity in the Lebanon and the Christians are bound to regard the PLA's presence as an attempt by the Syrians to threaten them with the same enemies whom they fought in the 18-month Lebanese civil war.

Bringing in the PLA also makes something of a mockery of President Sarkis's journey around the Gulf states. He has spent the past three days trying to persuade Saudi and Kuwaiti officials to support his plan for a buffer zone of Lebanese soldiers between the Syrian and Christian front lines in East Beirut.

In fact, the Gulf governments have shown no enthusiasm either for Mr Sarkis's plan or for the obvious alternative—of placing more soldiers from the Gulf states in a buffer zone.

Mr Sarkis was tonight en route to Jordan although it is difficult to see what role King Husain can play in the Lebanese drama.

Yet every hour makes the task of finding a political solution more important. Today, for the first time since the Beirut ceasefire came into operation last Saturday, shells were fired across the truce lines betwen Christian and Syrian forces and for several hours this morning, the fighting reached an intensity that almost equalled the battles of last week.

Journalists strike after Iran Army intervenes

From Colin Allaway
Teheran, Oct 11

Journalists staged a lightning strike against military censorship today amid growing speculation that a new government is in the offing. In the streets, troops used tear gas and then fired on thousands of students who had gathered near Teheran University for a demonstration.

Witnesses said at least three students were shot dead and many more injured. One of the main demands shouted by the students was for there turnoff the Shah's great enemy, the exiled religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who is now in Paris.

The journalists went on strike after army officers appeared in their newsrooms this morning and demanded to see all the stories they had written.

Journalists from all the newspapers due to appear tomorrow morning said they had joined the strike and claimed it was the first time in memory that newspapers had been stopped by such action.

The army appearance came after prominent stories in newspapers yesterday and this morning wuoting Ayatollah Khomeini for the first time since he arrived n Paris. The army was infuriated by a picture of him in Paris, published in the English language Teheran Journel this monring. When martial law was declared a number of journalists were arrest4d for printing his photograph and this is the first time it has appeared since.

The journalists said they would not return to work until four demands had been met. These included a declaration by the Government of an end to all censorship and interference by them or the martial law authorities. They also said the declaration, together with a full report on the army's interference today, should appear in the first issues of all newspapers.

The journalists' action, unrelated to the continuing wave of public sector strikes, puts increasing pressure on what his already become a Government under siege.

Rumours of a government change appeared in the English language Kayhan International today which reported that three names had surfaced as possible replacements for Mr Jaafar Sharif-Emami, the Prime Minister. They are Mr Ali Amini, who was a Prime Minister in the 1960s; Mr Ardeshir Zahedi, the ambassador to Washington who flew unexpectedly to Teheran on Monday and general Fereidun Jam, a former ambassador to Spain, who resigned as military chief of staff some years ago after a disagreement with the Shah.

There has been no official indication so far that a Government change is in the offing but well informed sources said that the appointment of the pro-American, Mr Amini was "highly likely".

Princess leaves Japan

Tokyo, Oct 11.—Princess Margaret left tonight for the United States after concluding a four-day unofficial visit to Japan.

Senate move to curb leaks about secrets

Washington, Oct 11.—A subcommittee of the Senate select committee on intelligence recommended yesterday new steps to control leaks of national security data. It urged Congress to consider changes in trial procedures in cases where the exposure of national secrets might become an issue.

The 80-page report of the secrecy and disclosure subcommittee deals with a problem that has plagued the United States since its inception. The concern was renewed as matters stamped "secret" and "top secret" by the Government became exposed in the Watergate scandal and later investigations of the intelligence agencies.

The subcommittee found that many Government officials who had leaked secrets over the years, as well as some who had actually passed the information to the countries' enemies, had avoided prosecution because the Government feared that a public trial would divulge even more vital information.

In other cases, the committee reported, Government employees who committed crimes, including murder and drug smuggling, had gone unpunished for the same reason; what it called "greymail" (a play on the word blackmail), or the threat that a public trial might harm national security.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Joseph Biden, a Democrat from Delaware, suggested among other things that Congress consider a change in trial procedure so that federal judges could conduct secret pretrial hearings on whether national security would be compromised by evidence at a trial and thus possibly limit a defendant's request for such information.

It also suggested that internal disciplinary procedures for employees who leak information be tightened and that the Executive Branch of the Government intensify its effort to limit the information that is labelled "Secret" and kept from the public.

The report will undoubtedly cause new debate in Congress, but on first reading it also raises the question of whether Congress has not put the cart before the horse on Government leaks and, in doing so, ignored the very lessons of intelligence disclosures and the Watergate affair.

The most noteworthy leaks of the last decade, for instance, exposed the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, the failure of command decisions in the Vietnam war as detailed in the Pentagon papers, the manoeuvrings of the Watergate burglars, and the criminal acts of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It was hard to reject the idea that a great deal of information that the American public was entitled to had been hidden in Government vaults and marked "Top secret" for reasons often only tangentially connected with national security. The records also show an enormous pool of important data was marked "secret" only because of obscure and poorly drawn criteria for establishing just what secrets the Government was entitled to have.—New York Times News Service.

CIA 'relocating' defector after woman's disclosure

Washington, Oct 11.—The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has said it will move to "relocate" Mr Arkady Shevchenko, the Russian defector, following a television interview given May 7 a woman from a Washington escort service who claimed that he gave her a total of between $35,000 and $40,000 (£17,500-£20,000).

"He was under cover until all this happened. Now the Russians have got him pinpointed and we will just have to relocate him," a CIA spokesman said.

In CIA parlance that means Mr Shevchenko, who is 47, will be given another new identity in another area. When he met Miss Judy Chavez through a local escort service he had a Washington flat and a Finnish-sounding name.

The CIA acknowledged that Mr Shevchenko, once a senior official in the United Nations Secretariat, is receiving a consultant's fee when he works but denied that he is receiving a fixed annual income from the agency. It was revealed recently that another defector, Mr Yuri Nosenko, former agent at the Soviet secret police, the KGB, was being paid about $35,325 a year by the CIA for his services.

Mr Shevchenko's wages probably would come to about $35,000 a year if he worked steadily.

The CIA said Mr Shevchenko drew about $78,000 in back salary when he left the United Nations last April and, moreover, had a fair amount of money in the bank. His rank at the United Nations was Undersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs until he applied for asylum in the United States.

Miss Chavez said in a television interview that Mr Shevchenko at first paid her $500 a night but then switched to $5,000 a month. He also bought her a $9,000 sports car and took her to the Virgin Islands. All told, she said, he gave hre between $35,000 and $40,000.

The CIA spokesman said: "He is free to do whatever he pleases. We can't control his movements."

Miss Chavez was unavailable for comment. Her literary agent in New York said she was out of town.

When President Carter was asked about Mr Shevchenko's reportedly Government-financed arrangement with Miss Chavez, he replied with a joke.

A questioner at the presidential press conference yesterday asked what Mr Carter thought about the defector's whereabouts being revealed by a paid woman companion who said that the funds for her companionship came from the CIA.

The President replied: "If the figures the woman quoted were accurate, which they aren't, it would be higly inflationary and contrary to my policy there." He added that CIA payments to Mr Shevchenko were smaller than those reported and suggested the CIA would have more information.—Washington Star.

Chess draw agreed after Karpov sleeps on it

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Baguio, Oct 11

The adjourned thirtieth game in the world chess championship match which was due to be played out here today was agreed a draw without resumption of play.

Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, who had sealed the move 42 R-K4 ch, offered a draw through an intermediary, but there was some delay before this offer could be transmitted to Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger.

Eventually Korchnoi was tracked down at his villa and he agreed the draw at 4 pm. Obviously overnight analysis had convinced the Soviet group that it would be useless to continue to try to extract more than a draw from the rook and pawn ending.

Karpov sealed the non-committal move of 42 R-K4 ch, to which black could reply either 42 . . K-Q4 or 42 . . K-Q2, with a fairly comfortable draw in prospect. Nevertheless, it is a little surprising that Karpov did not try for something since he had some advantage in the shape of a much better pawn structure.

I have no doubt that Korchnoi would have continued if he had had the white pieces. Possibly the world champion was afraid of being outplayed by the challenger in the ending as he has been quite often in this match.

The score now is Karpov five, Korchnoi four, with 21 draws. The thirty-first game will be played tomorrow when Korchnoi will have white.

Panama MPs choose new President

Panama City, Oct 11.—Señor Aristides Royo, a 38-year-old lawyer and former Minister of Education, was elected President to as Brigadier-General Omar Torrijos stepped down as chief of government.

The National Assembly of 505 community representatives, elected Señor Royo with 452 votes for a six-year term. He was the only candidate.

Señor Ricaro de la Espriella, who is 44, an economist and former general manager of the National Bank of Panama, was elected vice-president.

General Torrijos, who will continue to head the National Guard, suggested both Señor Royo and Señor de la Espriella for the posts and is expected to be a powerful figure behind the scenes.—AP and Reuter.

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Rugby Union

Romanians overrun wayward Scots

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
London Scottish 12 Romanians 49

The Romanian side from Bucharest, which overall is not far short of full national strength, came to the capital for the first and only time on their arduous tour yesterday and, scoring six tries in the first quarter, took the weakened, and disorganized Scots apart at the seams. They romped home, to earn a deserved ovation at the finish by four goals ,three penalty goals, and four tries to four penalty goals.

But for some wayward passing now and again, they might easily have run in several more tries against an increasingly porous defence. However, it all added up, most comfortably ,to the largest score they have achieved on a tour which previously had brought them victories over Aberavon, and Gloucester, a draw with Swansea, and a defeat by Bath when they were below full strength. In yesterday's game, which was sponsored by Druce and Co, the estate agents, they had 10 internationals on parade.

London Scottish kicked so inaccurately out of defence that the visitors had ample scope to belie their reputation for an addiction to too much kicking. The Romanians did not need such charity to prove their point because, almost from the kick off, they kicked the ball down their line for the right wing, Ian Usevici, to storm home to the corner.

It was 16—9 at half time, Wood having kicked three penalties for Scottish (but missing three others) and Bucos having landed two for the Romanians, one of them an enormous kick from halfway, and converted a try by his partner, Draschiv. Munteanu, a hooker with no lack of tiger in his tank when driving in the loose, made this with a rousing churn from a maul, and the frail tackling offered against the scrum half's finishing thrust was an omen of things to come.

However, this was as nothing compared with the spectacular results the whole side achieved by their dash and support play on a broad front at the climax. One long, sustained attack—right, left, and then right again—was brought to a fine conclusion when Daraban, a big and swarthy lock, put in Stoica for a try warmly received by the crowd.

Stoica, a flanker, was in everything hereabouts as his side developed an exciting momentum. Fed by Paraschiv on the short side of a scrummage, he put up a subtle little pass for Ianusevic to get his second try. Then he set up the other wing, Motrescu, for a cutting, inside thrust to the posts.

An arcing run by the scrum half from a tap preceded the next try which was touched down by the centre, Constantin and, with the defence now at sixes and sevens—and often not present in any strength—the prop, Ionita, picked up from a Scottish fumble close to their line, for try number seven.

The last score was established by a burst from Ianusevici, and Stoica—who else ?—picked up, and reached the line when the wing was brought down at last.

Bucos kicked another penalty goal in the second half as well as converting three of the first seven tries. After the last one, his captain must have decided he was due for a rest, and Nica rammed home a further two points with a splendid kick from wide out on the right.

The last Scottish score was a fourth penalty for Wood, kicked early in the second half, just after Goodenough had been replaced at No 8 by Newcombe. The Romanians play Clifton on Saturday and then Bristol in their last match, next Tuesday evening.

LONDON SCOTTISH: R. Wood; T. J. McNab, A. B. Bigger, R. Gordon, C. W. Kelly; J. Glenn, A. J. M. Lawson; D. J. Fairbairn, D. J. L. Pickering, J. A. Fraser (captain), A. F. McHarg, P. Hay, A. McIlwraith, N. M. Goodenough (sub B. Newcombe), I. Coull.

ROMANIANS: V. Falcusanu; P. Ianusevici, I. Constantin, G. Nica, P. Motrescu; M. Bucos, M. Paraschiv; L. Rascu, M. Munteanu, F. Ionita, G. Daraban, G. Dumitru (captain), F. Murariu, P. Boris, E. Stoica.

Referee: J. A. F. Trigg (London Society).



Arms and the men : Bucharest (white) and London Scottish at full stretch at a line-out.

Cricket

A widening rift in the house of York

By Richard Streeton

Geoffrey Boycott's future as a Yorkshire cricketer will tonight be decided by the county club's cricket sub-committee. Boycott's controversial television interview last weekend, following his removal from th ecaptaincy, will be discussed, though no statement is expected to be issued until tomorrow morning.

Yorkshire's sub-committee of 10 will decide whether or not the two-year contract offered to him last week should be withdrawn. The full county committee of 36 would probably ratify any decision they take. The sub-committee meet knowing that an extraordinary meeting of the club is now certain to be held in mid-November and that any recommendation they make might be overturned then by the full membership.

No dramatic steps about Boycott are therefore expected to be taken immediately and some of "holding action" in the matter might be the only outcome this evening. The sub-committee seem bound, however, sooner or later to refute Boycott's allegations concerning lack of support from them and to answer charges. Any question of disciplining Boycott, though, for his criticism of his employers could be decided by the respective legal advisers at a future date.

Boycott, I understand, claims that his previous contract as captain ended last month and that the new agreement offered him under John Hampshire's captaincy meant that he is not currently bound by any agreement with Yorkshire. Irrespective of any action taken, the Yorkshire Members' Reform Group will go ahead with their plans to force an extraordinary meeting of the club.

The signatures on the petition forms for Boycott's reinstatement now approach four figures but, even more extraordinary, are the letters Mr Featherstone is receiving from outside the county. "I have had about 350 letters from all over Britain", he said. "They are coming, of course, from Yorkshire, but I am getting them from London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex as well as the West country.

Among the recurring themes in the letters is bewilderment at Hampshire's appointment as Boycott's successor and Yorkshire's unhappy record of sackings and premature departures from their playing staff. It has already caused one leading Yorkshire cricket writer to invoke comparisons with the House of York's "well-publicised appetite for self-destruction in the 15th century Wars of the Roses."

Fred Trueman, whose pithy comments of a decade ago might have been interesting on the subject of Yorkshire officialdom, has in recent years become something of an establishment thinker in several respects. He is currently abroad on a business trip but, in his weekly *Sunday Peiple* column last weekend, he indirectly provided evidence for Boycott's claims of working with a committee biased against him.

As long ago as 1972, Trueman wrote that Richard Hutton was asked in his presence in the committee room if he would take on the Yorkshire captaincy. "He replied: 'Yes, on one condition: Boycott is as far away from Yorkshire as possible.' The reply was in words I will never forget: 'The removal of Boycott will have to be handled as delicately as a military operation.'"

As the reform group have seemingly attracted enormous backing, so has the counteraction taken by Kenneth Harvey, a Leeds business man and Yorkshire member for 30 years, who, three days ago, set about attracting support for the committee's action. "The first evening my telephone number appeared in the local press, I had three calls—one abusive—against the committee and 50 or more in support, some saying they spoket for many others. We are concerned that the other side be put."

Golf

Floyd looks man for Wentworth

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Six Americans, three Britons, two each from South Africa and Australia, one each from Spain, Japan, and New Zealand are in the line-up for the world match-play championship, sponsored by Colgate, which begins today over the West Course at Wentworth. American representation is somewhat smaller than in previous years, but includes the winners of two of the four big titles, Andy North (United States Open) and John Mahaffey (United States PGA championship).

It also includes the leader of their order of merit, Tom Watson, who with $362,000 to his credit has been earning at the rate of about $1,000 a day this year. Andy Bean who meets Nicholas Faldo this morning would have been lying second to Watson had not Dr Morgan overtaken him by winning $100,000 in the recent World Series of Golf.

The holder, Graham Marsh, meets Brian Waites with whom he tied for second place in the Dunlop Masters last week, in the first match at 8.15, closely followed by the two other Britons, Faldo against Bean and Mark James against Severiano Ballesteros. The draw in full with teeing-off times is : 8.15 : G. Marsh (Australia) v B. Waites (GB) ; 8.25 : N. Faldo (GB) v A. Bean (US) ; 8.35 : S. Ballesteros (Spain) v M. James (GB) ; 8.45 : A. North (US) v S. Owen (NZ) ; 9.0 : I. Aoki (Japan) v L. Elder (US) ; 9.10 : G. Player (SA) v D. Graham (Australia) ; 9.20 : J. Mahaffey (US) v R. Floyd (US) ; 9.30 : T. Watson (US) v D. Hayes (SA).

Watson plays Hayes at the tail of the field, and there have been signs that the South African has raised his game recently, no doubt grateful to have had the chance to play in this event with its starting money of £3,250. The draw has brought together Mahaffey and Floyd. Floyd, in my opinion, is a Wentworth man, and I cannot remember his producing an indifferent performance on the three occasions he has played. Both he and his opponent can be expected to play with that little bit of extra determination, in Mahaffey's case because the smell of success is still fresh in his nostrils, and Floyd because he alone of the Americans is not in the top 15 of their order of merit.

Player's preeminence here is based on stamina and willpower, both high priorities, for the winner plays two rounds on four consecutive days. That and the experience he has of the course make him, even though he has turned 40, desperately hard to beat—one might almost say, he will have to beat himself.

Player will have as caddie a figure distinguished in another sphere, Mike Gibson, who first met Player on a Lions tour of South Africa. Ballesteros was the last to stop practice yesterday, going out alone and playing more than one ball, no doubt in an effort to harden himself for the long slog after a spell in bed. I cannop quite believe that this is his course, especially in its present condition with hard fairways and effective rough, but one cannot predict the direction in which mercury will flow.

Of the subsidiary tournament for the Ram Salver, no more need be said than that there are doubtless sound economic reasons for running it, but it will be no more relevant to the main issue than the last two singles in the Davis Cup match against Australia last weekend, after Britain had won.

If my sums are right it is possible for a competitor who loses in the first round to be better off at the end of the week than the man who beat him, so considerable is the prize money in the secondary event.



Floyd : he and his opponent, Mahaffey, have good reason to play with extra determination.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	188	3
2	155	3	11	376	4
3	452	4	12	483	5
4	501	5	13	441	4
5	191	3	14	179	3
6	344	4	15	480	5
7	399	4	16	380	4
8	398	4	17	571	5
9	460	4	18	502	5
Out	3,371	35	In	3,598	38

Cambridge must change from traditional running game

By a Special Correspondent
Cambridge Univ 6 Northampton 42

Cambridge University's captain John Robbie has a lot of work to do in the next week before his side face the All Blacks next Wednesday. This was a shattering defeat by Northampton at Grange Road, yesterday. With a dark black cloud looming just over their horizon the undergraduates, despite winning more than their fair share of the ball, were beaten by two goals, six tries, a penalty goal and dropped goal to a goal. In recent seasons Cambridge have been blessed with more than their fair share of talent behind their scrummage but this term the situation is different. They are ill without the Blues Robbie, Nash and Greig but it is clear that their coaches will have to consider seriously a change from what has become the traditional Cambridge running game to a more conservative form of 10-man rugby.

Yesterday their problems began from half back where Roderick and Thornton were never in tune. In stark contrast Page, who always enjoys his game against his former university, was the complete master.

Kicking hugely and passing smoothly he was always in command once his forwards had shaken their journey out of their systems.

For 20 minutes it seemed Northampton, neevr at their best in midweek, might be embarrassed. Cambridge scrummaged strongly and contested the lineout mightily but slowly it dawned on the visitors that the university were not as efficient outside and the order became run the ball.

MrGuckian was happy. He scored four tries to bring his seasonal total to 12 from nine games and towards the end Sweet, a tireless worker, hugely enjoyed his two tries against a pack that was now thoroughly dispirited.

Northampton led by 15 points at half time, McGuckian having scored two tries and Russell another. It might have been more but for some poor place kicking before Carter took over to kick a penalty goal. McGuckian added two more afterwards and Carter joined in for a try from full back before Sweet came into his own.

Carter converted twice and Surguy eventually succeeded with a dropped goal while Cambridge scored their late consolation goal when Tyler, a freshman with Moseley second team experience, touched down and Metcalfe, of the same club, converted.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: I. Metcalfe (KES Birmingham and St Catherines) ; J. S. Jamieson (Fettes, Hawick and Emmanuel) ; R. N. Wrack (De La Salle, Salford and Trinity) ; A. Laycock (St Michael's, Leeds, and Emmanuel), R. M. Tyler (Cheltenham GS and Fitzwilliam) ; *J. N. Thornton (Dulwich College and Magdalene), P. Roderick (Merchant Taylor's Crosby and St John's) ; *R. J. Brooman (Merchant Taylor's and Trinity) ; J. J. Grant (Ballaybary and St Catherine's) ; S. Kitlick (Dulwich College and Queens) ; *N. R. M. Heath (Solihull and Downing) (captain). *J. N. Ford (Millfield and Bromanuel) ; C. S. O'Callaghan (St Joseph's Port Talbot and St John's) ; *S. J. Glanvill (Exeter and Pembroke, sub R. Edwards (RGS High Wycombe and Pembroke). *E. T. Butler (Monmouth and Fitzwilliam).

NORTHAMPTON : P. Carter ; P. Bignell, J. Cabitt, D. Pinches, P. McGuckian, J. Surguy, *J. Page, R. Cox, P. Johnson (captain), G. Pearce, G. Wright, I. Latter, P. Sweet, S. Russell, V. Canon.

Referee: Major P. L. Lillington (London).

* A Blue.

Miss Kennedy's round equals the record

Pacific Harbour, Fiji, Oct 11.—The British amateur champion, Edwina Kennedy, had a record equalling round to help Australia take a commanding lead in the second round of the Espirito Santo Trophy women's world amateur team golf championship here today.

Miss Kennedy, 19, from Sydney, overcame a shaky start to compile a fine 71 and equal the course record set earlier in the day by the American, Beth Daniel. Her score, coupled with a fine par 72 by her team colleague Jane Lock —which earned her the lead in the individual standings—gave the Australians a lead of four strokes.

Miss Kennedy showed the form which won her the British amateur championship earlier this year. After being over par at the fourth and fifth holes, she had five birdies over the remaining 13 holes.

Miss Daniel, 21, from Charleston, South Carolina, had her ups and downs as she put together her 71, becoming the first woman to break par at the Pacific Harbour course. "I made a few more putts today", she said as she explained how she improved by four strokes on yesterday's 75. Today's round included five birdies.

Julia Greenhalgh, of Britain, who shared the individual lead yesterday with the Canadian, Cathy Sherk, went out in 37, but coming in she was over par on the 11th, 12th and 13th holes. Miss Sherk went out in 38, two over par, and came home in regulation figures for her 74 today.

Miss Lock finished the day with a one-stroke lead in the individual standings on 145, with Miss Sherk and Miss Daniel equal second. Despite Miss Daniel's fine round today, the Americans, the tournament favourites, were nine strokes behind.

Second round team scores

292: Australia (J. Lock, 73, 72; E. Kennedy, 76, 71; L. Goggin, 79, 77). Second round total 143.
296: Canada (C. Sherk, 72, 74; M. Palmer, 75, 75; S. West, 80, 80). 149.
298: Britain and Ireland (M. Everard, 73, 77; J. Greenhaugh, 72, 76; M. Thompson, 83, 75). 151.
299: France (N. Jeanson, 73, 76; C. Lacoste de Prado, 73, 78; M. de Lorenzi, 74, 77). 152.
301: Japan (H. Ishii, 85, 80; M. Oda, 74, 73; M. Yamada, 74, 84). 153.
Unified States (B. Daniel, 75, 71; C. Hill, 77, 78; J. Oliver, 77, 84). 149.
302: Sweden (C. Montgomery, 78, 73; L. Wallin, 76, 80; K. Ehrlund, 74, 111). 153.
303: New Zealand (L. Douglas, 82, 76; C. Kingham, 75, 73; H. Ryan, 78, 82). 150.
309: Switzerland (C. Charbonnier, 79, 78; R. Lautens, 77, 84; M. de Werra, 80, 79). 156.
311: Argentina (A. de Feltzis, 85, 77; S. Garmendia, 78, 74; B. Rossello, 89, 85). 151.
315: Spain (M. Figueras, 78, 84; M. Maestre, 79, 79; C. Marsans, 78, 80). 150.
320: Italy (M. Marazza, 90, 83; G. Moavero, 78, 80; M. Buscaini, 79, 80). 163.
323: West Germany (B. Bohm, 85, 78; S. Schultz, 82, 78; M. Thanwhauser, 86, 80). 150.
364: Fiji (A. Dunn, 90, 89; L. Maxwell, 98, 99; Adi S. Tuivamanova, 93, 92). 181.

Individual

145: J. Lock (Australia), 73, 72.
146: C. Sherk (Canada), 72, 74; B. Daniel (US), 75, 71.
147: E. Kennedy (Australia), 76, 61; M. Oda (Japan), 74, 73.
148: J. Greenhalgh (GB), 72, 76.
149: N. Jeanson (France), 73, 76; C. Kingham (NZ), 75, 74.
150: M. Everard (GB), 73, 77.—Reuter.

Pessimistic forecast for All Blacks' tour

By Peter West

The New Zealand rugby team, who are due to arrive at Heathrow Airport at midday today, will use two of their international matches against the four home countries.

That is the forecast of the former All Black three-quarter, Grahame Thorne, and he bases it on this belief that although their scenery is not dissimilar to that Brian Lochore's New Zealand tourists here in 1967, the present team, as compared with that quite outstanding one, lacks the necessary strength in depth. "We had ", he says, " men like Colin Meads, Kelvin Tremain and Ken Gray to hold us together up front on that tour."

Thorne regards the 1978 forwards as being something of an unknown quantity. He thinks they will be as good as ever when the ball is on the ground—" the bankers, Ashley, McGregor and Leicester Rutledge are good new players who will run into a brick wall for New Zealand "—but they could have difficulty in the mauls, and Thorne is not too confident about the scrummaging ability of the front five. " Our front row ", he said, " has not improved since the Lions were on tour last year, and they could be due for a going over from your lot."

In his opinion, too, the locks, Andy Haden and Frank Oliver, will need to win more lineout ball than they managed to do last summer. It appears that Gary Seear, operating at the tail, got most possession from this area against Australia, and Thorne thinks he may now move up to lock.

He is in no doubt about the potential of the backs but " they will need to spin it quickly. Eddie Dunn and Lyn Jaffray have been chosen in midfield for that very reason. The service from Donaldson at scrum half will have to improve dramatically too. I've got reservations about his big match temperament, and he talks too much. Doug Bruce at five eighth may find life a bit of a struggle, and Bryan Williams on the wing has looked this year a shadow of his former self."

The last—and not least—important reservation Thorne raises concerns the All Blacks goalkicking. " This has been a strong point in all our teams to the United Kingdom, and that goes back to 1905. Now we look dismally weak in this area. In the last Australian Test we used three kickers—Wilson, Williams and McKechnie—and none was notably successful. More problems arose when Bevan Wilson withdrew from the touring party."

Brian McKechnie subsequently was chosen in Wilson's place. Thorne picks Robert Kururangi and Dunn as the best in the back division, McGregor and the prop, Rodney Ketels, at forward. However, since Thorne sent me his none too optimistic airletter, Ketels has withdrawn with an injury and been replaced by John Ashworth.

Why Slemen rejected offer from Barrow

Michael Slemen, Liverpool's England winger, yesterday explained why he has rejected a £12,000 offer from the Rugby League side, Barrow. " I am quite happy on Merseyside and with Liverpool and I don't think I would like to play Rugby League, in any case ", said Slemen, adding that he still wanted to continue playing for England. Slemen said he had had three offers from Barrow over the past few months.

Barrow also tried to tempt Slemen's club colleague, Michael Killen, who created a Liverpool record when he scored 114 points in September, Slemen played for Devon while he was at St Luke's teacher training college, Exeter, for four years. He first played for Lancashire and England three years ago when he rejoined Liverpool, for whom he first played in 1969.

Yachting

Melges makes it three successive wins

San Francisco, Oct 11.—Buddy Melges continued his domination of the world Star class yachting championships. He beat two other Americans to win his third race in as many days. In covering the 11.9-mile course of Berkeley's Olympic gold medallist in the racing weather, Melges, the 1972 Olympic gold medalist in the Soling class, beat the defending champion, Dennis Conner, for the third time.

There was a protest for third place. Tom Blackaller crossed the finish line behind Melges and Conner, but other yachtsmen said that Blackaller went over the starting line before the signal and did not return for a restart. Eckhart Wagner, of West Germany, finished fourth.

Melges doubled his overall lead over Conner to six points.

THIRD RACE: 1, B. Melges; 2, D. Conner; 3, T. Blackaller (protest); 4, E. Wagner (W Germany); 5, W. Gerard; 6, P. Henderson (Canada); 7, P. Lowe (Canada); 8, J. Dane; 9, S. Gould; 10, A. Libel (Canada); 11, T. Lundquist (Sweden).—UPI.

Today's fixtures

RUGBY UNION: Wilmslow v St Helens (3.0).

There is gold in Tallinn's new ports

Tallinn, Oct 11.—Yachtsmen, traditional outsiders of the Olympic Games and usually based far from the other competitors, will be more fortunate in 1980. This Baltic sea port will be their base. The picturesque Estonian capital, across the Gulf of Finland from Helsinki, has a well-developed trade in tourists who come to see the 500 to 700-year-old buildings in the city centre or to bask on sunny beaches.

The broad bay at the foot of the city offers the best sailing conditions for the Olympic regatta, and some lucky spectators might even be able to book seats at the rooftop bar of the Viru Hotel which, with the aid of binoculars, will give them a view of all the yachting events. Julian K. Roosevelt, an American member of the International Olympic Committee and who won the Olympic gold medal in the six-metre class, was an enthusiastic visitor to Tallinn this month.

" I can only say that the facilities here are the best that I have seen for any Olympic regatta. And I have been at all of them since 1948 ", he said after a tour of the city and the rapidly growing sailing centre on the banks of the nearby Pirita river.

Tallinn expects some 600 competitors and officials for the regatta as well as 300 Olympic and world yachting delegates and up to 100 journalists. The city also hopes to welcome up to 18,000 foreign tourists, many coming on private boats which can be berthed in the nearby fishing port.

The tourists can expect a warm reception from the Estonian city authorities and citizens, who have made the Olympic preparations a massive community project. Volunteer workers on construction jobs, for example, are granted bronze badges for every 25 hours of work on an Olympic site, silver medals for 75 hours' work and gold badges—and a chance at an Olympic tour to Moscow—when they tally 225 hours of effort.

Construction of the main Olympic base started in 1976 and is expected to be completed by July 1 next year, in time for the Baltic Regatta when representatives of all Olympic nations will have a chance to race over the competitive courses. Last summer, nearly 500 yachtsmen from 26 countries took part and local officials told Olympic officials here this month that there had been " no serious complaints about the organization of the regatta ".

There had been charges from the International Yacht Racing Union, the governing body of the sport, that Soviet Union officials had failed to cooperate in issuing invitations and had discriminated against some nations that wanted to send crews to practice on the site. Dr Reppe Croce, the president of the IYRU, said that Israel, New Zealand, Belgium and Ireland had protested that their attempts to compete had been ignored.

The 1978 regatta was officially only a domestic event, and invitations to foreign crews were not obligatory. But the IYRU remains concerned that there may be similar problems in 1979 when Olympic aspirants need to experience Tallinn's winds and tides.

The Pirita River yacht centre, only three and a half miles from the city centre, is on the site of a long-established boat building works which has been moved further up the coast. The shipyard is now building Finn and 470 class boats which will be used by Olympic yachtsmen.

The yacht club, which won such praise from Mr Roosevelt, is a well-integrated centre and competitors will have everything they need within easy walking distance. The modern central block, with a ceremonial square and seating for spectators alongside the moorings, is linked to a series of low buildings which will provide housing for the competitors, a computer and press centre and the most modern boathouses. Restaurants and a cultural hall for concerts and films is included.—Reuter.

Rugby League

Mathias back in Welsh side to play Australia

Roy Mathias of St Helens, who withdrew from the Wales team to play Australia in the Rugby League international at Swansea on Sunday, was back in the team yesterday. St Helens informed the League on Monday that Mathias would not be fit because of a broken nose.

Yesterday David Howes, a League spokesman, said : " The swelling of the nose has gone down a lot and Mathias is determined to play. If it had been an ordinary club game he would not have played, but playing for Wales means everything to him and he is back in the team."

Mathias, a left wing three-quarter, is playing at loose forward and Clive Jones of Leigh, who was chosen as his replacement, reverts to substitute forward.

Ice skating

British champions take commanding lead

By John Hennessy

Janet Thompson and Warren Maxwell, the British ice dance champions, took a commanding lead in their speciality in the international tournament, sponsored by Rotary Watches, at Richmond yesterday. They were placed first in the first three compulsory dances by all five judges, sometimes by wide margins. The British judge, Mary Parry, gave them, in total, two full marks more than any of their challengers, but she tended to be wildly out of step with her colleagues.

Yet Miss Thompson and her partner should have joined Robin Cousins and Karena Richardson, British solo champions, among the halt and the lame. Miss Thompson has achilles tendon trouble and was counselled yesterday morning by a physiotherapist not to compete. In view of the other, unavoidable, deflections, she ignored specialist advice and the only concession she would allow was the application of a strapping down the back of her leg.

The leg will be put in plaster tomorrow, probably for about 10 days. Miss Thompson stated well enough to lead us to the conclusion that she was in no pain, but I am told this is not the case. It is simply that the girl has guts.

United States dominated the compulsory figures, as well they might since they are represented by Linda Fratianne, former (and future ?) world champion, and David Santee, the highest ranked male skater here.

Miss Fratianne was given the maximum of seven first places. The surprise here was that Dagmar Lurz was unable to present a stronger challenge and that Emi Watanabe, the Japanese champion, was given equal billing with Miss Fratianne by Diana McLean, the British judge. Lest these words be misconstrued the surprise is that Miss Watanabe skated so well, not that Mrs McLean judged so badly. It is, though, perhaps a little early for Miss Fratianne to proclaim her supremacy. She was outpointed by Miss Lurz in the world championship figures in Ottawa in March. Now Miss Lurz allowed herself to be overtaken not only by Miss Fratianne but also by Miss Watanabe.

Tracey Solomons, fourth ranked in Britain, but pitchforked suddenly into the arena on Monday, when Miss Richardson fell ill with bronchitis, stands a creditable fourth. After " factoring down ", her total mark, 31.12, was only 1.44 behind Miss Lurz, 1.96 behind Miss Watanabe, and 3.32 behind Miss Fratianne. I fear however that her comparative fallibility in the free will find her out.

WOMEN'S COMPULSORY FIGURES. —1, L. Fratianne (US) 32.84 pts (7 places points) ; 2, M. Lelz (France) 29.48 pts (18) ; 3, M. Souka (Czechoslovakia) 28.60 pts (25) ; 4, Fumio Igarashi (Japan) 27.92 pts (31) ; 5, A. Beatwick (GB) 27.64 pts (34) ; 6, K. Kursinger (WG) 27.96 pts (31).

Tennis

All is new, fetching Roedean girls too

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Christine Evert, the United States champion, and Virginia Wade, who won the Wimbledon title in 1977, are seeded to contest the singles final of next week's £38,660 women's tennis tournament at Brighton. The winner will receive £7,216 (or, if she prefers it, a BMW series 7 car which retails at £9,400) and the imaginatively designed BMW Challenge Trophy.

British tennis has acquired a new tournament, new sponsors, a new source of ball girls (Rodean) and a new location—the Brighton Centre, which has been open for only 13 months. There will be room for 2,000 spectators until Wednesday, when the playing arena will be reduced to one court with peripheral accommodation for 3,150 people. Of the total prize fund £7,320 has been allocated to the singles, £7,630 to the doubles and £3,710 to the qualifying competition.

Two qualifying rounds will be played on Sunday and a third on Monday morning. Four qualifiers will then take their places in the main draw of 32, for which the programme will begin at 1.30 on Monday and end on October 21. It is an indication of the overall quality of the field that the qualifying draw includes Iris Riedel, who won last month's British hard court championship, Susan Mappin, who will play for Britain in the Wightman Cup match against the United States at the Albert Hall from November 2-4, and Heidi Eisterlehner, ranked joint second in Germany.

The main draw includes four " top tenners " in Miss Evert, Miss Wade, Betty Stove and Kerry Reid, and the champions of France, Italy and West Germany : Virginia Ruzici, Regina Marsikova and Mima Jausovec. The seedings suggest that the pairings in the quarter-final round will be Miss Evert v Miss Marsikova, Miss Stove v Marita Redondo, Miss Jausovec v Mrs Reid and Miss Ruzici v Miss Wadt.

British players already assured of places in the main draw are Miss Wade, Susan Barker, Michele Tyler, Anne Hobbs, Glynis Coles, Belinda Thompson and Corinne Molesworth. Miss Hobbs and Miss Coles will meet in the first round.

DRAW: C. Evert v qualifier No 2; J. Russell v B. Cuypers; R. Tomanova v M. Tyler; L. Dupont v R. Marsikova; R. Stove v E. Ekblom; A. Hobbs v C. Coles; S. Barker v M. Sinclowescu; qualifier 3 v M. Redondo; M. Jausovec v J. Evert; qualifier 4 v qualifier 1; T. Harford v B. Nagelsen; L. Kloss v K. Reid; V. Ruzici v S. Walsh; B. Thompson v M. Gurdal; C. Molesworth v L. Hunt; E. Vessies-Appel v V. Wade.

Sydney.—The defending champion, Jimmy Connors, of the United States, will play Australia's Colin Dibley in the first round of the Australian Indoor tennis championships which start here next week. If the opening rounds progress as expected Connors, the number one seed, will meet John Newcombe of Australia, who won Wimbledon three times, in the quarter-final round.

BRISBANE: Stellar South Pacific tournament: First round: J. Alexander beat L. Hall, 6—1, 6—3; M. Edmondson beat C. Masters, 7—5, 6—3; R. Cass beat P. Davies, 6—3, 6—3; A. Stone beat N. Saviano (US), 6—4, 2—6, 8—7; A. Ashe (US) beat G. Fancutt, 6—7, 6—4, 6—3; A. Rocha beat F. McNair (US), 6—3, 6—2. Second round: K. Rosewall beat S. Ball, 6—2, 7—6; T. Gorman (US) beat B. Drewett, 6—3, 6—3; P. Dent beat S. Stewart (US), 6—7, 6—3, 6—4.

BLOOMINGTON (Minnesota): Women's indoor championships: C. Evert beat T. Bostrom, 6—0, 6—1; B. V. Wade beat V. Ziegenfuss, 6—4, 6—3; K. Reid beat M. Tyler, 6—1, 6—3; T. Austin beat M. Redondo, 6—1, 6—7, 6—3; B. Stove beat T. Holladay, 6—1, 7—7, 6—4; L. Russell beat B. Nagelsen, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; R. Geriaitis beat B. Hambridge, 6—0, 6—4; K. Sands beat B. Jordan, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles: L. Dupont and S. Walsh beat J. DeVall and R. Marsikova, 6—3, 6—2; L. Antonopolis and Tyler beat Nagelsen and Russell, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Leading women to play in Japan event

Tokyo, Oct 11—The world's top four woman tennis players will compete in the $200,000 1978 world women's tennis championship-Emeron Cup in Tokyo from December 16 to 17, it was announced today. The four players, selected on money earning and popularity, are the 1978 United States open champion, Christine Evert of the United States, this year's Wimbledon winner Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, last year's Wimbledon winner Virginia Wade of Britain, and last year's Australian open champion, Evonne Cawley.

It will be the first time the four big names will compete in a single tournament in Japan. The four-woman championship, the first of its kind, will be held at the 5,000-seat Aoyama University Memorial Hall in Tokyo.

The winner will receive the first prize money of $100,000, the runner-up $50,000, third-placed person $30,000 and the fourth placing, $20,000. The two-day tournament will be nationally televised. The pairings will be announced at the end of this month

Boxing

Walker's reward is a bout with champion

Chris Walker, of Sheffield, will face Henry Rhiney, the British welterweight champion from Luton, in the top-of-the-bill contest at the World Sporting Club, London, next Monday.

The contest is Walker's reward for his six-round victory over Rhiney's original opponent, Mickey Minter (Crawley), at Rotherham on September 27. Minter retired with a damaged left eye and is still unfit. Rhiney will be hoping that the bout will be a good warm-up for his European title match against Josef Pachler, in Borndin, Austria.

Minter is to meet Charlie Cooper, of Fareham, for the vacant southern area light middleweight title. The Southern Area Council of the British Boxing Board of Control has ruled that the contest should take place by the end of the year.

Olympic Games

France provide for Olympic prospects

Paris, Oct 10.—The French Government, faced with a string of dismal performances by French athletes in international competition, said today they would throw their full weight behind the country's best sportsmen in an effort to restore national prestige at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Jean-Pierre Soisson, the Sports Minister, told a press conference that medal prospects would be offered a contract with the government, assuring payment of their training, educational and medical costs in exchange for a commitment to follow a spartan training schedule. " The essential thing is not to take part but to win ", the Minister said.

His declaration marked an important change in French official thinking on the role of sport in national life. It was the French Baron Pierre de Coubertin, father of the modern Olympic movement, who said early in this century that the aim of sport was participation, not victory.

Just six years ago, the late President, Georges Pompidou, stated firmly : " France will never be a factory to produce champions."

At the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, France managed just two gold medals, and this year's European Games in Prague was even less productive. Mr Soisson said : ' op-level sport cannot be treated like leisure sport, it calls for a radically elitist policy involving some 2,000 athletes. I have decided to propose to those athletes capable of reaching the Olympic finals or being placed in the top 10, a contract to be signed by the state, the sports federation concerned and the individual sportsman.

' This contract will involve reciprocal commitments. We will ask the athlete to accept a programme of intensive preparation, including a precise timetable for training and competion. I return, the state will take over full responsibility for the athlete's needs, scholastic and medical, and will provide financial aid excluding any remuneration but freeing the athlete from worries."—Reuter.

Olympic entries up

Zurich, Oct 11.—Eighty-eight countries have entered their amateur teams for the 1980 Olympic football tournament by the September 30 deadline, the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) said today. This compares with 84 entries in 1972 and 92 in 1976. Of the entries received, 20 are from Africa, 20 from Asia, eight from South America, 21 from Europe, 17 from North and Central America and two from the Pacific area.—AP.

SPORT

Football

Chairman of FA is charged with bringing the game into disrepute

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Professor Sir Harold Thompson, the chairman of the Football Association, is facing the indecorous possibility of being asked to answer allegations by a fellow FA official that he has brought the game into disrepute. Douglas Goodchild, who is chairman of the Berkshire and Buckinghamshire FA, has been critical of Sir Harold's alleged "improper" remarks to committee members and the FA confirmed yesterday that the matter was to be discussed in November.

Sir Harold is believed to have been criticized for suggesting that an FA Council member was leaking confidential matters to the press. The allegation was denied by the member concerned and yesterday an FA spokesman said *it was not true that anyone on* the Council had resigned. The term "bringing the game into disrepute" has such wide implications that it has been used to cover everything from a player's gesture to a referee to the allegations that Sir Harold and the FA have made against Don Revie, the former England manager.

Rule 35, section viii of the FA's rules gives the Council power to sanction anyone whose conduct can be considered ungentlemanly, insulting, improper or is likely to bring the game into disrepute. Mr Goodchild believes that the suggestions Sir Harold is said to have made constitute a breach of that rule. If the charge was taken up and proved, Sir Harold *would be liable to suspension by* the executive committee.

Earlier this year Mr Goodchild was prominent in support of a proposal to elect Denis Follows, a former FA secretary, to a position as a vice-president. Sir Harold opposed the idea on the grounds that Mr Follows was not a member of the FA Council. Mr Follows was not elected but there was a feeling that *Sir* Harold's authority was being challenged.

Sir Harold, who is 70, became chairman of the FA in June, 1976, but had been closely involved with football since he played for Oxford University in 1927 and 1928. Later he formed Pegasus. In the last year he has been deeply involved in the Revie affair which, ironically, could be *ended at about the same time that* Sir Harold's own case will be brought before the executive *committee. The FA have agreed to* Mr Revie's request to discuss a ban stopping his return to *football in England.*



Sir Harrold: his case may be heard with Don Revie's.

The FA were at the centre of another controversy yesterday when George Best said in Los Angeles that if FIFA, the international football federation, *attempted to impose an indefinite* suspension on him, he would sue. The suspension was imposed at *the request of the FA, who claim* that Best broke a contract with Fulham, of the second division.

Best, who is currently with Fort Lauderdale Strikers in the North American Soccer League, *said*: "*If they ban me, I will* sue them. They can't deprive me of earning a living. Fulham said *I was their player, which is not* true." He played for Fulham until the middle of last season when he went to the *Los Angeles* Aztecs. In July he joined Fort Lauderdale after a dispute with the Aztecs. The FA asked for the suspension to last for as long as his contractual disputes were unresolved.

Football results

Reading 1 Rotherham 0.
Clydebank 1, Hibernian 1
St Mirren 0, Rangers 0
Ayr 1 Falkirk 1.
Aberdeen 7, Hamilton 1.
Motherwell 1, Celtic 4.
Montrose 5, Raith 1.

Leeds foiled in their approach for Durban

Stoke City have refused Leeds United permission to speak to *their manager, Alan Durban, about* the vacancy at Elland Road, it was revealed yesterday. Mr Durban admitted that he had been informed by his board that an approach had been made on Monday and that Leeds had been refused permission to talk to him. He commented: "It is obviously *flattering to be recognized by one* of the really big clubs in the country but I am not at all upset by *my club's decision. I am happy* at Stoke and feel the future here is full of promise."

Manchester City are still confident that Poland's captain, Kazimierez Deyna, will sign for them by the end of November. Replying to statements that the Polish FA have banned their *players from moving abroad until* the end of the year, City's chairman Peter Swales said: "When *we heard the story last night we* spoke to Deyna's club Legia Warsaw after our game with *Blackpool and I am still confident* that he will be at Maine Road by the end of November."

Tony Towner moved from Brighton to Millwall yesterday for a fee of £65,000. Towner, aged 23, who joined Brighton from school, completed transfer forms at the Den yesterday after the clubs had agreed terms. He will make his first appearance on Saturday in Millwall's home game with Sheffield United. Millwall are bottom of the second division and have not scored in their last five matches.

Aston Villa's centre half, Ken McNaught, saw a specialist yesterday afternoon to determine the extent of the knee injury which he suffered in Tuesday night's League Cup replay against Crystal Palace. McNaught was carried off with suspected cartilage trouble in the first half. The second replay against Palace, which will be played at Coventry on Monday, means that Villa have had to postpone a testimonial match for John Robson, their former England under-23 defender who was forced to retire because of multiple sclerosis. This game, between Villa and an All-Star international team, will now be played at Villa Park on Monday, October 30.

Bristol City, who fly to Yugoslavia next week for a match with Vojvodina on Tuesday, hope to complete a transfer deal with *Radnicki for their 27-year-old* striker, Slobodan Antic, a former youth and under-21 international.

Margate in FA Cup row

Margate, of the Southern League, face disqualification from the FA Cup if the Football Association decide that the former Crystal Palace and Southampton defender, Mel Blyth, was *ineligible to play in last week's* second qualifying round tie with the Isthmian League side *Croydon.*

Margate won 2—0 and have been drawn away to Folkestone in the third qualifying round. Croydon however, have lodged a protest with the FA that Blyth had *been playin in South Africa and* did no have inernational clearance for the match.

Last year Kettering, another Southern League side, were ordered to replay against Tilbury *after Glover, the former Charlton* Athletic and Leicester City winger, played illegally. Tilbury won the second game. "We have had a complaint from Croydon and are investigating it", a spokesman for the FA said yesterday.

"If Blyth was ineligible, the penalties are a replay or disqualification. In the light of the Glover incident, we might be even more severe than last year." The FA expect to be able to rule on Blyth's eligibility by the end of the week.

Middlesbrough sign Cochrane

Middlesbrough yeserday paid a record club fee of £210,000 for the Burnley and Northern Ireland international winger, Terry Cochrane. The 25-year-old forward will turn out for his new club against Norwich City at Ayrsome Park on Saturday.

Middlesbrough's manager, John Neal, said he was delighted by the signing. He commented: "I have been after an out-and-out winger ever since I took over Middlesbrough. Burnley gave me first refusal and I moved in as soon as they said Cochrane was available. Cochrane joined Burnley for £28,000

Rich harvest for Farmer Bradley

By Michael Seely

It is not always to the rich that the spoils go in racing. When Milton Bradley bought two horses out of a Monmouthshire field eight years ago for £100 apiece, the Chepstow farmer struck a magnificent bargain. At Fontwell Park last month Mighty Marine won his twentieth race under National Hunt rules for Mr *Bradley. And at York yesterday,* Ernie Johnson rode Offa's Mead to the thirteenth victory of the nine-year-old gelding's career when capturing the day's most valuable race, the Chesterfield Handicap.

For most of the five furlongs, the finish appeared likely to concern Goldhill's Pride, the 4-1 favourite, and Jack Fox, who were duelling for the lead against the far rails. But inside the final 200 yards it was obvious that Johnson and Offa's Mead, who were racing on their own *in the centre of the* course, were clear of their rivals. Magnolia Lad came with a late *run to take second place, a length* behind the winner with Goldhill's Pride a length and a half way *third.*

Offa's Mead has carried Mr Bradley's colours to victory in each of the past six seasons. But this yaar he has not been successful since winning at the Epsom spring meeting six months ago. "Offa's Mead has had the virus", his owner-trainer said. "He lost a great deal o fcondition during the summer."

But Mr Bradley had a shrewd suspicion that Offa's Mead had returned to his best yesterday and admitted to having backed his winner, who was laid to lose *several* thousand pounds in the ring at 16-1. Offa's Mead will now run in the Bovis Stakes at Ascot on Saturday when a 7lb penalty will bring his weight to 8st.

It was not a good afternoon for the punters. The day's good thing was thought to be Piektrudis, who started 6-4 favourite for the Little-Go Handicap. Luca Cuamni's three-year-old looked sure to succeed when moving up to join Musical Prince in the lead. William Carson on Musical Prince soon shook off the *favourite's* challenge, but in the dying seconds of the race *Joe Mercer brought* Stephandre with a brilliantly-timed run to win by a length.

This victory gave Tommy Fairhurst, from Middleham, his thirty-fourth success of the season, one more than his previous best total established in 1976. It has also been a record year for Stephandre's owner, Charlie Newton, whose four horses with Fairhurst have already won the Durham scrap metal dealer 13 races worth *nearly* £37,000. "*Stephandre will* now go to the Newmarket sales", Mr Newton said, "and if she doesn't fetch her reserve the filly will be mated with my own stallion, Coded Scrap".



Carson: rides Len Ballad in York's Malton Stakes in preference to his stable's other runner, Jubilee.

Johnson rode his second winner of the afternoon when partnering Cordon to a decisive win in the Middlethorpe Stakes. Cordon is owned by Arthur Budgett, who bred and trained the Derby winners, Blakeney and Morston. Bruce Hobbs said that Cordon would now be retired to her owner's stud. The Newmarket trainer also confirmed *George Cambanis's brilliant Ascot winner,* Tromos, as a definite runner in *the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket* tomorrow week.

At York this afternoon, the Malton *Stakes for two-year-old fillies* is an interesting affair. Major Hern boasts a wonderful record on the Knavesmire this season. This afternoon the West Ilsley trainer sets us a problem by running both Sea Ballad, who trotted up by five *lengths* at Newbury, and Jubilee, who ran so well on her first appearance behind Inside *Quarter at Chester. Carson, the* stable jockey, has chosen to ride Sea Ballad who is the selection to win from Michael Stoute's Millvera, who showed such promise when fourth to One in a Million and Lyric Dance at Ascot.

I am going to give Martingale another chance to redeem the reputation she tarnished in a sponsored handicap behind Baccalaureate at Ascot. Daniel Wildenstein's filly had appeared to be something of a *blot* on the handicap but faded quickly in the closing stages. There was a *rumour afterwards that Martin*gale had been short of work before that race.

STATE OF GOING (official): Cheltenham: Hard. Lingfield Park: Hard. York: Good. Ascot (tomorrow): Firm. Carlisle (tomorrow): Good to soft.

Rouse could have a field day at Lingfield

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Only 42 runners have been declared for the six races at Lingfield Park today. The going is hard, and that is undoubtedly responsible for the small fields. Ironically, heavy ground and even the possibility of waterlogging is usually the bugbear there at this stage of the season.

The jockey to follow this afternoon could easily be Brian Rouse, *who is currently enjoying* by far his best season. Rouse would appear to have a good chance of *winning three races on* Starshot (3.0), Prince Yoyo (3.30), and Bucco Bay (4.30). It was astride Bucco Bay that Rouse won *the* Sompting Stakes very easily indeed at Brighton on Tuesday and afterwards the colt's trainer, Richard Hannon, said that he would saddle him again today for the Rook's Nest Nursery provided that he was none the worse for that race.

The fact that Bucco Bay has stood his ground means that Hannon is happy with him, and that he is confident that he can win again from off his present mark *in the handicap. Bucco Bay* was also successful at Newmarket last week and before that at *Folkestone and it is clear that he* will be faced with much harder tasks in the future just as soon as the handicapper has had *an* opportunity to take his recent improvement into account.

Falls of Laura, a winner twice at Goodwood this autumn, should run well in the Burstow Handicap even with 10 st 1 lb on her back, but in this instance I am inclined to doubt whether she will give almost 2 st to Prince Yoyo, who *did* not have any luck in running at Nottingham earlier this month, when beaten two lengths by Castle Moon.

Finally, it was announced late yesterday afternoon that Lester *Piggott would ride* the Irish two-year-old, Miami Springs, in the *Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket* next *Friday.*

York programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30 and 3.0 races]

2.0 BATTLE OF THE STANDARD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,769: 1¼m)

1 000002 Baabal, M. Naughton, 9-0 .... M. Wigham 13
2 000440 Blackwater River, D. Gandolfo, 9-0 .... P. Cook 6
3 00-00 Glutton, M. Prescott, 9-0 .... G. Duffield 11
4 000340 Indian Jim, J. Hanson, 9-0 .... W. Carson 10
5 000000 Irish Image, J. Etherington, 9-0 .... M. Birch 12
6 004002 Princely Ruler, G. Blum, 9-0 .... J. Lynch 4
8 000-002 Ralocheur, P. Haslam, 9-0 .... B. Jago 3
10 0131 Wild Goose Chase (D), C. Thornton, 9-0 .... J. Bleasdale 5
14 00-0002 Girls Galore, J. Skilling, 8-11 .... L. Parkes 8
15 030110 Nilustina (D,B), C. James, 8-11 .... P. Eddery 2
16 0-040 Our Pip, D. Gandolfo, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 7
17 003340 Record Choice (B), G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 9
18 0-00000 Sasscombe (B), T. Fairhurst, 8-11 .... C. Eccleston 14
21 001000 Silver Wings, C. Crossley, 8-11 .... L. Gouthwaite 1

9-4 Wild Goose Chase, 7-2 Record Choice, 9-2 Nilustina, 6-1 Ralocheur, 8-1 Girls Galore, 10-1 Princely Ruler, 12-1 Glutton, 20-1 others.

2.30 MALTON STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £3,254: 7f)

201 01 Euphrate, L. Cumani, 8-13 .... L. Piggott 4
203 41 Sea Ballad (D), W. Hern, 8-13 .... W. Carson 11
204 04 Bridge of Elspe, R. D. Peacock, 8-8 .... P. Eddery 1
210 3 Jubilee, W. Hern, 8-8 .... J. Mercer 5
211 0 Kind Thoughts, H. Candy, 8-8 .... P. Waldron 6
213 0 Marine Victory, G. P.-Gordon, 8-8 .... G. Duffield 2
214 4 Millvera, M. Stoute, 8-8 .... G. Starkey 9
215 Mrs Foodbroker, J. Bethell, 8-8 .... B. Raymond 12
216 040 My Saint Anne, Hbt Jones, 8-8 .... M. Birch 7
218 2 Nellan, C. Brittain, 8-8 .... P. Cook 10
220 000 Plothorne (B), M. W. Easterby, 8-8 .... — 9
227 220032 Snow Chief, W. Elsey, 8-8 .... J. Lowe 3

5-2 Sea Ballad, 4-1 Euphrate, Snow Chief, 11-2 Millvera, 8-1 Jubilee, 12-1 Nellan, Kind Thoughts, 16-1 Bridge of Elspe, 20-1 others.

3.0 GO RACING IN YORKSHIRE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,075: 6f)

301 212213 Just Gayle (CD,B), E. Weymes, 9-7 .... S. Webster 4
302 122413 Celtic Halo, A. Jarvis, 9-3 .... P. Cook 3
303 32010 Inside Quarter, Denys Smith, 8-8 .... G. Starkey 5
304 002020 Glen Carron (B), M. W. Easterby, 8-6 .... P. Cook 1
306 400043 Feethams Flyer (B), S. Nesbitt, 7-12 .... A. Nesbitt 2
307 034 Castille, J. W. Watts, 7-12 .... J. Lowe 6

6-4 Just Gayle, 5-2 Celtic Halo, 4-1 Castille, 8-1 Inside Quarter, 12-1 Glen Carron, 16-1 Feethams Flyer.

3.30 ASKHAM STAKES (£2,527: 1m)

403 000000 Star Attention, K. Witchard, 4-9-4 .... O. Gray 7
405 342401 House Guard (C), R. Armstrong, 3-9-1 .... L. Piggott 4
407 134420 Royal Emblem, H. Wragg, 3-9-1 .... W. Carson 6
408 114242 Smackover (D), J. Walker, 3-9-1 .... P. Eddery 5
409 11-3220 Katharina (C), J. Dunlop, 3-8-12 .... G. Starkey 3
410 410010 Martingale (D), H. Cecil, 3-8-12 .... J. Mercer 2
413 020031 Dromefs (D), C. Brittain, 3-8-8 .... P. Cook 1

13-8 Martingale, 7-2 Smackover, 9-2 Home Guard, 6-1 Katharina, 7-1 Royal Emblem, 10-1 Dromefs, 50-1 Star Attention.

4.0 ASKE HANDICAP (£2,120: 1¼m)

503 200300 Crested Grebe, B. Hobbs, 3-9-10 .... J. Mercer 6
505 022023 Mon Chat (D,B), W. Hern, 4-9-3 .... W. Carson 1
507 010002 Lochranza (CD), E. Carr, 7-8-9 .... L. Charnock 2
509 242-000 Tony, E. Weymes, 6-8-6 .... G. Duffield 3
512 03-40 Tousaac, H. Candy, 3-8-2 .... P. Waldron 4
513 121104 Passerine, M. Camacho, 4-7-13 .... K. Darley 5
514 200110 Rough-Cast, W. Elsey, 3-7-10 .... J. Lowe 3

5-2 Mon Chat, 100-30 Lochranza, 4-1 Tony, 6-1 Crested Grebe, 8-1 Rough-Cast, 10-1 Passerine, 12-1 Tousaac.

4.30 YORK STAKES (£1,646: 7f)

602 0000- Harvest Bird (D), I. Walker, 6-9-3 .... S. Walsh 7 2
603 330400 W. G. Greys, R. Hollinshead, 3-9-5 .... J. Greensmith 1 6
604 200-000 Gorisca, G. Richards, 4-9-0 .... E. Brownless 3 4
605 014-000 Paperwork, A. Smith, 4-9-0 .... G. McDermott 7 8
606 103000 Buffoon, I. Balding, 3-8-10 .... S. Payne 1 5
607 0010 City Sound, C. Crossley, 3-8-10 .... F. Sheridan 3
608 030441 Greezo (B), C. Brittain, 3-8-10 .... P. Bradwell 5 8
609 0-02000 Lady of Man (B), J. Johnson, 3-8-10 .... P. Langtrey 3 1
610 001020 Quarry Bank (D), S. Nesbitt, 3-8-10 .... A. Nesbitt 3 1

9-4 Greezo, 11-4 Buffoon, 9-2 City Sound, 6-1 Quarry Bank, 8-1 Lady of Man, 10-1 W. G. Greys, 12-1 Paperwork, 20-1 others.

York selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Wild Goose Chase. 2.30 Sea Ballad. 3.0 Inside Quarter. 3.30 Martingale. 4.0 Tony. 4.30 Lady of Man.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Record Choice. 2.30 Millvera. 3.30 Smackover. 4.0 Crested Grebe. 4.30 Greezo.

Lingfield Park programme

2.30 DRYHILL HANDICAP (£1,394: 6f)

3 100000 Overseas Admirer (D), J. Winter, 4-9-12 .... B. Taylor 5
4 220111 Gusty's Gift (CD), B. Swift, 4-9-11 .... J. Blanks 5 10
5 30120-0 Allez Britain (D), B. Swift, 5-9-10 .... G. Ramshaw 6
6 000-000 Quick Retort (CD), W. Wightman, 3-9-9 .... G. Baxter 15
8 404220 Codebreaker, L. Lang, 5-9-6 .... R. Weaver 3
9 220402 Ravelston (B), I. Balding, 4-9-6 .... J. Matthias 1
14 043422 Boundless (D), G. P.-Robson, 3-9-4 .... J. Reid 13
16 020042 Yoohoo (D), C. Booth, 4-8-10 .... G. Oldroyd 7
18 002000 Zipperdi-Doo-Dah (B,CD), C. Benstead, 6-8-5 .... B. Rouse 4
30 000200 Turbo, M. Masson, 3-8-0 .... A. Bond 9
31 0-00002 Hot Chestnut, W. Holden, 5-7-13 .... E. Johnston 14
33 400000 Meritous (B), M. Haynes, 3-7-12 .... — 12
35 342010 Early Tudor (D), A. Ingham, 3-7-12 .... K. Pinnington 7 8
34 000000 Miss Cameron, R. Smyth, 3-7-11 .... D. Ford 7 11
37 000110 Piercing Note (D), N. Vigors, 6-7-9 ....

5-2 Gusty's Gift, 7-2 Yoohoo, 5-1 Ravelston, 6-1 Hot Chestnut, 8-1 Boundless, 12-1 Codebreaker, 14-1 Allez Britain, Turbo, 16-1 others.

3.0 OXTED STAKES (3-y-o: £1,161: 1¼m)

2 000001 Mul Linda (C), B. Wise, 9-2 .... A. Bond 2
3 03-013 Royal Stall, R. Jarvis, 9-2 .... M. Thomas 3
5 000410 Antique Seeker (D), M. Ryan, 8-13 .... D. Maitland 5
13 000- Jet Lag, S. Supple, 8-11 .... — 4
18 300-002 Sharp Fiddle, R. Boss, 8-11 .... — 6
19 000022 Starshot, J. Holt, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 1

3-1 Starshot, 7-2 Sharp Fiddle, 4-1 Royal Stall, 5-1 Antique Seeker, Mul Linda, 14-1 Jet Lag.

3.30 BURSTOW HANDICAP (£1,763: 1½m)

1 410411 Falls of Lora (BD), J. Dunlop, 3-10-1 .... R. Muddle 5 3
3 230140 Geminiani (D), J. Powney, 5-9-8 .... J. Reid 1
8 302202 Saturnus (C), R. Akehurst, 5-8-11 .... G. Baxter 6
10 230320 Winged Dagger (D), J. Old, 9-8-8 .... F. Morby 2
13 000134 Prince Yoyo, H. Westbrook, 3-8-5 .... B. Rouse 4
17 014200 Touch of Spring, P. Kelleway, 3-8-1 .... S. Salmon 5

7-4 Falls of Lora, 9-4 Saturnus, 11-4 Prince Yoyo, 6-1 Winged Dagger, 8-1 others.

4.0 BURR STAKES (2-y-o: £3,824: 7f 140yd)

1 010020 Arjun, A. Breasley, 9-1 .... B. Rouse 3
2 002300 Ashwatthama, A. Breasley, 9-1 .... G. Baxter 2
6 422 Galaxy Gemini, B. Hills, 8-7 .... E. Johnson 1

4-6 Galaxy Gemini, 7-2 Ashwatthama, 4-1 Arjun.

4.30 ROOKS NEST NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,326: 5f)

1 021000 Sindys Flame (D), K. Ivory, 9-7 .... W. Wharton 2
2 40011 Bucco Bay (D), R. Hannon, 8-13 .... B. Rouse 6
5 100 Singing Clo, P. Cole, 8-12 .... G. Baxter 3
7 030 Easymode, J. Dunlop, 8-1 .... R. Muddle 5 1
10 000410 Ratan Boy (B,D), J. Sutcliffe, 7-12 .... E. Johnson 4
11 02000 Charlie's Mansie, H. Price, 7-10 .... S. Salmon 5

4-9 Bucco Bay, 6-1 Ratan Boy, 8-1 Sindys Flame, 10-1 Charlie's Mansie, 12-1 others.

5.0 PLAXTOL STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,470: 6f)

19 0200040 Santaclaire, H. Collingridge, 8-8 .... G. Sexton 2
23 000 Song Beam, J. Holt, 8-8 .... R. Weaver 1
25 00 Superwoman, D. Whelan, 8-8 .... B. Rouse 5
26 000 Tyran, R. Jarvis, 8-8 .... M. Thomas 3
33 Maenas, M. Smyly, 8-4 .... F. Morby 6
38 Ragfair, P. M. Taylor, 8-4 .... T. Rogers 4

11-8 Santaclaire, 9-4 Tyran, 4-1 Song Beam, 6-1 Maenas, 10-1 others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.30 Gusty's Gift. 3.0 Starshot. 3.30 Prince Yoyo. 4.0 Galaxy Gemini. 4.30 Bucco Bay. 5.0 Tyran.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Hot Chestnut. 3.0 Royal Stall. 3.30 Prince Yoyo. 4.0 Gracious Consent. 4.30 Santaclaire.

Cheltenham NH programme

2.15 GOTHERINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £689: 2m 200yds)

4 02f-10 Hunting Cry, M. Salaman, 4-11-5 .... J. Francome 7
9 Oxley Lad, H. Jackson, 5-11-5 .... B. Smart
12 03-2030 Gin 'N' Lime, C. Miller, 4-11-0 .... Mr Billings 7
14 0 Nearly Nameless, P. M. Taylor, 4-11-0 .... A. Carroll
16 0-0000- Price Review, B. Gubby, 4-11-0 .... M. Floyd
17 00- Shadey Dove, G. Price, 4-11-0 .... C. Price

1-3 Hunting Cry, 5-1 Gin 'N' Lime, 8-1 Price Review, 14-1 others.

2.45 NOTGROVE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,080: 2½m)

2 2f-00 Shock Result, V. Dartnall, 12-11-1 .... Mr King 4
3 0000- Gipsy Love, H. Manners, 8-10-7 .... Mr Broomfield 7
4 00-p241 Straight Scotch, R. Atkins, 11-10-7 .... Mr Munro-Wilson 7
7 4 Cantara, M. Tate, 7-10-7 .... Mr Fowler 7
8 0-032p3 Paddy's Best, S. Holmes, 10-10-7 .... Mr Woods 7
9 prp-000 Widden Hill (C), J. Allen, 13-10-7 .... Mr Pritchard 7

2-1 Straight Scotch, 5-2 Cantara, 3-1 Paddy's Best, 5-1 Shock Result, 20-1 others.

3.20 CIRENCESTER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,291: 3m 1f)

3 212014- *Orillo (C), G. Balding, 9-11-3 .... R. Linley
9 1414-11 Three Gems (CD), M. Oliver, 7-10-2 .... R. Crank

3.55 LYDNEY STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £3,017: 2m)

1 03-1111 Carrigeen Hill, C. Bowicke, 7-11-5 .... J. King
2 00-3111 Kuanu (D), L. Kennard, 5-11-4 .... R. Champion
3 340300- Ask For Roger, M. Tate, 7-11-1 .... C. Smith
4 11-2u22 Ernest, B. Cambridge, 6-11-1 .... C. Jones
5 p0100-0 Hunter's Joy, P. Bailey, 6-11-1 .... L. Watkinson
8 21240-1 Prince Kumar VI (D), M. Oliver, 6-11-1 .... R. Crank

9-4 Carrigeen Hill, 11-4 Kuanu, 4-1 Prince Kumar VI, 11-2 Ernest, 8-1 Hunter's Joy, 12-1 Ask For Roger.

4.25 DEERHURST HURDLE (Handicap: £1,077: 3m)

3 002-211 Rolyat, G. Balding, 12-11-2 .... R. Linley
4 34177-1 Scot Lane (C), M. Tate, 5-10-13 .... C. Smith
9 21p3-43 Psalm, Miss S. Morris, 9-10-0 .... R. R. Evans
11 000302- Kirov, B. Gubby, 4-10-0 .... R. Berry 7
12 4uf-402 Golda M, J. Duffy, 5-10-0 .... C. Brown 4

6-4 Scot Lane, 3-1 Rolyat, 7-2 Psalm, 8-1 Golda M, 10-1 Kirov.

4.55 GOTHERINGTON HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £698: 2m 200yds)

1 1f Candlewick Green, F. Yardley, 7-11-10 .... M. Brisbourne 4
4 000000- Cathy's Courtier, R. E. Peacock, 5-11-5 .... K. Gray
8 0000-0 Jilisprit, R. Blakeney, 6-11-5 .... M. Bastard 7
13 00-21 Supernaculum, M. Tate, 4-11-5 .... C. Smith
15 Super Saphire, G. Price, 7-11-5 .... C. Price
17 00- Up The Crew, B. Cambidge, 6-11-5 .... Mr J. Cambidge 7
19 p00030- Kingston Padre, D. Lewis, 4-11-0 .... P. Wiggins 7
20 Val Singleton, V. Whiteman, 4-11-0 .... R. Hyett

4-7 Supernaculum, 5-1 Candlewick Green, 8-1 Kingston Padre, 14-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Cheltenham NH selections

2.15 Hunting Cry. 2.45 Straight Scotch. 3.55 Carrigeen Hill. 4.25 Rolyat. 4.55 Supernaculum.

York results

2.0 (2.1) AINSTY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,758: 6f)
Miss Times, b f, by Major Portion—Miss Mead (Times Engineering of Wigan Ltd) 8-8 .... P. Eddery (7-1) 1
Nickadventure .... J. Lynch (16-1) 2
Bella Ragasta .... P. Cook (5-2 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 jt fav Francestra, 12-1 Rod Ragusa, Silent Youngster, Wallys Wonder, 20-1 Mad Philip, Nozomi, 33-1 Galligaskins (4th), London's Pride, The Nip, Grasshopper Lady. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 15p, 27p, 13p; dual forecast, £2.88. P. Rohan, at Malton. 1min 14.81sec. 6l, sh hd. Winner bought in for 3,800 gns.

2.30 (2.31) BRAMHAM MOOR STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,882: 5f)
Realert, ch c, by Red Alert—Persian Mourne (G. Ward), 9-0 .... B. Taylor (10-11) 1
Hard Frost .... J. Lynch (4-1) 2
Shalotte .... O. Gray (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Blessed Son, 12-1 Conacre, Domination, 14-1 Avoca, 20-1 Mmitamus, Gibbon (4th), 33-1 Alansingh, Secret Desire, Chum Do. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 11p, 17p, 77p; dual forecast, 29p. J. Winter, at Newmarket. 1min 00.09sec. 1½l, 10l.

3.0 (3.1) MIDDLEHAM HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,649: 1m)
Green Lass, ch f, by Green God—Masai Princess (Mrs R. Vereker), 8-7 .... M. Wigham (9-2) 1
Quaker Star .... J. Lowe (4-1) 2
Shaftesbury .... B. Taylor (7-2 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav North Page, 9-1 Three Shoes, 12-1 Podzola, 14-1 Border Squaw (4th), 20-1 Sir Michael, 25-1 Whistling Jet. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win 65p; places, 25p, 15p, 11p; dual forecast, £1.39. R. Thomson Jones, at Newmarket. 1min 39.98sec. Nk, 2l.

3.30 (3.32) CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP (£3,830: 5f)
Offas Mead, ch g, by Rathlin—Eridantini (J. Bradley), 9-7-10 .... E. Johnson (14-1) 1
Magnolia Lad .... J. Lowe (12-1) 2
Goldhills Pride .... K. Leason (4-1 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Gold Song, 11-2 Jack Fox (4th), 6-1 Beethoven, 12-1 Perard, Vilgora, 14-1 Brianston Zipper, 20-1 Whenby, 25-1 Flying Tyke, Broon's Secret. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.97; places, 41p, 29p, 22p; dual forecast, £15.27. J. Bradley, at Chepstow. 1l, 1½l. 59.45sec.

4.0 (4.1) LITTLE-GO HANDICAP (£3,494: 1m 1f)
Stephandre, b f, by Derring Do—Brushover (C. H. Newton Jun Ltd), 3-8-12 .... J. Mercer (9-1) 1
Musical Prince .... W. Carson (9-1) 2
Piektrudis .... P. Cook (13-8 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Miss Eliza, 7-1 Pams Gleam (4th), 10-1 Whitby Jet, Parent, 12-1 Dark Room. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.03; places, 24p, 20p, 11p; dual forecast, £3.94. T. Fairhurst, at Middleham. 1l, 1l. 1min 59.94sec.

4.30 (4.31) MIDDLETHORPE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,695: 1½m)
Cordon, ch f, by Morston—Crowdie (A. Budgett), 8-7 .... E. Johnson (9-1) 1
Cherry Picking .... B. Taylor (10-11) 2
River Jordan .... P. Eddery (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 25-1 Crowned Jewel (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 57p; dual forecast, 17p. B. Hobbs at Newmarket. 4l, ½l. 2min 41.32sec.

5.0 (5.1) AINSTY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,758: 6f)
Pride of Manasar, gr c, by Gulf Pearl—Dark Dolores (J. Vickers), 8-6 .... D. Nicholls (33-1) 1
Gormfleth .... M. Wood (11-1) 2
Godet .... T. Ives (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav As Wise, 3-1 Impressionist, 4-1 Spanish Visit, 10-1 Poppin Gill, 16-1 Reel Keen, Naughton Park, 20-1 Sultans Treasure, 33-1 Yeh (4th), Hopgrove. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £7.14; places, £1.46, 1.40, 35p; dual forecast, £5.98 (winner with any other horse). J. Vickers at Darlington. 2l, ½l. 1min 15.34sec. Moonlight Hill did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Green Lass, Stephandre, £106.95. TREBLE: Realert, Offas Mead, Cordon, £70.60. Jackpot not won. Placepot: £6.55.

Cheltenham NH

2.15 (2.17) NICHOLSON HURDLE (Handicap: £753: 2½m)
Money In, b c, by Jukebox—Lov. Star (D. Hall), 4-10-0 .... N. Doughty (7-4 jt fav) 1
Vespucci .... M. Barratt (7-4 jt fav) 2
Coffee Hab .... G. Moore (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Porto Rico (4th), 20-1 Streakland, 66-1 Fortune's Pride. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 11p, 20p; dual forecast, 28p. W. Marshall, at Newmarket. Hd, 8l. Mr Large did not run.

2.45 (2.46) POSTLIP STEEPLECHASE (£1,384: 3m 1f)
Lakeside, b g, by Waterfall—Ladylake (G. Simms), 7-11-0 .... Mr L. Mckie (15-8) 1
Nobicro .... R. Champion (14-1) 2
This Way .... M. Floyd (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-13 fav Gay Heath (p), 25-1 Cove Bay (p), 33-1 Indian Scholar (4th). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 23p, 11p; dual forecast, 78p. P. Kearney, at Cheltenham. 1½l, hd. Tingledu did not run.

3.20 (3.22) TEWKESBURY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,547: 2m 200yds)
Silversmith, gr h, by Silver Shark—La Connaisseuse (Mrs G. Malone), 5-10-6 .... S. Smith-Eccles (7-4 fav) 1
Highland Orchid .... M. Floyd (2-1) 2
Just Revenge .... P. Leach (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Charlton Fox, 10-1 Gently Does It (4th), 20-1 Spring Hope, 33-1 Sam Browne, Delbounty. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 11p, 14p, 20p; dual forecast, 28p. J. Wardle, at Wells. 2l, 1l.

3.55 (3.57) CHURCHDOWN STEEPLECHASE (£2,315: 2m)
Party Line, ch g, by Saint Denys—Queen's Tartan (H. Poole), 9-11-12 .... R. R. Evans (8-13 fav) 1
Perambulate .... P. Leach (5-4) 2
TOTE: Win, 13p. H. Poole, at Droitwich. 13l. 2 ran.

4.25 (4.25) HAILSWORTH STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,184: 2½m)
Anthony Of Padua, b g, by Prince Hansel—Cheerful Biddy (Lady Heath), 7-12-1 .... W. Smith (4-5 fav) 1
Archbold .... J. Francome (11-8) 2
Pipe Cleaner .... A. Brown (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 66-1 Val King (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 22p; dual forecast, 19p. F. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 10l, 5l. Mostly Music did not run.

4.55 (4.57) RODBOROUGH HURDLE (3-y-o: £832: 2m 200yds)
Even Par, ch c, by Jimmy Reppin—Kamilla (C. Moore), 10-11 .... C. Brown (2-5 fav) 1
Misty Chime .... R. Linley (7-1) 2
Tesseks .... N. Doughty (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Close Call, 16-1 Tudor Road (4th), 25-1 Great Diamond, 50-1 Fernshaw (p), Lord Thorney, Swallow's Gift (p), Tribal Fair (f). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 11p, 14p; dual forecast, 37p. T. C. Marshall, at Lambourn. 20l, 3l. William The First did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Silversmith and Anthony Of Padua, £5.60. TREBLE: Lakeside, Party Line and Even Par, £3.90.

Basketball

Yugoslavia almost certain of place in the final

Manila, Oct 11.—Yugoslavia virtually assured themselves of a place in the final of the men's world basketball championship here when they beat the only other previously undefeated team, Brazil, by 91—87 in the semi-final round tonight.

It was the sixth successive win in as many games for the Yugoslavs, runners-up to the Soviet Union in the last tournament in Puerto Rico, and the first defeat for Brazil in the eight-team semi-final round.

In other semi-final matches tonight, the Soviet Union defeated Italy 79—67 for their fourth victory *in five matches and Australia* beat the Philippines 97—52.

The Russians, who went down 105—92 to the Yugoslavs last night, displayed championship form in scoring a 79—69 win over the Italians, who upset United States 80—80 earlier this week.

In the classification round to decide ninth to 14th places, Czechoslovakia beat South Korea 103—82 to stay on top of the pool. They need only to beat Senegal tomorrow to assure themselves of ninth place.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Australia 97, Philippines 52; Soviet Union 79, Italy 69; Yugoslavia 91, Brazil 87.—Reuter.

	W	L	Pts
Yugoslavia	6	0	12
Brazil	5	1	11
Soviet Union	4	1	9
Italy	3	3	9
United States	2	3	7
Australia	1	5	7
Canada	1	4	6
Philippines	0	5	5

—Reuter.

Baseball

Lopes helps Dodgers to settle 15-year-old score

Los Angeles, Oct 11.—Davey Lopes hit two home runs and batted in five runs to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to victory by 11—5 over the New York Yankees in the opening game of the world baseball series here last night. The second in best-of-seven series will be played tonight.

Lopes, the tiny Dodgers second baseman, cracked a two-run homer in the second innings off the losing pitcher, Ed Figueroa, and then in the fourth innings *slammed* the ball over the wall to increase the lead to six runs. Dusty Baker also *hit a solo home run in the second* innings and their total of 11 runs was enough for their pitcher, *Tommy John, who shut out the* Yankees for the first six innings.

The Yankees finally replied in the seventh when Reggie Jackson, the Hero of previous world series, hit John's pitch 430 feet into the Yankee bullpen. They added two more runs in the innings as Bucky Dent, their short stop singled home Lou Piniella and Craig Wettles. Another two runs were added in the eighth but it was too late to stop the Dodgers *opening the series with their first* victory since they beat the Yankees in four straight games in 1963.

The game, watched by over 55,000 spectators, was dedicated *to the memory of* Jim Gilliam, a former coach of Los Angeles, the National League champions. Tonight Catfish Hunter will pitch for the Yankees. Burt Hooton for the Dodgers.—Agencies.

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Mr G. HIPKISS of OLDBURY £15,435 43 First & other Divs
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5 DIVIDENDS
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23 pts £10.35
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22 pts £0.80
21½ pts £0.50
1 FOR 8p
4 DRAWS .. £16.80 (NOTHING BARRED)
9 HOMES .. £30.90 (NOTHING BARRED)
5 AWAYS .. £10.65 (NOTHING BARRED)
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OVER £10½ MILLION
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24 PTS ...... £1,914·10
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22 PTS ...... £5·10
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21 PTS ...... £0·70
4 DRAWS ...... £28·20
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4 AWAYS ...... £12·00
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24 pts £120.20
23 pts £2.85
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22 pts £0.25
for 1/25p
3 SCORE DRAWS .... £9.75 (NOTHING BARRED)
4 DRAWS ...... £25.50 (NOTHING BARRED)
8 HOMES £28.50
4 AWAYS £10.50
EASY 6 ...... £36.75
Above dividends to units of 15p
Expenses and Commission for 23rd September, 1978—39.7%
GET YOUR COUPON FROM YOUR ...

هكذا من الأمل

Gymnastics

Federation will discuss admitting China

Paris, Oct 11.—The International Gymnastics Federation will discuss a proposal to admit China during a meeting of its general assembly in Strasbourg next week, the president of the French Gymnastics Federation, Maurice Burette, said today.

Burette, who is also vice-president of the International Federation, said that if China were admitted, Taiwan would not be allowed to compete in the world gymnastics championships which begin in Strasbourg on October 22.

"The International Federation's statutes are applicable immediately and as only one team can represent China, a decision to admit China would effectively exclude Taiwan", Burette said. "*But no decision has been taken* and the Taiwanese are free to come."

Asked about reports that Taiwan had been told by the French authorities that they would not *be admitted, a spokesman at the* French Sports Ministry said: "That is completely untrue. It *has nothing* to do with the government."

China's campaign for recogni*tion in world* sports circles cleared an important hurdle last Thursday when the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) approved its membership application, thus effectively expelling Taiwan. Delegates at the IAAF's congress in Puerto Rico voted to accept China as "the only representative in the IAAF for China.

The executive council of the IAAF, the ruling body of track and field sports in the World, backed the motion, saying they had a guarantee from Peking that athletes from Taiwan would be allowed to *participate in athletics* events under the auspices of China.

Asian Games

IAAF ruling creates Asian unity

Bangkok, Oct 11.—Almost all Asian countries except Japan are prepared to defy a sanction by the International Amateur Ath*letic Federation (IAAF)* and go ahead with the Asian Games here from December 9 to 20, a Thai athletics official said today.

The IAAF voted last week to withhold sanctioning of the games athletics programme unless Israel, a member of the Asian section, were invited to take part. Colonel Chareuk Areejajkarana, vice-president of the Amateur Athletic Association of Thailand, said: "The IAAF move has created a new unity in Asia."

He felt it was a pity that a proposal made by the Asian Amateur Athletic Association that Israel be moved to the European section was not put to the vote at the recent IAAF meeting in Puerto Rico. Col Chareuk, who attended the IAAF meeting, said that except for Japan "every Asian member who attended the congress joined me. We agreed *we must go ahead with the Games,* even if all countries were banned or punished by the IAAF.

"They also said that we must form a proposed Supreme Council for sports in Asia so that all Asian nations could band together and work for the development of sports in the continent and unite to solve problems of this nature".

Col Chareuk said that a meet*ing of the Asian Games Federa*tion executive committee is to be held in Bangkok from November 13 to 16 to discuss the IAAF sanction. He said IAAF president Adrian Paulen would be invited to attend and explain the IAAF position.—Reuter.

England in the money

England's cricketers will again earn £1,250 for every win during *the six-Test series in Australia* this winter. It is part of the Cornhill Insurance sponsorship.

Motor racing

Hobb picked for champions race

Riverside, California, Oct 11.—Britain's David Hobbs replaces the French driver, Jacques Laffite, in Saturday's International Race of Champions here. Hobbs, 39, was called in after it was learned that Laffite has a car testing commitment with his Matra formula one team.

Other drivers in the race, which is restricted to world class road racers driving equally prepared Camaros, are the new world champion, Mario Andretti, of United States, former world champions Niki Landa, of Austria, and Emerson Fittipaldi, of Brazil, John Watson, of Britain, Patrick Depailler of France, Alan Jones of Australia and Peter Gregg, of United States.—UPI.

Motor rallying

TR7s will fly the flag

The works Triumph TR7 rally cars of Tony Pond and Simo Lampinen will be flying the flag on the Lombard RAC Rally on November 19-23. British Airways will be entering the TR7's of Pond and Lampinen on this year's five day event which has some 450 competitive stages miles in its 1,000 mile route.

British Airways sponsored last year's winner of this event Bjorn Waldegard *in his Ford escort.* A third TR7 entered by BL Motorsport will be driven by a Norwegian, John Haugland, who has won his class in the last four Lombard RAC rallies.



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LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Group A. No. 002398 of 1978. In the Matter of RIGHTWISE Limited and No. 001996 of 1978 in the Matter of DEUNDI HOLDINGS Limited and No. 001997 of 1978 in the Matter of GADEK INDONESIA Limited and No. 001999 of 1978 in the Matter of ARBOUR COURT INVESTMENTS Limited and No 002399 of 1978 in the Matter of ARBOUR COURT ESTATES Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Orders of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated 30th September, 1978 CONFIRMING respectively (i) the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Rightwise Limited from £170,000 to £35,515 (ii) the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Deundi Holdings Limited from £500,000 to £25,987.50 (iii) the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Gadek Indonesia Limited from £275,000 to £36,766.40 (iv) the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Arbour Court Investments Limited from £500,000 to £120,000.70 and (v) the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Arbour Court Estates Limited from £180,000 to £0.70 and the Minutes approved by the Court showing with respect to the capitals of the aforesaid companies as altered the several particulars required by the above statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th September 1978.
ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DD. Solicitors for the above-named Companies

No. 00364 of 1978
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of FARCOMBE Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND to CREDITORS is intended to be declared in the above-named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 27th October 1978 after which date the OFFICIAL RECEIVER and LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Liquidator, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD.

In the Matter of OVERMARK SMITH WARDEN Limited.
By order of the High Court of Justice dated 6th September 1978 Mr. NORMAN LEVERTON, F.C.A., of Chile House, 20 Ropemaker Street, London EC2Y 9AR has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 4th day of October 1978.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A.
COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA
INTERCONNECTION PROJECT—CENTRAL-NORTH SYSTEM
BID DOCUMENT NO. 61 P-E3205

The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. is in the process of executing the interconnection project, Central-North System, consisting of the construction of approximately 110 kms. of 115 Kv transmission lines and 210 kms of 230 Kv transmission lines and associated substations. Proposals are solicited for the design, fabrication, guarantees and supply, cif-Antofagasta, Chile, for:

SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT

The acquisition of the equipment mentioned above will be financed with a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (61P-E3205)

The bid documents may be obtained starting October 9, 1978, at the Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A., Av. de Las Heroinas No. 2674, Casilla 565, Cochabamba, Bolivia upon payment of 2,000 Bolivian pesos per set.

The participants may request additional consultation or information or they may examine drawings not included in the bidding documents, at the offices of Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. in Cochabamba.

The bids must be presented no later than 5.00 p.m., January 3, 1979, in the E.N.D.E. office in Cochabamba.

The purchase order will be awarded to the offers which are evaluated most advantageous to the interest of E.N.D.E.

The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. reserves the right to reject any of the proposals received.
Cochabamba, September 1978.

NON-SECRETARIAL

ECONOMIST
(new or recent Graduates)

. . . for small authoritative research unit of leading association (industrially orientated) S.W.1. Applications invited from graduates (or post-graduates) with a good Honours degree in Economics, appreciation of quantitive methods/techniques, open enquiring minds, developed ability to communicate well both orally and in writing, and interest in international affairs. There is also a requirement for an economist with, say, 2-5 years' experience in industry or Government.

Please write or telephone : Managing Director.

MASSEYS EXECUTIVE SELECTION (Recruitment Consultants)
100 Baker St., W.1. 01-935 6581

CAREER IN PERSONNEL

A major City company needs a young intelligent person to make an immediate contribution in their busy personnel department. As the Personnel Assistant you'll have your own area of responsibility as well as helping the rest of the team.

437 1126
CRONE CORKILL & ASSOCS.
(Recruitment Consultants)

INTERVIEWERS TO TRAIN

Age 30-48. £3,500 to £5,000 (includes commission.) We need 6 trainees to commence 6th Nov. for a 3-month course. Initial salary £2,750. Immediate increase on completion of course.—Apply to Mrs. Tull, The Alangate Group of Specialist Employment Agencies, 122, Drury Lane, London W.C.2. or tel. 01-240 5464.

BRIGHT, YOUNG PERSON

with own car, to join new International Courier Company. Adaptable, willing to work flexible hours in office and out.
Salary c. £5,000 p.a.
Tel : 603 9188

RECEPTIONIST, over 25, small switchboard, some telex required by busy office, W.1. Well spoken, lively person of good education needed. Salary c. £3,500. Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy.), 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644. (Also open Sats. 10.00 a.m.-12.30 p.m.)

MANAGER/ESS for antique shop, London, W.8 5-day week, hours 10-5.30. Experience would be an advantage.—Telephone 229 3988.

HERMES.—Experienced Senior Sales Assistant.—See Creme.
SUPER GIRL, 20-26, for fashion boutique Marbella, Spain, own studio. 580 6363. Stanley Gorrie Whitson & Co., 9 Cavendish Square, W1M 0DU.
COPY EDITING ASSISTANT for famous cosmetic house publications. Well educated, well dressed person (possibly graduate ?), aged 21-30, would enjoy the pleasant team atmosphere and lovely offices in S.W.3. To £3,400. 734 4284. Career Plan Consultants.

Tempting Times

ARTS, ANTIQUES AND PUBLISHING JOBS

are our speciality for temporary Secretaries, Audio Typists, Copy Typists and Telephonists. For good skills we pay top rates and we have excellent permanent jobs available.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204
01-629 7363

ENJOY 4 MONTHS PAID HOLIDAY IN THE DOLOMITES

Italian holiday firm requires enterprising person to organise and entertain holiday families. 2 languages needed. Full board and lodging, ski pass and skis, + £10 p.w. Start December.
Please 'phone:
Chieveley (063 521) 215

Part-time Vacancies

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY
requires a
P/T SECRETARY (18 HOURS P.W.)

Initially for a period of about 9 months. Good typing and shorthand speeds are needed. Interesting work and environment. Salary scale £1,526-£1,941 p.a. For further details and application form, apply to **Establishments Section, House of Commons, SW1A 0AA.**

Telephone 219 5598.

Closing date for return of applications 30th October.

GENUINE RATES

Secs/PA £87.50
Audio £84 +
Typists £75 +
Clerks £62.50

100/40. 35-hr week. All year round work. Visitors welcome.

Belle Agy (Staff Consultants)
486 2896/405 4844

STRAND export office require part-time shorthand typist, either 10-4 daily or several days per week. £2 p.h.—Phone Mr. Meredith or Lewis. 01-836 7808.

ATTRACTIVE, intelligent person to help promote well-known City Wine Bar.—353 1958.

PHOTOGRAPHER IN PIMLICO needs part-time Secretary accounts, typing, VAT, etc. 3/4 mornings.—Ring 836 8633.
HOUSE OF COMMONS Library. Typist required for interesting work during sessions. Age 20-50. Salary scale £50.30 p.w. rising to £59.06. Non-contributory pension scheme. One month's paid leave during recess. For further details and application form telephone 219 5598. Closing date for return of applications 16th October.

LOOKING FOR MORE ? We are—more good PA/Secretaries to help us and join our temporary division. Many of our temporary posts are also permanent vacancies within the £3,500+ bracket. So, you can enjoy a very competitive wage as a temporary and look at possible permanent jobs at the same time. We have a 24 hour answering service so do call soon for further information, Maggie Webb at Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment Consultants, 24 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Tel.: 581 2977.

W.1 ADVERTISING AGENCY urgently needs super, dynamic, efficient Telephonist/Receptionist/Typist able to cope with constant chaos for approximately 3 months.—Tel. Emma Sutton for an interview, 01-629 3614. No agencies, please.

£2.80 P.H. with speeds of 100/60, senior level experience and smart appearance you can join our highly respected team of temporary secretaries. Crone Corkill Consultants, 437 1126 (W.E.), 628 4835 (City).

S.R.N./SECRETARY (s/h)—Wanted for November, December, for busy general practice in Pimlico. Good salary. Phone: 730 5173, between 2 and 4.

TOP SECRETARIAL Assignments at really excellent rates with the Cream of London Clients. Challoners, 5 Brompton Rd., SW3. 581 2733. Recruitment Consultants.

£100 p.w. plus bonus holiday pay. Guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs.—Phone Towl New Horizons, 01-554 4225.

A.S.A. SECRETARIES—Bishopsgate, for the best secretarial jobs, temp. or perm.—Tel. 623 2281 (Agy.).

HOUSE OF COMMONS Library requires typist. See Part-time vacs.

CHAIRMAN needs P.A./Secretary to help with well known charity and his other activities. Directors Secretaries (Agy.) 629 9323.

Stepping Stones

ADVERTISING, PUBLISHING + U.S. International Company in central London. Wonderful opportunities for young secretaries with good skills and some experience. Salaries £3,500 to £4,500. Ring 01-493 8824, Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants), 17 Stratton St., W.1.

SECRETARY with typing, shorthand useful, for extremely varied position dealing with shorthand, telex, reception, bank reconciliation, etc., in small E.C.2 bank. £3,600.—Secretaries Plus, 235 9953. The Secretarial Consultants.

BANK TRAINEE.—Join this challenging area of a famous US Bank and your career path to future executive level is assured. If you are versatile and hard working, your "A"-level education will be rewarded with an excellent salary + bonus, free lunch and many other fringe benefits. Please contact M & S. Personnel Consultants, 588 0174.
YOUNG ENERGETIC SEC. required for expanding Bayswater estate agents, to assist in organization and running of office, good prospects, salary negotiable.—Please call Stuart Donnelly, 229 3362.
PUBLISHING. Several unique career opportunities for ambitious young secretaries (with or without shorthand) as Editorial Assistants and Project Secretaries. Plenty of scope to use your skills and learn new ones in a respected and look-ahead profession. Salary range £3,000-£4,000. If you are aged 20-25, ring Crone Corkill (Consultants), 437 1126.

P.A./SEC. Shorthand Typist over 22, capable and experienced required by Hatton Garden Merchants. A salary of £4,500 p.a. plus free lunches offered to a person prepared to work as part of a team. Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy.), 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 (Also open Sats. 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.).

P.A./AUDIO SECRETARY £4,150 for Partner engaged in interesting Trust work. Holborn Solicitors. 405 7970.

FOOD PHOTOGRAPHER requires office/ organizational person who types. Write to Robert Golden, 15 Newman Passage, W.1.

SECRETARY required for busy sales department of growing Bayswater colour laboratory. General administration and coordination. Interesting and varied work. Friendly atmosphere. High salary. Prospects. Tel. 229 9186.
MARKETING ASSISTANT with fast typing, min. 50 w.p.m., to coordinate department work. Well organised common sense person with experience for well-known publisher W.1, mid 20s. £3,500-£3,700.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.
SECRETARY required for Bond St. based film/leisure co. Salary £3,350, prospects for promotion.—Tel.: 409 0138.
HOUSE OF COMMONS Library require typist. See Part-time Vacs.
MAIN BOARD DIRECTOR W.1. International Manufacturing Co. involved with European subsidiaries needs a P.A./Sec., 25ish, good shorthand, typing necessary but not much used. A self-starter well educated and experienced, good at organising and dealing with the social aspects of coping with many visitors from abroad. Preferably with useful knowledge of French £4,250 p.a. neg. up. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARY/P.A. required for small and friendly Kensington estate agency; would be responsible for smooth running of office with varied duties and must enjoy dealing with people. —Stead and Glyn: 01-603 9291.

BUSY expanding Textile Agency requires Secretary, person Friday, to assist salesmen. Salary £3,500. Phone Mandy or Helen on 580 3548 for fuller details and interview.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER, secretarial studies required—details "Public & Educational" Appts.
S.R.N./SECRETARY (s/h) reqd. See Tempting Times.
COLLEGE LEAVER Secretaries back from holidays—it's the widest choice at Covent Garden Bureau, 53, Fleet St., E.C.4, 353 7696
SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions.—AMSA Agency, 01-734 0532.
SECRETARY (audio) for Chartered Surveyor. Must be experienced in architectural or surveying terminology. Salary commensurate with age and experience. Area W.1.—935 5437.
PROGRESS CHASER, 25-plus, with actual publishing experience and full appreciation of requirements of progress chasing in that sphere needed by W.1 publishing group. This is a senior post meriting own sec. and tremendous personal responsibility. £5,000 p.a.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau 589 8807/0010.
RECEPTIONIST, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. An extremely nice company near Harrods are looking for a friendly receptionist to work PMBX 4. Informal and lively atmosphere plus free lunches. £3,000.—Contact Sheena. 734 4185. Nine Eleven Personnel (Agy.).
PERSONNEL OPPORTUNITY for sh./typing sec., 19-25, with some commercial exp. to assist Training Officer and become involved in all aspects of personnel work. International Co. WC1. c. £3,300.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

FRENCH/ENGLISH P.A.—English mother tongue and shorthand. 24 plus. £4,500+.—Language Staff Agy., 629 8585.
FRENCH PERFUMIER seeks 21 yr. P.A. to liaise with sales team plus prestige retail outlets.—734 3250. G1 Cons.
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR seeks P.A., 25+ to become involved with this elite Book Publisher.—734 5266. G1 Cons.
GERMAN MOTHER TONGUE P.A. —Bi-lingual shorthand. Experienced. £4,000. — Language Staff Agy., 629 8585.
YOUR LANGUAGES—Your openings. Our client is a young, easy-going Export Director with a design and shopfitting Co. near Finsbury Park. With your German/French and good shorthand and typing skills you could be travelling overseas with him acting as interpreter, meeting his clients and processing their orders. A salary of c.£4,800 plus occasional bonus is offered for this exciting and varied appointment, so call me, Judy Wilson, on 629 7388. Executive Secretaries (Personnel Consultants).

P.A. for Ken. High St. Must be smart, efficient and able to cope with all overseas clients. Good skills essential. Salary £5,000 p.a. Ring Brompton Bureau, 584 0934.
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T.V. DIRECTOR, £4,000. P.A./Secretary 22+, smart. To meet famous people.—836 5924. Just the Job Emp Agy.

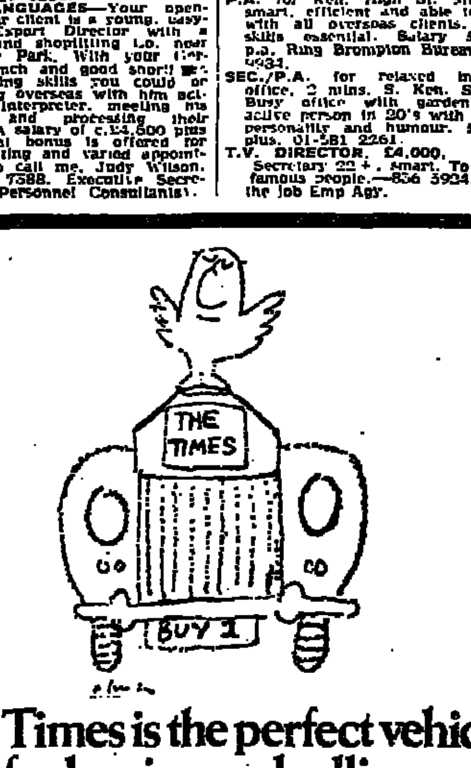
CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Ministry of Energy and of Petrochemical Industries
Entreprise Nationale Sonatrach

NOTICE OF EXTENSION

The Director of Travaux Petroliers informs Companies interested in this invitation to tender in connection with the supply of capital equipment, machine tools and accessories for the Cite Industrielle SUD, should note that the closing date for the receipt of tenders initially stated as the 30/9/78 has now been extended to 20/10/78.



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Residential property

London & Suburban property

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BY DIRECTION OF FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY AND GENTLEFOLKS HELP

TEDDINGTON—Close to Bushey Park and station. London 11 miles, M23/A3 5 miles. Substantial Period House suitable for a variety of residential uses. (At present old people's home.) Set in a walled garden. Reception hall, 2 reception rooms, office, total of 17 bedrooms and 5 bathrooms. Oil C.H. Outbuildings.

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BARNES & BARNES
01-940 0093

HAMPTON COURT IN A PREMIER ROAD

A superb 7 bedroom circa 1830 family home in E. Molesey. One of a broad pair set in a ¼ acre plot.

Also s/c adjoining suite, 22ft. split level reception, 1 large bedroom, kitchen, coloured bathroom, cloaks, laundry and store rooms. The main house, modernised, still retains some original characteristics, and has huge drawing and dining rooms. Farmhouse sized kitchen, 2 bathrooms, cellarage, full C.H.

Enviable countrified recreation and home produce garden. Detached double garage, further off-street parking facilities. *Individual.*

£115.000 FREEHOLD

PINNER, MIDDLESEX

ELEGANT DETACHED MODERN GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

Situated in attractive road close to all local amenities and metropolitan line station, direct to central London. Property comprises beautiful "L" shaped lounge, sliding patio doors leading onto terrace, separate large dining room, small 3rd recept. used as T.V. room/study. Fully fitted kitchen and utility. Inner lobby with cloak cupboard, large hall with w.c. lounge-suite fully tiled, 4 bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, master bedroom with en suite bathroom fully tiled and fitted. 2nd tiled main bathroom, large airing cupboard. Full gas-fired central heating, fully fitted carpets throughout, elegant Tergal nets, pinch pleated drapes etc. Well maintained throughout. Integral garage with electronic "up and over" doors. New junction box inside [illegible] fuse (with fusing) ample space for Rolls. Parking space for approximately 5 cars on driveway. The garden has recently been re-designed with attractive white screening, large feature "Suntrap" in Summertime ideal for barbeque parties etc. The rockery and patio, young peach tree, ornamental tubs—The appearance being adapted to a "[illegible] garden feel" making a beautiful garden, is not traditional—it maintains itself. Would suit either [illegible] or diplomatic family with 2-3 children. Built middle 60s.

Offers invited within the region of £85,000-£120,000

Box 2302 K, The Times.

STUDIO APARTMENT (Knightsbridge)

Unusual multi-level studio, c. 1,000 sq. ft. At street level, in quiet traffic-free mews. The property which has both domestic/business uses is currently in use as a photographic studio and for its prime position in heart of Belgravia has very low overheads.

Offers in region of £43,000 will be considered for the renewable lease (over 5 yrs. to run). Fixtures, fittings, some furnishings to be inc.

Contact David Lowe
235 8142

Woodcocks 01-794 1151

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB

Round the corner from Central Square. Magnificent detached residence with extensive south facing gardens and garaging: lounge hall, cloakroom, 33ft double reception room, dining room, breakfast room/fitted kitchen, utility room, master bedroom with en-suite bathroom, 4 more good bedrooms, 2nd bathroom with consent for another. C.H. Many fittings.

Just for sale—Grand family home. Long leasehold.

£152,500

LARGE LUXURY MEWS HOUSE
Holland Park

Consisting of drawing room with large open garden balcony, dining room, utility breakfast room, fully fitted kitchen, 1 main bedroom with bathroom en-suite, 2 further bedrooms and 1 bathroom. Full gas central heating. Banham locks throughout. Garage and parking for 2 cars.

£78,000

Tel. (day) 486 7692
(Eve.) 02404 2022

Freehold 18th century residence

Situated in the appreciated area of Pinner, Middlesex. Close to shops, bus routes, etc. Comprising 5 bedrooms, 3 receptions (including a striking dining room with period fireplace), kitchen, bath., cloakroom, 2 garages and attractive garden.

£53,500 freehold

Adjoining cottage can be purchased by agreement.

WRETHAM & CO.
58B High Street
Pinner, Middx.
Tel. 868 2344

KINGSTON HILL

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception, kitchen-diner, garage, garden, pretty cul-de-sac. Few minutes walk to Richmond Park.

£42,952.

Tel. 01-546 0780

Family house in Battersea

5 mins. to Chelsea Town Hall. Situated in quiet street, close to park. Well decorated and maintained. 5 bedrooms, 1 bed-dressing room, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, breakfast room, cloakroom, through reception. Small patio garden. Easy parking.

Freehold £49,000
Tel. 223 1962

PUTNEY

Close to river and Common. Victorian modernised terraced cottage. Through living room, k. & b. 3 double bedrooms, utility room. Garden. C.H. Offers over £34,000.

Tel.: 788 6552

GREENWICH

Unique architect-designed house adjacent to park and station. Panelled pine reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths., 2 patios, garage, gas c.h. Freehold £41,000. Phone 318 0017, office hours.

WHITTON: TWICKENHAM

Very attractive 3 bedroomed semi-detached house with full gas C.H., eye-catching lounge, dining room, kitchen, fitted units, garage, pretty garden.

Freehold £26,500

898 2283

THAMES DITTON

Excellent order fine mod. detached house, c.h., part dbl. glazing. 4 beds., 2 baths, 1 en suite, recept. hall, lounge/diner, fitted kit., sun lounge/breakfast room, dbl. garage. Garden. £52,500 freehold for quick sale.

LANE SAVILLE MARK WILKS
9 HARLEY ST., W.1. 637 8471

W.8 HILLGATE VILLAGE

Charming house in Hillgate Village. 2 reception, 3 beds., large kitchen, conservatory, west facing garden, bathroom/shower. £69,000.

727 6503 WEEKDAYS
035 98369 WEEKENDS

ISLINGTON.—Period terrace family house in quiet cul-de-sac. 4 bedrooms, fully converted; gas C.H.; sunny south-facing well-stocked garden. Near Angel and Canal; 10 mins. City. £50,000.—Tel. 01-359 0572.

CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.11.—Just off West-Side. Fully restored Vic. House retaining orig. character. Full gas c.h. New tiled roof. Hall, lge. cellar, 26ft. dble. recept. with dividing doors, dining rm., Wrighton kit., 5 bedrms., bathrm., and sep. w.c. 55ft. gdn. £35,500 F.H.—R. Barclay & Co. 228 6583.

TOWN HOUSE.—Superb condition, recently decorated throughout, lovely area. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, cloakroom, very large living/dining room. Garage and small garden. £26,250.—Tel.: Byfleet 47995 after 7 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Favoured south side. Attractive Cottage-style House, end of terrace, with lovely gardens, entrance hall, cloakroom, double aspect-reception room, dining room-bedroom 3, well fitted kitchen, utility room, 2 good bedrooms, excellent large bathroom, C.H., fitted carpets, ready to live in. Freehold £38,500.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

ISLINGTON BORDERS.—Superb Period House in quiet favoured road with fine undisturbed garden; hall, cloakroom, bright 30ft. reception/dining room, fitted kitchen, utility room, main bedroom suite with shower room, 3 more bedrooms, bathroom, scope for roof terrace, c.h., fitted carpets. Ready to live in. Freehold, £60,000.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

WALTON-ON-THAMES. — Period-style detached house less than 2 years old, in a unique development, overlooking a small park close to Walton station and shops. 5 bedrooms, the master bedroom having a shower room en suite, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, dining room, lounge; gas-fired warm air central heating; secluded landscaped rear garden; detached garage. £57,000 freehold.—J. Lewis and Partners, 940 5450.

OLD HAMPSTEAD.—Rarely available superb Georgian House in immaculate order, with lovely south-facing garden, standing high. Lounge hall, delightful reception room, dining room, fully fitted kitchen; 5 bedrooms, excellent bathroom, south-facing roof terrace, c.h., fitted carpets. Early viewing recommended. Freehold £87,500.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

London Flats

CHALK FARM. Pleasant flat in block. 2 beds., 1 recep., large hall, k. & b., c.h. 5 mins. tube. £21,000. 01-722 5037.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Two left: Brand new interior designed flats. 1/2 beds., recept., k. & b. £175 p.w. (Cleaner inc). Aylesford and Co. 351 2383.

REGENTS PARK, N.W.1. Spacious flat to let. 2 rooms, k. & b. £70 p.w. Druce & Co. Tel. 486 9831.

CLOSE TO BAKER ST., N.W.1. Attractive modernized terrace house to let. 3 beds., 2 recept., k. & b. £120 p.w. Druce & Co. Tel.: 435 9651.

DEVONSHIRE CLOSE, W.1.—Mews Prop. with possession of two flats and income from two garages; 26 years. £53,000.—Norman Hirshfield Ryde & Browne. 486 4607.

RI+B

Walton St., Knightsbridge, SW3. Modern 1 bed., 1 rec., k. & b., luxury flat. 93 yr. lse. £33,950.

Marsham Ct., Westminster, SW1. Modern flat. 2 beds., 1 rec., k. & b., 56 yr. lse. £38,950.

Cavaye Place, Chelsea, SW10. Modern luxury split level flat, 3 beds, 1 rec, k. & b, 95 yr s. £47,000.

Upper Montagne St., Marble Arch, W1. Period elegant flat. 3 beds., 1 rec, k. & b.. 99 yr. lse £42,950

Abbey Lodge, Park Rd., Regents Pk. Palatial 3/4 beds., flat. 2 huge rec.. 2 baths. American kit. Superb block. 30 yr. lse. £67,000.

ROBERT IRVING & BURNS
23-24 Margaret Street, London, W1.
01-637 0821

GLEDHOW GARDENS, SW5

2 enormous rooms overlooking gardens. Dining, kitchen & bath. Ground floor. 19yrs. £20,500.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

Excellent pied de terre. 2 beds, recept., mod kit. and bath. 41yrs. £29,950. ono.

IN KENSINGTON GDN. SQUARE

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Superb newly modernised flat 27 x 27ft. recp. 3 beds, 2 bath, dressing room, excellent dining kitchen, lift, central heating, porter, etc. 99yrs. £125,000.

DONALDSONS
370 4500

BEAUCHAMP ESTATES

Portland Place, W1

Attractive compact flat, 2 beds, recep, k & b. 1st floor, portcrage. Lease 66 yrs. £75,000.

Hampstead

Beautifully re-modelled home on 2 floors, 6 beds, 3 baths, garden garage. Freehold £425,000.

437 4407

CANONBURY, N.1

OVERLOOKING "SQUARE GARDENS"

A recently modernised first floor flat with gas central heating. Drawing room, 2 bedrooms, superb fitted kitchen, bathroom. Brand new carpets. £53,000. 999 year lease.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1

An extremely spacious 4th floor mansion flat in good decorative condition. Services include lifts, full porterage, constant hot water and heating. 2 reception rooms and study, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 1 en suite, kitchen. Carpets and curtains.

£77,500 74 year lease

DEBENHAM TEWSON & CHINNOCKS (RESIDENTIAL)
44-46 Brook Street, London W1Y 1YB.
01-408 1161.

REDCLIFFE SQ., S.W.10

Sunny, top floor flat, newly converted by CPK Construction. 1 bed., recept. overlooking gardens, south facing terrace, well equipped k. and b., gas c.h. £29,000 for 72-year lease. Other 1 and 2-bedroomed flats available in this home, phone for details and appointment to view.

01-584 8517

CARLYLE MANSIONS, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.—Second-floor flat with lovely river views and large well-proportional rooms. 2 recepts., 4 beds., 3 baths., kit/b'fast. 76-yr. lease. £140,000.—Burnham & Co., 408 1977.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Delightfully situated, well-converted flat consisting of 2 beds., large recept., k. & b. Access to private garden. C.H. 80-yr. lease. £26,800 inc. carpets and curtains.—493 9941.

THE HEART OF ST. JOHN'S WOOD built modernized mansion block. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths., dble. reception. Lease 180 yrs. Price £83,000.—Tel. 493 9941.

N.W.3.—Very convenient roomy Ground-floor Flat in period conversion with use of lovely English garden: hall, 24ft. x 16ft. reception opening to garden, fitted kitchen complete, double *bedroom, unusual bathroom,* store/den, fitted carpets, tasteful decor for early sale, long lease. £27,500.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE.—A short walk from this well-converted 2nd-floor Flat, with good approach for early sale: west facing reception room with original features, well fitted kitchen/breakfast room, 2 bedrooms, good bathroom, fitted carpets, C.H. and good southwest views. Long lease £39,950.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

BELSIZE, N.W.3.—Quiet wide road. Spacious 3rd-floor Flat in elegant well-maintained block, lift, use of lovely large gardens, west facing; good-sized hall, spacious bright reception room overlooking gardens, kitchen/diner, 2 good bedrooms, bathroom, needing some updating. 53 year lease. £38,500.—Woodcocks. 01-794 1151.

PRIMROSE HILL, NW3.—Convenient road. South facing 3rd-floor Flat, modern purpose-built block, well maintained with lift, just for sale: 18ft. bright reception room, fitted sizeable kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, fitted carpets/curtains, electric C.H., private garage and gardens, all in good order. Long lease, £37,500.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

HYDE PARK SQ., W.2.—Exceptional 1st floor flat, in excellent condition, in sought after block. Two bed., attractive living/dining room, fitted kit., bath & w.c. 80 yrs. Gge. avail. £82,000 inc. carpets and curtains.—Norman Hirshfield Ryde & Browne. 486 4601.

QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS, S.W.7.—Attractive 2nd floor flat in prestige mod. block. Two beds., living room, kit., bath & w.c. Balcony. C.H. Lift. 91 yrs. £57,500.—Norman Hirshfield Ryde & Browne. 486 4601.

HYDE PARK PLACE, W.2.—Two spacious flats on the entrance floor of this imposing property opp. park. Each 1 bed., 1 recept., k. & b. 21 yrs. £60,000 for the pair, with contents. May sell individually.—Norman Hirshfield Ryde & Browne. 486 4601.

ST JOHN'S WOOD.—Well-fitted 1st floor flat in fine List Period House: well maintained, full of character. Hall, 16ft. reception room, with open fireplace, well-fitted kitchen/dining room, west-facing terrace, 2 bedrooms, 4-piece bathroom, C.H., fitted carpets, wall lights, etc. Ready to live in. Long lease, £36,950.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE.—Superior 1st floor conversion. Large recept., dble. bed., fitted kit., bath, sep. w.c. Off-street parking. C.H., C.H.W. Lease 997 yrs. £34,950.—Kennedy & Dunphy. 01-586 5505.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Flat in modern block. Two bedrooms, C.H., C.H.W., 45-year lease, £21,000. Cash only—040 3456, ext. 2352.

ISLINGTON.—Spacious maisonette; 4 rooms, k. & b. Garden. Offers over £15,000 invited.—0984 23519.

ADJACENT MARBLE ARCH, W.1.—Ground floor mews flat, in modern block. One recept., 1 bed., k. & b. C.H., C.H.W. Newly converted. All new luxury fittings, including fully fitted kitchen. New carpets and curtains. Ready to occupy. Lease 64 years. G.R. £50 p.a. Price £58,500.—Owner 01-629 6102 (office).



Stack Rock Fort, Milford Haven.

Romantic islands go on sale

There is something that appeals to the romantic in all of us when solitary islands, just dots on the map or not on the map at all, come on to the property market. The odds are that no one really gives a thought to the inconvenience, lack of shops and medical facilities. The big snag is usually the price: islands never come cheap.

The reason Stack Rock Fort seems a bargain at £20,000 can only be because it will need so much money spent on it to make it habitable. But the fact is that this particular fortress island, at Milford Haven, is one of the few remaining privately owned forts and is a listed ancient monument.

It would, say the agents, suit a man with a very large family—it has 30 rooms—a modern day recluse or someone with a mania for stereo. It is, they say, an original Palmeston Fort, *built in 1852 and added to in 1870*. The building is basically on two levels, the floors and roofs of concrete and the *wind whistles* through the glassless window-frames.

It can be approached from *Hakin Point, and Gellyswick* Bay, a popular bathing place, is half-a-mile from Hakin. An appointment to view is mandatory, since it takes about 30 minutes by boat to reach the property.

In years past, water was collected from the roof area of the fort and stored in underground tanks. The agents, Christie and Co. of Milford Haven, say that although these were not seen, they could still be in existence.

Literary, artistic and royal associations also tend to bring out the romantic in the hardest-headed estate agent. For example, Henry VIII and his last wife, Catherine Parr, owned, in turn, Nash Court, at Marnhull, Dorset, converted into three units since a fire badly damaged the roof two years ago.

The first unit, now known as The Manor House, is for sale through the Sherborne office of Humberts, with a price tag of £48,500. Did Queen Elizabeth sleep here? She certainly owned it after Catherine had lived there for two years. The unit has five bedrooms, two bathrooms, an opulent carving staircase, timbered ceiling and part panelled walls and a stone-carved open fireplace. All this and half-an-acre of garden.

A short distance from Kentish Town tube station in London is a Georgian house, listed as of special architectural and historic interest, where John Keats is supposed to have stayed. Today's more practical attraction is the Sainsbury's nearby and the price of Wesleyan Place, say agents Edmund Cude, is not in the stratosphere, despite the area; just £27,000.

Plenty of artistic associations go with Peel Cottage, in Kensington, being offered by F. L. Mercer and Co at £210,000, the sort of money which would convert an offshore fort into a Highly Desirable Residence. From 1885-87 it was occupied by Matthew Ridley-Corbett, ARA, then by Frank Bernard Dixie, RA. From 1918 until 1924, when he sold it to Sir William Russell Flint, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir William Frederick Duke lived there. Sir William was himself in occupation for 43 years; so clearly he created many of his superb paintings and drawings in the studio.

This is, in fact, the feature of the house, with its galleried dining room above.

Everyone's idea of a roses-round-the-door retirement home is the 16th century Rose *Cottage at Bloxham, Banbury.* This is for sale at £32,500 through the Ramsbury office of John German Ralph Pay. There is a well matched brick and tiled extension to the original thatched 16th century building.

Much grander, but equally sylvan, is The Golden House at Stoney Cross, near Minstead in the New Forest. It needs extensive renovation and modernization so the price of £65,000 asked by Jackson and Jackson of Lymington is the down payment.

Nevertheless, the setting is a *fine one with private grounds* and woodlands of some eight acres, overlooking the forest. In contrast, the same company is *offering for* £29,950 a modernized 200-year-old cottage overlooking the Beaulieu River: the conversion is 12 months old.

Anyone for tennis could try Manor Farmhouse, on offer through Rylands of Cirencester at £65,000 and described as surplus to farming requirements. The house is Georgian, has five bedrooms, a hard tennis court, stabling, outbuildings and a paddock—eight acres in total. The location is Nether Westcote, near Burford, Oxfordshire.

Finally, if you enjoy Constable country, the Colchester office of the James Abbott Partnership, offers Thorpe Cottage, Dedham, Essex, for £47,000.

Kenneth Gosling

PALACE GARDENS TERRACE, W.8

Two *bright converted flats* in period houses near Kensington Gardens.
2nd floor. 2 dble. beds., recept., kit. & bath., outside store room, gas c.h. Lease 27 years. £39,500.
3rd floor: 1 bed., recept., kit. breakfast room, bath, night storage heating, carpets. Lease 27 years. £21,000.
MARSH & PARSONS 937 6091

BRECHIN PLACE SW7

Charming well modernized flat with attractive and colourful private entrance. 2 beds., recept. kit. & bath. Gas C.H. Lease 32 years. Fitted carpets. £35,750

MARSH & PARSONS 937 6091

CHELSEA, S.W.3. Kings Rd. Modernised purpose-built flat, 1 bed., 1 recept., kit. & bath. Part double-glazing. C.H. C.H.W. Lift, porter. 54-yr. lease, £27,500 o.n.o. to include carpets and curtains.—Tel. 351 4168 after 7 p.m. and weekends.

Country property

Unique Opportunity

Unusual style. Period Cottage, in small Somerset village, nr. Wells. Originally 2 cottages now 1, joined by archway, set on 3 floors, 6 bedrms., 3 bathrms., lge. dining rm. galley kitchen & smaller kitchen, with walk-in larder, breakfast rm., sitting rm. Patio gdn. with outhouse. Car space for 4-5 (own garage). Now run as exclusive restaurant—"investment". Offers invited around

£38,500
Tel: Cranmore 307

ROYAL WINDSOR

By Order of the Secretary of State for the Department of the Environment, numbers 25 & 30 Park Street, Royal Windsor. Two town houses for sale by Auction as two Lots, 25th October, 1978. Both needing modernisation with reasonable reserves to be fixed just prior to the sale. Located in excellent Town Centre Georgian street, leading onto the Long Walk and backing onto the Castle Mews. Lot 1—three storeys with 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, garden (price guide—mid £20,000). Lot 2—spacious Georgian house, reception hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, box room, bathroom, kitchen, breakfast room, cellars, garden (price guide—mid £30,000).

Particulars from
A. C. FROST & CO.
3 HIGH STREET, WINDSOR
TEL: WINDSOR 61231

CHALFONT ST. PETER

Extremely attractive, detached, 5 double bedroomed house, with lovely views over Misbourne Valley, mature garden surrounding. Garage. Must be seen to be believed. Offers over £55,000. Freehold.

FOR APPOINTMENT TELEPHONE
CHALFONT ST. GILES 3444

ANSTY, NR. HAYWARDS HEATH
SUSSEX

Pair of small cottages for modernisation and improvement. Ideal to make one small house. Beautiful views of Downs. Garden just under ½ acre. For Auction 22nd November. Apply Jarvis & Co., 3 & 5 Muster Green, Haywards Heath, RH16 4AS. Tel: Haywards Heath 50151.

EAST SUSSEX.—Beautiful secluded setting in 7 Acres (including 5-acre paddock)—splendid 8-year-old quality house: 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, luxury kitchen, etc.: central heating; double garage and outbuildings. Easy reach main line station. Price guide: £80/85,000.—Braxton Watson & Company, Crowborough (Tel. 2302), Sussex.

MORECAMBE BAY, Silverdale, sale of 2 large semi-detached cottages in unique peaceful and isolated foreshore situation. Ideal for holiday homes, bird watching (close to R.S.P.B. reserve) and outdoor pursuits/nature study. By auction. 27th October.—Apply Thompson Matthews, 69 Stricklandgate, Kendal (Tel. 21751). Ref. 6333.

AUCTION 9th NOVEMBER, 1978

CHARACTER PROPERTIES SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT AND MODERNIZATION, Nr. MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE

Attractive Farmhouse with wealth of original features. 5 beds., bath., 3 recep., kit. Garden and paddock. Approx. 3.5 acres.

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Derelict Cottage for improvement or rebuild. 3 beds, recep., kit. and large garden.

Pair of semi-detached Cottages in 2 lots. 3 beds., bath., 2 recep., kit. in each. Good-sized garden.

Please apply
R. H. & R. W. Clutton.
Tel. East Grinstead 24131
or Madresfield Estate Office.
Tel. Malvern 3614.

EAST SUSSEX, NEAR BATTLE

Facing south with panoramic views yet within village limits. Architect designed house. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 recens., c.h. Easily maintained garden with adjoining paddock, in excellent condition. First time for sale in 16 years. Freehold £ 5,650 o.n.o.

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Properties under £25,000

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Macfarlane Young & Co.
Solicitors,
3 High St., Paisley.
Tel.: 041-889 3257

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Detached house 8 years. Residential. 4 bedrooms, V/C bathroom with shower facilities. Lounge, hall, 2nd WC. Kitchen/diner, oil-fired central heating. Wall insulation and double glazing. Garage, convenient schools, shops. Lawn gardens front and rear. New fitted pile carpets throughout. £25,000.
TELEPHONE 032 65 2518

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Weybridge 46446.

GROVE PARK, S.E.12

Attractive Flat, 2 bedrooms (1 double, 1 single), recently modernised kitchen & bathroom, living room. Situated on ground floor of purpose built block, in a quiet road, with easy access to transport, etc. Good condition, well maintained, facing attractive communal gardens.

£15,750
Please Tel: 464 7154 evenings

Property South of the River

ESHER WEST END village.—Superb restored cottage in most desirable location. Living/dining room, kitchen, conservatory, 2 bed., studio garage. Small walled garden. Would suit self employed. £35,000.—Esher 64103.

New Homes

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.—Close to Heath. Superb Penthouse-style Apartments in fine period conversion, excellent order, just for sale: entrance lobby, grand 32ft. triple aspect reception room, with private west-facing balcony and lovely distance views, fitted Hygena Scholtes kitchen, dining room, master bedroom with en-suite bathroom, 2 more bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, extensive fittings, carpets, curtains, etc. C.H., use of gardens, long lease. £98,000.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

PROPERTY TO LET

6 MTHS. Let avail. Country cottage. Suffolk. £60 p.m. 01-662 6338.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

On instructions of the Trustees of Mrs. A. L. Barder (Deceased)

For sale on the premises, the entire contents of South Cove, 2 The Esplanade, Porthcawl, Mid Glamorgan on Wednesday, 25th October, 1978, at 11 a.m.

Including: ANTIQUE, REPRODUCTION AND MODERN FURNITURE, CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, FINE PORCELAIN, PEWTER as well as the USUAL HOUSEHOLD ITEMS. IN ALL ABOUT 350 LOTS. CATALOGUES 50p from AUCTIONEERS:

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and
STEWART KLITZ & CO.

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Particulars and Conditions of Sale obtainable from the Auctioneers Slade & Church, 105 Coulsdon Road, Old Coulsdon, Surrey and Stewart Klitz & Co., 117 South End, Croydon CR0 1BJ or from the Vendor's Solicitors: Amery-Parkes & Co, Imperial House, 15-19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UU.

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Appointments Vacant also on pages 33 and 34

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Auckland
New Zealand

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The University Council invites applications for

A SENIOR LECTURESHIP OR LECTURESHIP IN MEDICINE (NEUROLOGY)

This is a newly established post. It is intended to complement the special skills and interests of staff already holding appointments within the Department. Preference will therefore be given to candidates with a special interest in neurology. Candidates must hold a medical qualification registerable in New Zealand and appropriate higher qualifications. They should have experience in teaching undergraduate and graduate medical students and should have substantial experience and competence in research in a discipline with internal *medicine. The success*ful applicant will be expected not only to undertake research in neurology but to provide the stimulus and guidance for younger physicians embarking on clinical research projects; and, together with other members of the Department, will be required to assist the Head of the Department of Medicine in the administration of the clinical curriculum. The successful applicant will have clinical responsibilities up to a maximum of 3/10ths at Auckland Hospital. It is hoped the successful candidate will be able to take up the appointment early in 1979.

Commencing salary within the appropriate scale will be established in accordance with qualifications and experience up to the following maxima: *Lecturers* NZ$17,335 per annum. The Auckland Hospital Board may make provision for Lecturers undertaking clinical responsibilities after normal working hours to be paid an appropriate compensatory payment.

Senior Lecturers NZ$23,364 per annum. Senior Lecturers may be paid an appropriate allowance for clinical responsibilities. At present all salaries are supplemented by a General Wage Order of NZ$366 per annum.

Conditions of Appointment and Method of Application are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications will be accepted at any time up to 31 October, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Waikato
NEW ZEALAND

LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY

The University has a vacancy for a Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy, available from 1 February, 1979.

It is hoped to appoint a person competent to teach a wide variety of philosophy courses at all levels including: Philosophy of Language, and Moral and Social Philosophy. Further ability and willingness to teach Philosophy of Law and/or Aesthetics would be advantageous.

It is hoped that the appointee would be available to take up duties as from 1 February, but at the latest the beginning of second term (30 May).

The current salary range for Lecturers is NZ$11,894-$14,488 p.a.

Conditions of appointment and method of application are available from the Registrar, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on 30 November, 1978.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

in the CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF PUBLIC POLICY from young Economists with a knowledge of, or interest in, regional policy. A working knowledge of French and/or German would be an advantage, but is not essential.

The appointee will work with an international team studying Regional Policy in Europe.

Appointment on Range IA of the national salary structure for research and analogous staff with commencing salary within the range £3,883-£5,129 per annum with placing according to age, qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefit.

Appointment for up to three years commencing as soon as possible.

Applications (quoting R56/78) together with the names and addresses of two referees should be forwarded to Mr F. J. Allen, Centre for the Study of Public Policy, University of Strathclyde, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ, from whom further information can be obtained.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Leicester

MEDICAL SCHOOL CHAIR OF ANAESTHESIA

Applications are invited for the Foundation Chair of Anaesthesia. The successful candidate will be given honorary Consultant status by the Leicestershire Area Health Authority (T). The Chair is tenable from 1 April, 1979, or such other date as may be arranged.

Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by 24 November, 1978. Candidates in the United Kingdom should submit 16 copies of their application (overseas candidates may submit one copy). Please quote reference: TCA.

University of Leicester

TYLER CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from candidates engaged in any field of economics for the Tyler Chair of Economics made vacant by the untimely death of Professor Ronald Meek. The Chair is tenable from 1 May, 1979, or such other date as may be arranged.

Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by 1 December, 1978. Candidates in the United Kingdom should submit 15 copies of their application (overseas candidates may submit one copy). Please quote reference: CET.

University of Aberdeen
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN MEDICINE HONORARY CONSULTANT

Applications are invited for the above post with clinical research, teaching and administrative duties.

Candidates should have completed training in general internal medicine but do not require to profess a speciality of medicine.

Salary on scale £8,056 to £10,897 per annum, with appropriate placing.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by 10 November, 1978.

University of Reading

LECTURESHIP IN ITALIAN

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Italian. Preference will be given to candidates specialising in the fourteenth century (particularly Dante) and in the Renaissance.

The appointment will be from October 1979 or earlier if possible.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 314, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 31 October 1978.

University of Southampton
FACULTY OF MATHEMATICAL STUDIES

CHAIR OF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

Applications are invited for the Chair of Operational Research. Salary within the professorial range. Applicants should have an established reputation in the field of Operational Research. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, and applications (11 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) must be submitted before 28 November, 1978. Please quote ref. MA2/1/T.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Auckland
NEW ZEALAND

Applications are invited for the following full-time teaching position. Conditions of Appointment and Method of Application are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications, in accordance with "Method of Application" will be accepted at any time up to the closing dates stated.

At present all salaries are supplemented by a General Wage Order of NZ$353 per annum. For Lecturers/*Snr. com*mencing salaries will be determined in accordance with qualifications and experience within the scale NZ$11,534 per annum rising to $14,123 per annum by six annual increments. In normal circumstances a Lecturer whose services have proved satisfactory to the Council may expect in due course to be given the status of a Senior Lecturer.

ARCHITECTURE LECTURESHIPS

Closing date 7 November 1978

The University proposes to appoint Lecturers with special interests and qualifications in one or more of the following fields: Architecture: Architectural Design; Building Construction; *Building Technology;* Professional Practice; Architectural Contract or Property Management: Architectural History; other relevant fields. An especially well qualified applicant may be appointed at the level of Senior Lecturer, salary maximum *NZ$16,780*. In exceptional cases the Council may extend this scale to NZ$18,015 per annum. Applicants should be qualified in architecture or in a related discipline, preferably with experience in practice and teaching, and preferably with a postgraduate qualification in architecture or other relevant discipline. They will be expected to take part in all aspects of the work of the School, including the application of their speciality within the design studios; to take responsibility for the teaching within their area from elementary stages to elective major streams and postgraduate research; to assist in co-ordinating part-time specialists and other academic and technical staff, and to undertake research.

GEOGRAPHY CHAIR IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Closing date extended to 31 October, 1978

The position is one of 2 established Chairs in the Department of Geography. The vacancy arises because of the retirement of Professor K. B. Cumberland on 31 May, 1978. The other Chair is held by *Professor Paul Williams*, who is at present Head of Department. Besides being experienced in University teaching, applicants should be active in research and have a substantial record of research publications. Candidate suitably qualified in any branch of Human Geography will be considered. At present professorial salaries are established within the range NZ$22,647-$28,825 per annum, having regard to the qualifications of the candidates concerned.

GEOGRAPHY LECTURESHIP

Closing date 14 November 1978

Applicants should have *qualifications within the field* of Economic Geography. The Department is especially interested in candidates with expertise in behavioural analysis and/or regional development. Willingness to offer an area studies course would also be an advantage. An opportunity will be given to teach at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, Canterbury. Required for September 1979 graduate experienced in teaching modern Geography, especial Economic Geography field work and quantitative technique teaching all levels and to university entrance standard. Applications to the Headmaster enclosing curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

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Experienced shorthand secretary required to run small, friendly office. You can expect all round involvement in matters of company business which pertains to the oil industry in the Eastern hemisphere.

Prestige offices located in Victoria
Excellent salary for the right person
Phone Now
222 1877 or 222 0869

SMART P.A./SECRETARY

To work for Managing Director of exclusive high fashion international shoe company in E8 Applicants must be highly professional and of smart appearance. Possibility of some overseas travel at short notice. A knowledge of Italian would be an advantage. Age 22 to 30. In return we offer an excellent salary of £4,000-plus pa plus discounts on our exclusive shoes.

Please telephone 01-249 5041/2 for further details
Ask for Mr Tarantino

SEC/PA FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

of well-known company based in W.1. He will pay £4,400 for the right person and you will have your own beautiful office.
This is a highly confidential post which requires integrity and pleasant personality and ability to deal with people at all levels.
If you feel you fit these requirements, phone Christina on 734 0152 for an appointment.

KPSL STAFF AGENCY

TOP SECRETARY

Required for Chairman of Editorial Board of scientific journal. Shorthand essential: experience with medical or scientific terms and publishing matters advantageous. Must be capable of organising own office. Salary negotiable around £4,500

Send c.v. to Doctor Gordon, Department of Medicine,
St Bartholomew's Hospital
London, EC1

Secretary/Research Assistant

Bedford Row, W.C.1

£4 500

Opportunity for independent person who wishes to assist journalist/market research consultant with varied and demanding projects. Would suit a secretary with initiative and the capability of taking responsibility for telephone and desk research analysis and writing. Please ring

242 2261

INDIAN SUMMER IN SPAIN

Use your fluent Spanish, organising ability and secretarial skills in this new appointment as P.A./Secretary to the French M.D. of a Language School in Madrid. You will accompany him on business trips to Europe and U.K. and take full responsibility for the running of the office. Salary £4,000 neg. tax free, 6 weeks annual leave. Free social security etc. Age 25-35

OVERSEAS DIVISION

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

CITY SECRETARY/PA

c £4,500

Smart and efficient Secretary/PA, 25-35, required by City investment office to assist the Investment Manager and to organise small secretarial department. Write with brief career details to :

Mr. J. B. Mounsey,
Investment Manager,
MANULIFE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT OFFICE,
Broad St. House, 55 Old Broad St. London, E.C.2.

Please mark envelope "Private and Confidential".

PA/Secretary

This is an opportunity to become more than just a secretary. The two previous people have just been promoted from secretary, and you can follow in their footsteps. Your boss is away for at most 25% of the time so you will be able to work on your own and use your initiative.

Salary will be c £4,000 + excellent perks

Ring Y.P.N. Employment (Agy)
01-283 6022/3

DIRECTORS' SECRETARY

West London

We are seeking an experienced secretary, male or female, for two main board directors of Wimpey, one of the leading building contractors in Europe.
Aged 23 or over, you should have good basic skills and organisational ability plus the confidence and discretion to deal with highly confidential matters.
Working from your own office, using an IBM Golfball typewriter, you will enjoy an attractive salary plus all the usual big company benefits including a subsidised staff restaurant and the use of a new sports and social club.

Please telephone Lari Morton on 01-846 2849
GEORGE WIMPEY & CO. LTD.
27 Hammersmith Grove
London W6 7EN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY—HITCHIN

We are looking for a mature and extremely competent, administration assistant for the Managing Director of a rapidly expanding American company in Hitchin, Herts. This position will only suit a person wanting a career involvement as there is overtime as the workload demands. There will also be a great deal of organising to be done for business and social functions. Must be a completely flexible and conscientious person—and must be able to work for a "perfectionist". Car driver preferred. Shorthand an advantage. Some audio and very good typing. Age 30+. Salary £3,500-£3,700 but will negotiate.

For details please write, describing qualifications and experience to : Richard E. McCormick,

SDRC ENGINEERING SERVICES,
(UK) SCAN LTD.,
York House,
Stevenage Road, Hitchin, Herts SG4 9DY

MIND YOU, YOU'LL BE WORKING FOR AN AMERICAN . . .

But then he is very successful.
All he wants is someone who is:
— Vivacious, personable and resourceful, with a ready sense of humour.
— Mature and self-confident enough to maintain her poise under pressure.
— Free to travel without restriction.
— A sprited tennis player, or healthy enough to become one pretty quickly.
— Between the ages of 25 and 35.
(An excellent salary will be offered.)
If you think the description might fit, then phone 937 9220 this Saturday to arrange an interview.

HOST/ESS/RECEPTIONIST

The successful applicant will be a young person up to the age of 25 who will work with a top international businessman. He/she will have a pleasant, vivacious and outgoing personality and will be very versatile. Such personality will enable him/her to deal with some of the world's most important entrepreneurs. He/she will be single with no permanent ties as the position will entail considerable international travel and occasional long hours of overtime. Fluent French is essential and remuneration will be high and commensurate with this position.

Please reply to Box 2767 K, The Times
Enclosing curriculum vitae and a recent photograph

YOU'RE SOMEONE SPECIAL

You could currently be working as a Secretary, a P.A., a teacher, a nurse, a civil servant . . . in fact we don't mind WHAT you are doing if you're the very special person we have in mind for a very special job.
You must be 25-35, intelligent, articulate and willing to retrain for a lucrative and worthwhile career.
We are a reputable, well established, organisation who will teach you how to communicate effectively to management level people over the telephone. The current average earnings are £5,000 plus p.a. (incl. bonus).
Think you measure up? Find out more by calling 01-741 1231, ext 250
and ask for Helen Kelman or Brenda Spiller.

MEET THE PRESS!

P.A. with top class secretarial skills and pleasant telephone manner required by publicity/research department of estate agents in S.W.1. This is a challenging, but rewarding job which includes arranging and attending social functions, luncheons etc.
You must have the ability to work on your own initiative and often under pressure, but we offer an excellent salary to the right person.

Telephone
Mr. A. H. Marriott on:
01-834 6890.

KEY POSITION FOR MATURE SEC.

Experienced Senior Sec/P.A. urgently required for 2 Directors in Knightsbridge. Good skills (100/60), smart appearance, mature personality. Knowledge of a European language an advantage and an interest in personnel essential. Minimum age 30. Excellent salary for right person.

Please call Jane on
581 0809
BUSINESS & TECHNICAL RECRUITMENT LTD.
(Agency)

AMERICAN MARKETING

£4,500 + Bonus

Organise and act as host/hostess at dinners/receptions. As P.A./Secretary to charming American Marketing Director, tactfully oversee junior staff, set up and attend meetings and be prepared to deputize. Luxurious surroundings. You'll need good administrative ability as well as your secretarial skills. Call Judy Knapp on 437 1672 today Drake Personnel Consultants. Executive Secretarial Division, 136 Regent St., London, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

£4,500

Dynamic American Vice-President of international co needs calm, sensible PA/Secretary (mid twenties) with knowledge of French. He heads a young go-ahead team in brand new offices.

Mayfair c £5,000

Top calibre PA/Secretary (30 to 40) to run small newly established offices of international co. This would suit someone with previous experience in an American co and who likes a busy involving job.

JAYGAR
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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

GO GERMAN

£4,500-plus

Ambitious Chief Exec of bank, EC3, needs bilingual Sec/PA, 100/60 (German mother tongue), to assist him. The person must have a good commercial background, work completely on own initiative, deal with clientele and be prepared to keep pace with him. Excellent perks

Call Christine Wilson
NEW HORIZONS
584 4223

RESOURCEFUL YOUNG WOMAN

25-40 with initiative and secretarial skills needed to organise and work closely with M.D. of American prestigious food company based in private house, South Kensington. Some cooking and driving required. Starting salary £4,000.

Phone 370 7385

Deutsche Bank

London Branch

requires for its Management an

Executive Secretary

Applicants should be bi-lingual German/English, ideally with International Banking experience and aged between 25-35 years.

Salary will be commensurate with age and experience and the post attracts the usual excellent fringe benefits associated with a large International Bank.

Please apply in writing giving full details of career and salary to date, the confidentiality of which is assured to :

R. Austin-Cooper, Personnel Officer, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, 10 Moorgate, London EC2P 2AT.

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wishes to recruit

QUALIFIED ENGLISH LANGUAGE SECRETARIES AND BILINGUAL (ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH)

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Minimum one year secretarial experience required for all posts. Candidates must pass the Organization's typing (50 w.p.m.) and shorthand (90 w.p.m.) tests as well as demonstrate full working knowledge of appropriate languages, by means of language examination.
International work in the U.N. will allow you to work with many people of different social and cultural backgrounds in dealing with the world's food and agricultural problems. We pay tax-free monthly salaries from 612.800 Italian Lire, and offer excellent employment conditions.
Curriculum Vitae should be sent (within 7 days) to:

Box 2635 K, The Times

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with potential

Here is a chance to begin an interesting and challenging career in personnel. Initial duties will include training, selection and personnel procedures, progressing to senior personnel aspects. You will also handle your own and your boss's limited typing requirements. The successful applicant will receive comprehensive training and guidance to prepare him/her for these responsibilities. The opportunity exists to study for the IPM qualification if so desired. Salary circa £4,000. If you would like to know more about this vacancy, please write or phone the :

Personnel Department,
BAMBERGERS LTD.,
Bambergers House, St Cross Street, London EC1N 8XQ
Telephone 01-242 2811

PA/SECRETARY

£4,300 neg.

Intelligent person required to work for young Operations Director of computer software export company. Lovely offices in W.C.2 near tube and buses. If you enjoy a busy but friendly working environment and a variety of duties

Telephone 831 7536, Ext. 33
for more details.

SENIOR SECRETARY

The successful applicant will be a person who is used to working for a top International Businessman. She/He must be fluent in French and highly qualified in shorthand and typing. Some international travel will be involved and the duties might sometimes entail considerable overtime. The position would suit a single person up to the age of 28. The rewards will be commensurate with the importance of the position and will not be less than £5,000 p.a.

Please supply c.v. and recent photograph to Box 2766 K, The Times

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FLUENT FRENCH

Charming and exacting Senior Partner of City Stockbrokers needs a really first-class Secretary who can speak fluent French, to help deal with his international clients. A busy and involving day with plenty of outside contact and a boss who will delegate as much as you are willing to take on. Age immaterial. Salary £3,500 negotiable and a good bonus.

Telephone Jo Dyson
SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street, EC2V 8DD
01-606 1611

TELEVISION ADVERTISING

£4,500 +

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Telephone Yvonne Court, ALSBERGE APPOINTMENTS, Recruitment Consultants, 31 Berkeley Street, W1. 01-409 6010
(1 min Green Park tube)

Oil Exploration

Virtually free lunches, STL and social club are among the big company benefits that go with this interesting position. The General Manager is in charge of North Sea operations. Job satisfaction to win one with a keen attitude and initiative. An interest in geography helpful. Ultra modern W.1 offices, secure friendly atmosphere in which to grow. For details call:

Judy Knapp on 437 1672
Drake Personnel Consultants
Executive Secretarial Division
136 Regent St., London, W.1

P.R. IN FASHION

P.R. required for leading fashion company. Previous experience and wide press contact essential. Must be flexible. Salary would be commensurate with age and experience.
Write giving full c.v. and daytime telephone number to :

JILL ROPER,
Mary Farrin Ltd.,
9 South Molton St,
London, W.1.

£5,000

Administrative ability is essential as Secretary/PA to the young MD of this Kensington based securities firm. The ability to compose one's own correspondence, some shorthand, a stable personality and the wish to pursue a career required.

SECRETARIES PLUS
283 9953
The
Secretarial Consultants

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International re-insurance

London VIP of American corporation requires PA to control office admin and services. Good organising ability, with shorthand/typing. Excellent working conditions in City office. Salary £4,000 pa +.

Phone Elaine Osborne,
REINTERNATIONAL LTD.
01-623 5895

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Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex 887374

An important appointment with high level of responsibility

CJES
Secretary to Managing Director and Deputy Chairman

E.C.4. £4,750-£5,750

WELL-ESTABLISHED PRIVATE PRINTING COMPANY

We invite applications from candidates aged 25-40, with proven secretarial experience at a senior level to work for the Managing Director and Deputy Chairman who has additional responsibilities in the Export field. The successful candidate, who should be career-orientated, will be responsible for the smooth-running of the Managing Director's office, including all correspondence and reports, some personal work keeping a busy diary and liaising with contacts at a senior level. Essential qualities will be a flexible approach accurate shorthand and typing and the ability to work under pressure in a friendly and informal atmosphere. Initial salary negotiable £4,750-£5,750 plus L.V.'s, 4 weeks' holiday, contributory pension scheme with life assurance. Applications in strict confidence under reference PAS 505/TT, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LTD. (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS),
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH. Tel.: 01-588 3588, or 01-588 3576. Telex: 887374

Directors' Secretaries

Secretary c.£4,250p.a.

To act for the Director of Logistics Operations, through presentations and time studies in both informal secretarial duties. First class secretarial skills are essential as well as knowledge of statistics. Administration background and a working knowledge of French or German would be an advantage.
As well as attractive starting salaries we offer competent professionals of 25 or over all the benefits to be expected of a major international organisation.

Tri-Lingual Secretary English/French/German c.£4,500p.a.

Working for the Director of Internal Purchasing you will be involved in normal secretarial duties plus contact by telephone and letter with commercial suppliers. Therefore a good working knowledge of French and German is essential.

GM
Please write giving details of recent experience to: Alan Nunn, General Motors Limited, Stag Lane, London NW9 0ER.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH GERMANY

c. £8,000

Literate Secretary with GOOD GERMAN & ADEQUATE FRENCH required for senior post (HAMBURG). Wide range of duties including shorthand-typing, administrative work & editing. Considerable secretarial experience essential.

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Recruitment Consultants

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/PA
up to £6,000

Chief of a successful property investment and development group (lovely offices in West 1) must replace his present P.A. who is about to leave to start a family. Tasks include administration, dealing with managing agents, solicitors, architects, and supervising a small staff. Essential attributes are P.A. experience, a strong, cool, calm character—amotious always under control—plus organisational ability to near computer secretary standard. Age 28-35. Skills: Shorthand (for the occasional letter and telephone messages) 120 w.p.m., typing 75 w.p.m. Future prospects: Considerably in excess of £6,000.

Mary Overton
Female Executives
01-493 3186

VICTORIA £5,000

An opportunity has arisen for a secretary with good skills and initiative to assist the newly appointed Managing Director of this large and prestigious English company with overseas interests. Social flair common sense and a desire for involvement in the demands of a re-structured working situation are essential as is an outgoing personality for greeting and entertaining foreign clients. French useful. Age late 20s-40

Angela Mortimer Ltd.
Recruitment Consultants
168 Piccadilly, W.1
Tel. 499 5378

S.W.3

Fashion and publishing house based in Chelsea requires a Design Secretary to work with a busy creative team. Age 21-26. Cheerful and lively personality, able to work on own initiative. Fast typing and accurate shorthand. Starting salary in region £4,000-£4,500 p.a. Please contact in the first instance Jane Crosthwaite

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT
24 Beauchamp Place SW3 Tel: 581 2977

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need capable young secretary. Good shorthand typing essential to work in pleasant Fulham office. Excellent salary. Free lunch plus wine.

Please telephone
736 2828.

HERMES

Experienced senior sales assistant required immediately. Salary negotiable. Please apply with references to Mrs Arrundale.

HERMES
155 New Bond Street
London W1Y 9PA
01-499 8835

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required to help the Manager of the recently established London office of a large industrial complex in the United Arab Emirates.
This is a new appointment servicing a new and exciting project. An experienced person is needed who, in addition to having first-class secretarial skills, has the ability to work on their own initiative and to provide real support. Enthusiasm, willingness, a sense of humour and a good team spirit are essential.
Salary: Circa £4,000 per annum. Free car parking and subsidised staff restaurant.

Please write to: The Office Manager,
DUSAL SERVICES LIMITED,
Flyover House, Great West Road,
Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AR.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY

BOOKKEEPER/SECRETARY

Required to work in busy City office at director level. Applicants should be able to undertake bookkeeping to trial balance. Shorthand preferable but not essential. IBM self-corrector typewriter. Four weeks' holiday. Free lunch. Excellent salary. Hours 9.30 to 5.30.

Please telephone Mr Julian Temple
on 588 3215 or write to him at
DASHWOOD FINANCE CO LTD
Royal London House
16 Finsbury Square, London, EC2

SECRETARY

Drury Lane, W.C.2

Highly competent secretary required for Director of fast expanding travel agency. The secretarial and administrative duties involved are most varied and will appeal to mature secretaries who enjoy working in a friendly but hard working environment. As well as good shorthand typing speeds, a willingness to take responsibility and an ability to work on own initiative are essential. A salary of £4,000 + 2 annual bonuses + LVs to successful applicant.

Please ring Mrs. O'Neill, 01-242 1984/7 for appointment.

TRUST HOUSES FORTE LIMITED

SECRETARY ASSISTANT
to Group Marketing Director

SECRETARY
to Director of Purchasing

Two challenging positions for secretaries with good skills and excellent organising ability. Based in attractive offices at Park Lane. We offer competitive salaries and first class company benefits.

For further details please contact

Judith Kitchen,
Personnel Assistant,
1 Jermyn Street, S.W.1
Tel: 01-839 3757

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At our lively, informal, creative advertising consultancy in Soho. We need a Secretary/P.A. to assist our creative team. Salary £4,000 p.a. negotiable.

Call 01-734 0929

PA
ADMINISTRATION
£4,000

No shorthand is needed for this involving job working for this very charming and considerate boss of the small Holborn H.O. of a large American publishing company. Ability to handle own correspondence, good audio typing and, ideally, some administrative experience are needed plus a bright and relaxed personality to fit in well with these very pleasant people.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204
01-629 7383

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In Aldwych, WC2, require an experienced, executive level, Office Administrator. Applicants should be adaptable, generally familiar with accounting systems and able to deal tactfully with partners and staff in a hard-working, international practice. Salary in excess of £5,000. Please write to :

COTTESMAN JONES & PARTNERS
Aldwych House
Aldwych, London
WC2B 4HN

KNIGHTSBRIDGE PA. £4,250 neg

A unique opportunity to take full responsibility for the daily running of this office, situated in prestige surroundings. Organise the highly successful boss, cope with a busy environment which requires good secretarial skills (shorthand or audio). Excellent conditions—choose your own benefits.

Please telephone Miss Johnson
353 9183
CLA MANAGEMENT APPOINTMENTS (AGY)

SECRETARY/P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR OF CAR IMPORTERS/ RETAILERS

Are you a mature, reliable and experienced person who is willing to accept the challenge of an active position where good shorthand-typing speeds plus some audio work

If you are, then you are the person we are looking for. Excellent salary for the right applicant.

Please telephone Miss Lyle
ON 01-727 8219

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN MUSIC SOCIETY & VICTOR HOCHHAUSER present
SATURDAY, 14th OCTOBER, at 8

THE GAY TYROLESE

TONI PRAXMAIR'S WORLD FAMOUS KITZBUEHEL SINGERS AND DANCERS in colourful national costume
Schuhplattler Dances — Yodelling Songs — Zither Music
£3.50, £3, £2.75, £2.25, £1.50, £1 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

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COVENT GARDEN cc 240 1066 (Gardencharge Credit Cards 836 6903)
THE ROYAL OPERA
DER RING
DES NIBELUNGEN
Covent Garden Proms in assn. with Midland Bank. Tonight 5.30 Siegfried. Sat. 5.30 Gotterdammerung. 700 stalls from places at £2.00 avail. 1 hr. before curtain-up. (250 of these avail. to students until 20 mins. before curtain-up.)

COLISEUM Credit Cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Ton't 7.30 (Final Perf.) The Royal Hunt of the Sun. "A production ... is superb." Ev. News. (Bargain tickets) Tomor. 7.30 Iolanthe. Sat. 7 Tues. 7.30 The Seraglio. Wed. 7.00 Don Carlos. 104 balcony seats avail. for all perfs. on day of perf.

GLYNDEBOURNE TOURING OPERA Die Zauberflote, Cosi fan tutte, The Rake's Progress. This week: Gaumont Theatre, SOUTHAMPTON (0703) 22001. Next week: New Theatre OXFORD (0865) 44544.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672 Last Week
SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET
Ton't 7.30 Les Patineurs. Intimate Letters. Grosse Fuge. Tomor. 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30 Brouillards. New MacMillan Ballet called 6.6.78. Pavane. The Rake's Progress.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL SATURDAY NEXT 7.45 pm
VIVALDI: Magnificat
DURUFLE: Requiem
HAYDN: Nelson Mass
BROMPTON CHORAL SCTY. LONDON BACH ORCH. Cond.. DONALD CASHMORE
£1-£2.50 (01-928 3191)

WIGMORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight 7.30. ALEXANDER SKEAPING forte-piano & harpsichord. Works by Haydn, Beethoven, Soler and Scarlatti.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Evgs. 7.30 Mats. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 4.0.
IRENE
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THIS GREAT MUSICAL
IRENE
MUST END SATURDAY
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Party rates. Credit cards bkgs. 836 1071-3 from 8.30 a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed & Fri. 7.45 Thurs. & Sat. 4.30 & 8.
"A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL" Financial Times.
OLIVER!
with ROY HUDD & GILLIAN BURNS. NOW BOOKING FOR CHRISTMAS AND THROUGH '79

ALDWYCH 836 6404 Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire Ton'ght, Tomor., Sat. 7.30 Middleton & Rowley's THE CHANGELING with AS YOU LIKE IT (next perf 18 Oct.) David Mercer's COUSIN VLADIMIR (next perf. 20 Oct.) RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W)

AMBASSADORS cc 01-836 1171 Nightly at 8.0. Mat. Tues. 2.45 Sat. 5.0 & 8.0
TONY ANHOLT PETER CARTWRIGHT
SLEUTH
The World Famous Thriller by ANTHONY SHAFFER
"Seeing the play again is in fact an utter and total joy." Punch. Seat Prices £2.00 to £5.00. Dinner & Top Price Seat £8.25 ... FINAL WEEK

AMBASSADORS. c.c. 01-836 1171. Red. Price Prevs. Oct. 16 & 17, 8.0. Opens Oct. 18 at 7.0.
JAMES BOLAM GERALD FLOOD
WHO KILLED "AGATHA" CHRISTIE...?

APOLLO 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.0
DONALD SINDEN
"Actor of the Year"—E. Std. "IS SUPERB"—N.o.W.
SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
"WICKEDLY FUNNY."—The Times. From Oct. 16 the new cast will include PAUL DANEMAN, LANA MORRIS, DENNIS RAMSDEN AND CARMEL McSHARRY

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132
TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN
"Hilarious ... See it."—S.T. Evgs. 8.30 Fri. and Sat. 7.0 & 9.15

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. cc. 01-734 4291 or 439 8031. Mon.-Thurs 8 p.m. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45
ELVIS
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD

AT THE ALMOST FREE THEATRE lunchtime MEAT LOVE, by Jeffrey O'Rodman till Oct 21, Mon-Sat. 1.15 ... 9 Rupert St., Soho. Tel. 485 6224 (bring the friends you devour most)

CAMBRIDGE. cc 836 6056. Mon. to Thurs. 8.0. Fri. Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30.
IPI TOMBI
EXCITING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL
"Pulsating Musical."—E. News
Seat Prices £2.00-£5.50
Dinner & top-price seat £8.50 inc.
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

COMEDY c.c. 01-930 2578. Red. Price. Prevs. Oct. 23 & 24. 8.0. Opens Oct. 25. 7.30
BILLIE WHITELAW
T. P. McKENNA in
MOLLY
by SIMON GRAY

CRITERION 930 3216 (cc 836 1071-3). Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3.
NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SIX OF ONE
—and half-a-dozen laughs a minute. SECOND HILARIOUS YEAR! "VERY FUNNY" S. Tel.

DRURY LANE 01-836 8108 Monday to Saturday Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.00
A CHORUS LINE
"A RARE, DEVASTATING, JOYOUS ASTONISHING STUNNER" S. TIMES
3RD GREAT YEAR

DUCHESS 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. Evgs 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0
OH! CALCUTTA!
"The nudity is stunning" D. Tel.
9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S cc 01-836 5122 Thurs.-Sat. Sep. Perfs. Final Week
BEST OF THE FRINGE
"Channel 4" 9.30
"Naughtiest C... in the School" 7.30
£2 per show. £3.50 both shows.

DUKE OF YORK'S c.c. 01-836 5122. Red. price previews from Oct. 19 Mon. to Fri. 8 p.m. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Opens Nov. 1st at 8 p.m.
TOM COURTENAY FELICITY KENDAL
CLOUDS
A COMEDY BY MICHAEL FRAYN

FORTUNE 836 2238 Evgs. 8. Thurs. 3. Sat. 5 & 8 Muriel Pavlow as Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK THEATRE CC 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30.
TIMOTHY WEST GEMMA JONES MICHAEL KITCHEN in HAROLD PINTER'S
THE HOMECOMING
"NOT TO BE MISSED"—Times
LAST 2 WEEKS
SEASON MUST END OCTOBER 21st

GARRICK c.c. 01-836 4601. Previews Oct 24 & 25 8.0 opens Oct 26 at 7.0.
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All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

THEATRES

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THEATRES

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CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1 & 2: DRIVER (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X). 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Alain Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Goretta's THE LACE MAKER (AA). Pgs. 6.15, 8.40. Sat.-Sun. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. THE BOB DYLAN FILM "Renaldo & Clara" (AA) with BOB DYLAN & JOAN BAEZ in 4-TRACK STEREO. Progs. 2.30, and 7.30 daily.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THE ODD JOB (A). Cont. Progs. Dly. 1.40 (not Sun.), 3.50, 6.05, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 LAST 7 DAYS
YVES MONTAND, CATHERINE DENEUVE in LE SAUVAGE (A) (English Subtitles). Progs. at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.15, and 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) STAR WARS (U) in 70mm. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office, (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. GREASE (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.00 (Matinee), 3.15 (2nd Matinee), 6.00 (1st evening), 8.30 (Last evening), 11.15 (Late show Thurs., Fri. & Sat.). Now RITZ, Leicester Square. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.15 (Not Suns.), 3.35, 6.00, 8.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. Agnes Varda's ONE SINGS, THE OTHER DOESN'T (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD (X) and BEAT THE DEVIL (U). 11.15 p.m.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402. Russ. Sq. Tube. GIRL FRIENDS (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. BAD (X) and THE LAST DETAIL (X). 11.00 p.m. COME EARLY—ENJOY A DRINK AT OUR NEW BAR.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. (930 5252). Kirk Douglas in a Brian De Palma film THE FURY (X). Sep. Prgs. Wk. 1.00, 4.30, 8.10. Sun. 3.30, 7.15. Late Night Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble for evening perf. Mon.-Fri. and all Perfs. Sat. & Sun. except Late Night Show.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep. progs. dly. at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 p.m. Late Show Fri., Sat. and Sun. Doors open 11.15 p.m. prog. at 11.45 p.m. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE CHEAP DETECTIVE (A). Sep. Progs. Dly. Doors open 2.00, 4.45, 7.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. doors open 11.15 p.m.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. W.2 (723 2011/2). CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. doors open Mon.-Fri. 2.00, 7.30. Sat. 1.05, 3.15, 7.45. Sun. 3.00, 7.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. Doors open 11.15 p.m. All seats bkble.

ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE.—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—PETE'S DRAGON (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Special Show Sat 11.15 p.m.

PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken. 373 5898. Banned in Ira for 5 years. Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). Progs. 6.05, 8.20.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233 BANNED IN IRAN FOR 5 YEARS Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). Progs. 3.50, 6.05, 8.20.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance Booking Facilities same as Empire Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1. HEAVEN CAN WAIT (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.45. Late Show Friday & Saturday 11.30.
2. HOUSE CALLS (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 3.35, 6.15, 8.40. Late Show Saturday 11.15.
3. THE ONE & ONLY (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Saturday 11.30.
4. THE BIG SLEEP (AA). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.25 (not Suns.), 3.45, 6.05, 8.40. Late Show Saturday 11.25.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. Walerian Borowczyk's THE BEAST (London X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 12.40, 3.10, 5.35, 8.35. Late Show Nightly 11.15. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366 (Belsize Pk. Tube)
VISCONTI'S LUDWIG
AA. 330.600.845. Adv. Booking. Lic. Bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366 (Belsize Park Tube) JOAN MICKLIN SILVER'S
Between the Lines
(AA)
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"Virtually unmissable"—Time Out.

STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus. 437 3300 Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Paul Mazursky's AN UNMARRIED WOMAN (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35. Late Show Sat. 10.50.

EXHIBITIONS & LECTURES

SURREY ANTIQUES FAIR
Civic Hall, Guildford.
All this week. 11-8 p.m., Sat. 6 p.m.

ART GALLERIES

ACKERMANNS, 3 Old Bond St., W.1. Annual Exhibition of English Sporting Paintings, including George Stubbs Ben Marshall, etc. 10-5.30, Sats. 10-1 p.m.

ALWIN GALLERY
Sculpture by Sean Rice "Desert Icons"
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ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W1
STANLEY SPENCER
Wkdays 10-6. Sats. 10-1. 01-629 1578.

BEN NICHOLSON
Recent Paintings on Paper at Waddington and Tooth Galleries. 2 & 34 Cork St., London, W1. 4th Oct.-28th Oct. 10-5.30 daily. 10-1 p.m. Saturday.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). OFFICINA BODONI until 22 Oct. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. National collection of art, archaeology and ethnography. Wkdys 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. NICHOLAS EVANS—"Mining Life in the 1920s". Mon.-Fri., 10.00-5.30, Sat. 10.00-12.30.

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LEFEVRE GALLERY: Summer Exhibition. Weekdays 10-5 at 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W1 01-499 5058. ROBERT BATES—Recent Watercolours Until 3 November.

MARINE ARTISTS
Royal Society's Annual Exhib. at Guildhall, E.C.2. Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Until 1 p.m., Nov. 3. Adm. Free.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. JACQUES LIPCHITZ—Sculptures & Drawings from the Cubist Epoch. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat 10-12.30.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gardens, W.1. THE ART OF THE BRAZILIAN INDIANS. Until 31 October. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 8144. The Movement of Flight, Claude Flight & his Followers & Friends.

REDFERN GALLERY OXTOBY'S ROCKERS. New Paintings Drawings Prints by David Oxtoby. 26 Sept.-17 Oct. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 Sats. 10-1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
1. Rodrigo Moynihan. A retrospective exhibition until 13th October.
2. Alvar Aalto. The Finnish master of architecture & design until October 15th.
Both exhibitions open daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission to each one 60p. Half-price Sunday mornings, students, groups & pensioners

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TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. THE PIER GALLERY COLLECTION. 20th Century British Painting and Sculpture. Until 29 Oct. Wkdys. 10.00-6.00. Suns. 2.00-6.00. Adm. free. For recorded information ring 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM. S. Ken. GIAMBOLOGNA sculptor to the Medici. Until 16 Nov. Adm. 80p. THE DREAM KING: Designs for Castles and Palaces. Until 17 Dec. Adm. £1 Wkdys 10-5.50, Suns. 2.30-5.50. Last adm. 5.30. Closed Fridays.

THE ARTS



Glenda Jackson, Paola Dionisotti and Alan Howard

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Antony and Cleopatra
Royal Shakespeare

Irving Wardle

For audiences with memories that go back 30 years or so, it is a point of general agreement that nobody has ever seen a satisfactory version of this play: and the return of Peter Brook to Stratford after almost a decade aroused hopes of a landmark production in the class of his *Lear* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

The event, as it turned out, makes an austerely muted contrast with its two illustrious predecessors. Anyone visiting the show in hopes of spectacular novelties will sit through its three and a half hours in vain; though it is obvious within the first few minutes of the piece, presenting the opposing worlds of Rome and Egypt, that Brook and his designer Sally *Jacobs have hit on a wonderfully* simple solution to the play's notoriously sprawling layout.

The stage consists of a semicircle of opaque glass panels with two doorways affording the view of a neutral backcloth. The glass acts partly as a gauze that can be obliterated for foreground action; it also permits rapid switches between foreground and background.

This antiseptic setting stands in ironic contrast to both the form and the content of the play; and when you notice that, the purposes of the production begin to unfold. The received idea of *Antony and Cleopatra* is that of a tragic love affair between two doomed, great-hearted principals ranged against a cold-blooded political adversary. And with that expectation, it is not surprising that productions so often leave you dissatisfied. Brook's approach to Shakespeare has always been that he gives you more from moment to moment than any other dramatist. And in this case, Brook goes out of his way to point up all the things that do not conform to the myth of *a world well lost*.

The first big surprise is the gentle, sweet-natured Octavius of Jonathan Pryce (especially considering this actor's fire-eating track record). The attachment between Alan Howard's Antony and this Octavius is more than an onerous political duty. There is straightforward human love between the veteran and the younger man; and after their first parley, each side putting his point with the slow vigilance of a chess player, the reconciliation is sealed with a delighted embrace. The same goes for David Suchet's Pompey, who begins with loudly unselfconfident blustering and then seizes Antony's patronizing hand of friendship with intense relief.

Both Octavius and Pompey look up to Antony as a senior partner by whom they have always felt outclassed. Antony shares this view: hence the incredulity on both sides when he meets his first defeat. Mr Howard collapses and covers his eyes, unable to contemplate the unbelievable humiliation. As for Octavius, he begins from that moment to lose his innocent charm and develop into the icy calculating demigod of the later scenes.

With this treatment of Rome there is a far stronger sense of what Antony has thrown away. Nor can it be weighed in the balance against what he gains. Direct human affection of the Roman kind is the one thing he cannot get from Glenda Jackson's otherwise inexhaustibly various Cleopatra.

They make a stupendous and utterly unmoving pair. They are plainly victims of a *folie à deux* and the production shows in merciless detail the price they pay for it. Brook takes his cue from Shakespeare's prolonged treatment of the events. Antony is defeated twice; he then fails to kill himself. It is a terrible ignoble mess; and in showing it to be precisely that, with Mr Howard finally stumbling towards the monument in an unbelieving daze, the production deliberately forfeits any aspirations to the heroic. "I am dying, Egypt, dying", Mr Howard complains at his consort's continued appetite for his body. The point is finally driven home in Cleopatra's death scene: the clown with the asp is for once a real red-nosed comedian, who delays her grand departure from the world with a series of false exits.

Intimate Letters
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

Lynn Seymour's new work for the Royal Ballet here given its first performance at Sadler's Wells, is set to the quartet which Janacek named *Intimate Letters*. The action occurs at a social gathering in what could be Prague or Brno during the composer's lifetime. The hostess has engaged four musicians to play to her guests, but need hardly have bothered for all the notice most of them take.

The chief culprit is a lady much occupied with several of the gentlemen, identified as the man she loves, the man who loves her, and her husband, who last apparently neither loving nor loved. The good-looking young fellow she fancies is carried off by another woman less encumbered than she (I have not yet mentioned that her two sons are also present). The older chap who has hopes of her is led away by his wife after there has been a little scene, and the husband, in disgust, leaves with the children.

If you think that ends her little games, you have forgotten the host, who observes everything with a more than hospitable eye. Catching him with the lady in his arms causes his wife a degree of distress surprising in so easy-going a circle and provides a melodramatic final tableau.

But then I suppose melodrama, in the older sense of the word, might be the best description of this work. The dance invention, although sometimes momentarily striking, especially in the third movement when the action warms up, is never allowed to develop, and the result is more like a mimed play. It is odd that, having put the *instrumentalists* prominently on stage, Seymour treats the score mostly like incidental music. Can she possibly think that musicians should be seen and not heard?

Gillian Freeman provided the somewhat laborious scenario, and the music is supplemented by a tape collage with contributors including Bob Downes, Albert Finney and Sara Kestelman. A half-heard conversation between movements is fair enough, but phrases of presumably Czech and also an amplified gasp seem pointless.

The most successful of the work's creators is Nicholas Georgiadis, whose designs use only a few screens and pieces of furniture to conjure up the heated stuffiness of the room. He has dressed everyone in clothes that look right and move well.

Nothing but the highest praise will do for Galina Samsova's playing of the woman. Although she is the centre of attention almost throughout, the role relies at least as much on acting as dancing, and she makes it live. Excellent performances also from David Ashmole, Desmond Kelly, Alain Dubreuil and Stephen Wicks as the men in her life, and from Siobhan Stanley as her rival. But of course the two children steal every scene they are in.

Delightful sisters

Cosi fan Tutte
Glyndebourne Touring Opera

William Mann

The autumn tour of Glyndebourne operas has reached Southampton (next week, Oxford, then Birmingham) with both the Mozart productions new this summer, as well as Stravinsky's *The Rake's Progress*.

The Gaumont Theatre in Southampton is a capacious auditorium with a big stage opening; I had fears for Sir Peter Hall's production of *Cosi fan Tutte*. There was no need to worry: John Bury's settings actually looked more handsome and plausible, less stern, on a large stage. I no longer regretted the absence of grass from the garden scenes, though it is a pity that the boat cannot be taken on tour.

Sir Peter's staging, happy to relate, has gained in charm while losing none of its concerned humanity, in Stewart Trotter's adaptation for the young cast of the tour. The chief delights of Tuesday's performance were the sisters played by Felicity Lott and Patricia Parker, jolly girls who suffer the more violently from the pangs of love.

Neither Dorabella's "Smanie implacabili" nor Fiordiligi's "Come scoglio" breathed a hint of impressionable histrionics; both were sung straight, completely sincere, and with sterling artistry, so that their later solos came as contrast, not as reality after make-believe, nor yet (heaven forbid) as anticlimaxes. They are able to convey all this, as well as the poise of their duets and their anxiety in the presence of rival swains, because, for all their Kate Greenaway costumes and familiar behaviour to their *maid*, *Despina*, they exhale natural dignity and good manners: we can believe them well bred, by comparison with the *aeclassé* sisters in the first cast of this production.

Kate Flowers's Despina is a spirited cynic, inclined to bossiness, but full of charm and by no means a slattern. The military suitors are perhaps less sharply contrasted than before, but their dago costumes look more satisfactory, and they react energetically to the course of untrue love. Keith Lewis brings a honeyed tone and real sensibility to "Un aura amorosa"; John Rath opts for "Non siate ritrosi" (and sings it with nicely controlled humour), rather than "Rivolgete", the rare alternative given at Glyndebourne in July.

Michael Lewis's Alfonso, in build and manner quite close to Stafford Dean, makes the character more jocose, not quite so fierce: his Italian vowels need attention. Simon Rattle conducted a spry, less than spruce Bournemouth Sinfonietta in a lively, smartly paced but properly felt reading. The wedding breakfast, by the way, begins with a dish of pasta, expertly consumed by Miss Lott though Miss Parker finds it hard to manipulate.

LSO/Jochum
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Even if the Festival Hall had been twice as big, it is safe to bet that there would have been no empty seats for the LSO's concert under Eugen Jochum with Maurizio Pollini as soloist. More than one road leads to Rome, as we know. Yet everything came across with such conviction that at the time, at any rate, you could scarcely conceive of any other approach to Mozart, Beethoven or Schumann.

As nineteenth-century piano concertos go, Schumann's used to be regarded as one of the most undemonstrative and tender. But like several others of a younger generation (not forgetting Martha Argerich) Mr Pollini chose to remind us of the urgency of this Clara-inspired message. He was much aided and abetted in this by Mr Jochum, who encouraged faster tempos than we often hear in the flanking movements, with few sentimental yieldings at any point.

The return to life after the Andante episode in the first movement was outstandingly stirring, and Mr Pollini followed it with an inflammable cadenza and scarcely less exciting coda. There was some beautifully close duetting between soloist and orchestra in the course of this movement, and still more in the central intermezzo, played with Mr Pollini's customary elegant and eloquent simplicity. The finale was much more an *Allegro vivace*, regardless of the cautious metronome markings. There are certainly more intimate and leisurely approaches to the work. But this was so sure of its own way and so aristocratically executed in purely pianistic terms that Schumann would have been well content.

Mr Jochum in his turn seemed determined to destroy the myth that Beethoven's even-numbered symphonies are less vehement than the odd. No 8 in F last night was ablaze from *first note to last, with the* boldest emphasis of dynamic contrast and surprises of key, and unflagging rhythmic verve. Even the central Allegretto and Menuetto brought little relaxation. Mozart's youthful B flat symphony, K319, at the start of the concert was memorable for the rich expressive detail contained within its pulsing, unbroken flow.

Schubert recital

Covent Garden celebrity concerts in the new season will include a Schubert recital on November 12 by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Daniel Barenboim, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the composer's death.

Other Sunday evening recitals at the Royal Opera House include Kiri te Kanawa on December 3 and Frederica von Stade giving her first London recital on December 10.

Moroni exhibition

The National Gallery is mounting an exhibition of the works of the Italian painter Moroni, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the artist's death.

In the exhibition, which will run from November 8 to January 14, there will be 14 works, including loans from the National Galleries of Ireland and Scotland, the Ashmolean Museum and the Accademia Carrara in Bergamo, Moroni's birthplace. Admission will be free.

Pure joy of creation

Ben Nicholson
Waddington and Tooth

Jacques Lipchitz
Marlborough Fine Art

Alan Green
Annely Juda

Michael Mayer
Gimpel Fils

No two ways about it, the new Ben Nicholsons are just beautiful. A pity the word is so devalued because in this instance it is precise. These paintings on paper are not sublime, they are not picturesque, they are not pretty, they are not bizarre, they are emphatically not trendy. They work classically, by the just proportion of the parts to the whole, the comforting, amazing refinement of the technique, and the way that the strong emotion behind them is abstracted and crystallized into art, so that finally it comes across as the pure joy of creation.

Yes, but what do they actually look like? They are mostly more like coloured drawings than paintings. The pieces of paper are cut in apparently random shapes, and loosely laid down on grey-washed backgrounds within box frames, so that one retains a sense that these are works in slight relief, the slightly curling paper playing against the flat solidity of the backing, which is evidently regarded as part of the composition rather than merely an agreeable way of framing scraps. At a second glance one can see also that the shapes are only apparently random: clearly these have been cut out after completion of what is on the paper, with the utmost nicety and precision in relation *to the drawing itself and to the* eventual framed context.

What is on the paper often seems startlingly simple. Just a few lines, pencil or some kind of fibre-tipped pen, hinting at the bare essentials of a landscape or those classic subjects of *Nicholson's art right from his* earliest days, a few jugs, bottles and flagons on a table. These are combined with (over? under? maybe sometimes both) loose washes of colour which define the mood but generally have nothing directly to do with the graphic forms. Occasionally there may be, as well, a more representational use of colour: a couple of the vessels which recur have a band of rich terra cotta which obviously fascinates Nicholson to the point of his rendering it quite explicitly. The titles are sometimes matter-of-fact—*One Bottle; Green Jug*—sometimes more allusive—*Nightscape; Shadows and Lilac*—and generally, anyway, more complex than they at first appear: we have no way of knowing, for instance, whether the jug is actually green or it is a green painting of a jug.

Certainly the more one labours to describe, the more one defines the paintings, the further one gets from giving any impression of how they actually work on the senses. Repose: order; happiness; grace: Those are what they are really all about. Like the late works of old masters in most media, these make it all seem as easy as falling off a log, *because the artist has learnt* so much and forgotten so much and become so comfortable with what he is doing that for him it finally is.

Through all the phases of his long career, Nicholson has remained remarkably consistent with his original inspiration. So, too, did Jacques Lipchitz, though in his case it is possible to feel that there was one period of great emotional intensity and technical adventure which fused the elements of his style once and for all, and from which the inevitable relaxation, when it came, brought with it a slight *sense of disappointment*; what appeared at the time to be a transitional phase proves, retrospectively, to have been the peak. It is this most dynamic and boundingly creative phase which monopolizes the new exhibition of sculpture and drawings from Lipchitz's cubist period, 1913 to 1926.

The sculptures look very much like dimensional equivalents of paintings by artists with whom Lipchitz was then closely associated, particularly Gris. But they also have a curious piquancy and perversity all their own. Analytical cubism, after all, began as one further stage in the painter's perennial exploration of how best to render three dimensions in two. But sculpture is already in three dimensions, so that the cubist painters' curious folding of space, their shifts to achieve an effect of simultaneity, allowing us to take in an object from several different viewpoints, would on the face of it seem unnecessary. But in this show we can not only feel the outburst of creative excitement in Lipchitz which produced these works, but also document exactly how it came about: if we look, for example, at the succession of variations on the theme of the Spanish girl with the fan, getting little by little nearer to complete abstraction, or compare the sculptures with the preparatory drawings which gradually reduce the original donnée to its bare essentials, we can see how little, ultimately, theoretical logic has to do with the case. The sheer force and energy of the show is tonic; it is a pity that Lipchitz subsequently, though loaded with honours and impressive commissions, never quite reached these heights again.

Two present-day abstractionists demand a little notice. Alan Green's new work at Annely Juda (the immediately previous work is still on show at the Roundhouse) continues his painterly adventures with large rectangular canvases in one colour but craftily varied texture, as, most spectacularly, in *Four Vertical Reds* (the same shade in oil, tempera and acrylic). There are also some splendid drawings, black-and-white, of gradually increasing surface complexity, until eventually they become almost sculptural, and a set of four lithographs in blacks, whites and greys which are totally beguiling. It may give some measure of Michael Mayer's style that, while looking at a painting which resembled blue bamboo, a painter friend of mine remarked crisply, "Hm, very Laura Ashley!" just as I was involuntarily picturing it as a bedspread. And yet, the more you look at these geometrical abstractions, the more you see in them of contradictory movements and patterns hidden within patterns. And for once, mercifully, the painter does not find it necessary to bludgeon us with knowledge of his technical complexity through pages of tortured prose: he simply puts his scarifyingly intricate preparatory drawings on the wall and leaves us to judge for ourselves.

John Russell Taylor

Cantilena
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Frank Dobbins

The South Bank debut of the Scottish Chamber Ensemble Cantilena revealed a truly corporate spirit. Not only are the 15 players listed in the programme in purely alphabetical order, but the trio of string soloists was positioned in the centre of the group rather than on the flanks, as is customary. Moreover, the lead was given by Adrian Shepherd, principal cellist of the Scottish National Orchestra, who founded the group in 1971.

The democratic spirit has many advantages in the performance of music from the baroque era, although in a programme including so many concerti, albeit *grossi*, the cut and thrust of solo and tutti requires some individual projection by the *primus inter pares*. That was somewhat lacking in the Concerto in G by Quantz, where the solo flute of Richard Chester showed some nervousness in his tendency to press on ahead of his supporters and to be apologetic rather than resolute in cadence: however, his technical skill certainly matched the work's virtuosic demands and he proved a most sensitive ensemble player in the two charming suites of dances by the early seventeenth-century composers Brade and Widmann.

In the first of these, Susan Tyte (anachronistically) used an oboe d'amore, turning to the modern oboe for the second. In both she ton blended most effectively with the strings. But it was surely an error to substitute the oboe for the flute in the A. Scarlatti sinfonia where the high notes suffered from a pinched quality and wayward intonation.

The string playing and harpsichord continuo was of a universally high quality, reaching a brilliant apotheosis in Handel's masterly Concerto Grosso in B Op 6 No. 5.

Here was superbly articulate phrasing allied to vigorous but well controlled spirit. We also heard a strong performance of a concerto grosso in E minor by Boyce, marred slightly by rhythmic uncertainty at the beginning of the Siciliano third movement. The Vivaldi "concerto madrigalesco" which began the proceedings also suffered some lack of textural lucidity and crispness of bowing.

But in sum this was a most enjoyable performance of an enterprising anthology of baroque orchestral music with a truly international flavour. Even the French style was included, with the solid five-part string textures of the "Delirium Amores" concerto by Georg Muffatt, whose (dubious) claim to Scottish descent would naturally appeal to this group.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Over to you

Q

ress in one sentence how woman can dress well y, when there are no life- s on colour, fabric, sil- ette or hemline, when ion offers everyone the ice to look the mess of a ime—or their rejuven- l best.

A

p. With everything to se from, know thyself, be istic, find your own style never get stuck with it.

f course I have cheated. if count one word as a sen- e, but I do hate semi-colons this is quite a tough osition. The fact is that have to edit fashion for self now and the only stic policy is that of sty. How much do you care, can you spend, what are advantages of face and e? (Why does everyone about their limitations? positive!) You can educate eye from the fashion pages the good shop windows, but are classes for a lot of ls. Teacher's pet grasps the idea and puts it together opriately.

it is any consolation, you not alone if you resent ion now, feel that it is too nsive, too young, too way too anything except what want. Designers, stores, sts, reporters are all tling with this crisis of tifying themselves and their style. Anyway, you are the mate arbiter because it is who decide to buy or not uy.

ck to that apparent contra- on I made about finding style, working at it—dress- hard work now—but not ing stuck with it. In a ve, as they used to say in sixties, but not in a rut. late great Christian Dior that the only way to get oman to change her style to change the man in her but liberation has struck at a portion of the popula- . The problem is personal. tinuity of style gives a an confidence and men rity of tenure, but it also a woman and can bore her and those she wants to ress. Men are excited by nge and deplore the artifice ch underlies it, so you just e to work out your own rities. At least be open to judge in a new direction. psons were, when I styled r customer shows; four ve ladies were when the dow stylist from Peter inson put them into outfits would clearly, from what climbed back into imme- ely afterwards, never have ught of wearing.

ractical help in finding r style is at hand via two ks. One is called *Look Like illion* (not one hopes like huselah) and is written by tant Leslie Field, editor of *Tatler* magazine (and pub- ed by Granada). Her advice ery specific, and if you want ook like her, and she is on cover so you can find out out riffling too many pages. £3.95 you can find out the ets of status dressing and how to use up a lot of spare e.

roader in scope is a natty k called *Find Your Own le* by Frederica Lord (price), of the Thames TV *After- n* team. It follows very ch the styling philosophy of programme and it is both ctical and friendly. My only ervation would be that her ineation of each type is so icise you may be seduced o finding the phrase that fits and never turning the es. Never be afraid to flick apters in your wardrobe.



New

The return of the afternoon frock, soft bloused sleeve mid-calf length.
One from many at the store. Crucial accessory, a hat.
Oyster satin pillbox trimmed with a veil (why is veiling so hard to buy now?). £10.



New

The mini. Not a sweater dress but a jacket.
Left by Maxwell Parish, with a classic beauty of a sheepskin coat by Fritala.



New

A bathing suit which reveals the bits which tend to stay neat—shoulders and legs—and covers a multitude of thickening centres.

Al these clothes and accessories are available from Simpsons of Piccadilly (01-734 2002)



New

Black satin tapered trousers, high cummerbund, sequinned Boob Tube, £78.



New

The unashamedly pretty frock.
Black dotted net, off the shoulders, neat waisted.



New

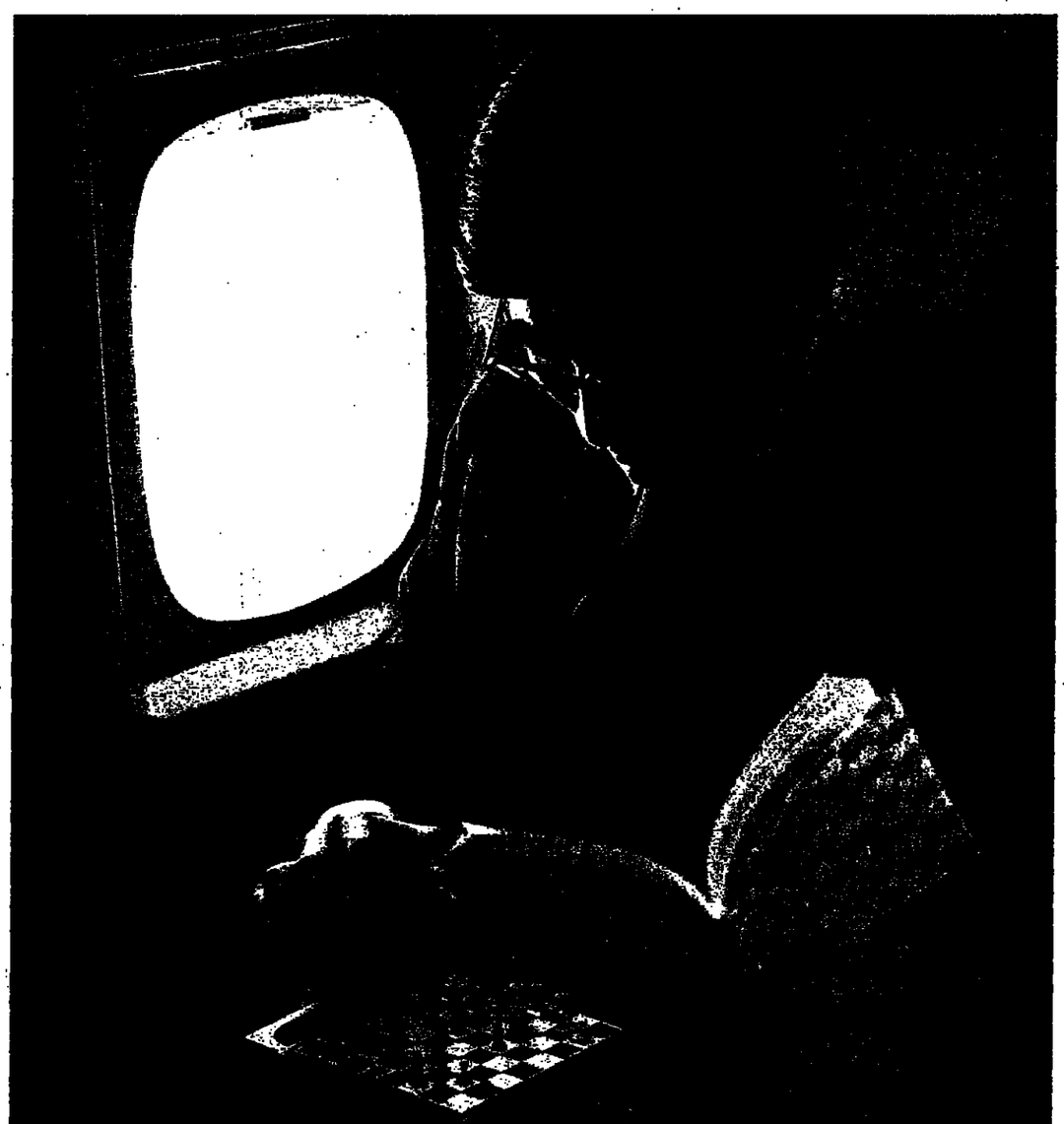
The classic loden look updated.
Benjamin Bunny tam-o-shanter, waistcoat, broad skirt, whirling coat and crucial accessory—the long scarf.



New

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Photographs by David Jones



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Paul Johnson continues his critical analysis outlining the dangers facing industrial capitalism

The panic-mongers, and the road to the Dark Ages



Yesterday, Paul Johnson accused the universities of creating a graveyard for western individualism. Today he looks at other threats from 'panic groups' that, he says, are crippling western economic growth.

There is a second threat, what I call in my book* the "Ecological Panic". Now this movement, again, began with the best intentions. I well remember when Rachel Carson's work, *The Silent Spring*, first appeared in *The New Yorker*, and the surprise and concern it rightly aroused. We were tending to ignore some of the destructive side effects of very rapid industrial expansion.

The wave of concern that followed was justified, and the steps then taken, notably the clean air policies, and the policies for cleansing lakes and waterways, have been spectacularly successful.

Thanks to smokeless fuel, London fogs, which were real killers, have been virtually eliminated. The last really serious London fog was in 1952. The Thames is now cleaner, and has greater quantities of fish, and more varieties in it, than at any time since before the days of Spenser or Shakespeare.

Similar successes are now being registered in the United States, which adopted such legally enforceable remedies somewhat later than Britain did. These are examples of what can be done by thoughtful, unemotional, systematic and scientifically justified application of conservation and anti-pollution policies.

But most of these were put in hand before the ecological panic started. Once ecology became a fashionable good cause, as it did in the late 1960's, reason, logic and proportion flew out of the window. It became a campaign not against pollution, but against growth itself, and especially against free enterprise growth—totalitarian communist growth was less morally offensive. One of the most important developargue) is the growth, as a consequence of the rapid decline of Christianity, of irrationalist substitutes for it. These are not necessarily religious, or even quasi-religious. Often they are pseudo-scientific in form, as for instance the weird philosophy of the late Teilhard de Chardin.

The ecology panic is another example. It is akin to the salvation panic of sixteenth-century Calvinism. As I say in my book, when you expel the priest, you do not inaugurate the age of reason—you get the witchdoctor. But whereas Calvinist salvation panic may have contributed to the rise of capitalism, the ecology panic could be the death of it.

If the restrictions now imposed on industrial development had operated in eighteenth-century England, the industrial revolution could not have taken place. It would in effect have been inhibited by law—as of course many landowners of the day wished it to be—and in any event legal requirements would have eliminated the very modest profits by which it originally financed itself.

We would still be existing at eighteenth-century living standards, and wallowing in eighteenth-century levels of pollution, which were infinitely worse than anything we experience today—if you want to see what they were like, visit the slums of Calcutta or Djakarta.

As it is, the ecology panic has been a potent destructive force. The panic mongers played a crucial role in persuading the Middle Eastern oil producers, especially Iran, to quadruple the price of oil in the autumn of 1973, the biggest single blow industrial capitalism has suffered since the Wall Street crash of 1929. That was the beginning of the profound recession from which we have not yet emerged.

In the end as was foreseeable at the time, the huge rise in oil prices did not do any one any good, least of all the oil producers. But it ended the great postwar boom and robbed western capitalism of its tremendous elan, perhaps for good. As Browning put it, "Never glad confident morning again". And it is significant that the ecological lobby is now striving desperately with fanatic vigour and persistence, to prevent the development of nuclear energy, allegedly on the grounds of safety.

Now it is a fact, a very remarkable fact in my view, that throughout the West (we have no figures for Russia or China) the nuclear power industry is the only industry, the *only* industry, which over 30 years has contrived to avoid a single fatal industrial accident. Its record is unique, and has been achieved by the efforts of the industry itself, and the responsible governments, without any assistance from the ecolobby. But of course they would like a few fatal accidents. That would suit their purposes very well.

They are simply irrational: but irrationality is an enemy of civilized society, and it can be, and is being exploited by the politically interested.

A third factor in the future of capitalism is the growth of government. Let me put it this way. Industrial capitalism, or rather the free enterprise economy, and Big Government, are natural and probably irreconcilable enemies. It is no accident that the industrial revolution took place in late eighteenth century England. It was a period of minimum government.

Of all the periods of English history, indeed of European history, it was the time when government was least conspicuous and active. It was the age, very short alas, of the Night Watchman state. As a matter of fact, the industrial revolution—perhaps the most important single event in human history—seems to have occurred without the English government even noticing. By the time they did it was too late; happily—otherwise they would probably have stopped it.

It is almost inevitable that government, particularly an active, interventionist government, should view free enterprise with a degree of hostility, since it constitutes a countervailing power in the state.

The tendency, then, is to cut free enterprise down to size, and this may be done in a number of ways. In the United States the characteristic technique is government regulation and legal harassment, and this of course has been far more pervasive and strident since the ecolobby swung into action. In Britain the technique is both through direct assault—nationalization—and slow starvation.

In a way, nationalization is ineffective, since it allows the public to make comparisons between the performance of the nationalized sector and that of the free sector—nearly always to the latter's advantage. Starvation is more insidious. By this I mean the progressive transfer, by taxation and other government policies, of resources from the private to the public sector.

In 1955, for instance, public expenditure in Britain as a proportion of gnp was just over 40 per cent. By 1975, 20 years later, it has risen to nearly 60 per cent. Moreover, this rise was accompanied by a record budget deficit of about $22,000m, itself a further 11½ per cent of gnp. Of course, the taxation had to be provided, and the deficit serviced, by the private sector.

We have, then, an Old Man of the Sea relationship, in which the parasitical Old Man is growing bigger, and poor Sinbad smaller, all the time. The shrinking productive sector has to carry the burden of an ever-expanding loss-making public sector. Thus Britain's nationalized steel industry will lose $1,000m this year, and it has just been authorized by statute to borrow up to $7,000m, guaranteed by government and taxpayer.

Now the interesting thing is that in Britain the public sector, and the civil service, generally, are now paying higher wages, providing better conditions, and giving larger pensions—which in a growing number of cases are index-linked, and so inflation-proof—than the private sector can possibly afford.

And of course they are financing these goodies out of tax-guaranteed deficits—that is, from the dwindling profits of the private sector. This is what I call the starvation technique. When a private firm goes bust, provided it is big enough, the state takes over, the losses are added to the taxpayer's bill, and the private sector has one more expensive passenger to carry. This is the starvation method.

In this technique, the fourth factor, the trade unions, play an important part. In Britain it is *demonstrably* true that the legal privileges of the trade unions, which virtually exempt them from any kind of action for damages (including, now, libel) lead directly to restrictive practices, over-manning, low productivity, low investment, low wages and low profits.

Thus trades union action tends, in itself, to undermine the performance of industrial capitalism as a wealth-creating system. In Britain, for instance, the trade unions can rightly claim that capitalism is inefficient, because they make sure it is inefficient.

Ford workers in Britain, using exactly the same assembly line machinery as in West Germany, produce between 20 per cent and 50 per cent less automobiles.

ICI Chemicals, one of the best companies in Britain, nevertheless has a productivity performance 25 per cent lower than its Dutch and German competitors. A recent analysis shows this is entirely due to over-manning and restrictive practices. The private sector is now threatened by two further union devices: the legally-enforced closed shop, which compels the workforce to join designated unions on pain of dismissal without compensation or legal redress; and new plans to force firms to appoint up to 50 per cent worker directors, these worker directors to be appointed not by the work force themselves, nor even necessarily from among them, but by and from the trade union bureaucracy (Bullock report).

This has to be seen against the explicit policy of some groups within the unions of driving private sector firms to bankruptcy, by strikes and harassment, so that the state will then have to take them into the public sector.

Of course I don't want to make your flesh creep by arguing that what is happening in Britain will necessarily happen elsewhere. But certainly if the bill now before the Senate giving unions much wider and more effective powers to organize goes through, the United States will be well launched on the road we have travelled; and I may say there are many other ways in which the present United States administration seemed determined to follow Britain's example.

The West Germans, too, are now beginning to adopt some of the institutions which flourish in British trades unionism, notably the shop stewards' movement. Businessmen all over the free world may despise the performance of British industry, but trades unionists all over the world admire and envy the power of British trades unionists and are actively seeking to acquire it for themselves.

Let me end on a word of warning. I have said nothing of the fifth threat on industrial capitalism and the free enterprise system—the threat from without. But of course this is bound to increase as the military superiority of the Soviet Union over the United States is reinforced. I have never thought that the communist system would triumph by a direct assault. I have always assumed that it would first establish an overwhelming military predominance and then, by pressure and threats, begin to draw the political and economic dividends of it.

If the United States opts out of the competitive arms race with the Soviet Union, while providing, as she supposes, merely for her own defence, then we must expect to see this fifth threat hard at work winding up industrial capitalism and free enterprise all over the world.

Thus, when we ask Has Capitalism a Future? I answer: it all depends on the United States, West Germany an Japan, it is true, have stron free enterprise economies: the also have a tradition of sta capitalism, and would adap themselves with surprisin speed and readiness to a ne collective order. France alread has a huge public sector an a long tradition of dirigisme c étatisme. All three are Janu faced. Britain, I believe, is pr foundly anti-collective and wi remain so if it continues to b given the choice.

But its private enterprise sy tem is now very weak, and i business and financial elites ar demoralized and defeatist. there demoralization, is ther defeatism, on this side of th Atlantic? You can answer th question better than I can. myself think that capitalis will survive, because of i enormous intrinsic virtues as system for generating wealt and promoting freedom.

But those who man and co trol it must stop apologizin and go onto the ideologic offensive. They must show ordinary people that both th communist world, and the thir world, are parasitical upon i dustrial capitalism for the growth technology. That withou capitalism, the 200 years unprecedented growth whic have created the modern worl would gradually come to a end. We would have slo growth, then nil growth, the minus growth; and then th Malthusian catastrophe.

In short, those who wish t maintain the capitalist syste must endeavour to teach th world a little history, and r mind it, and especially th young, that though man achievements are great they ar never as solid as they look. I man makes the wrong choic there is always another Dar Age waiting for him round th corner of time.

Extracts from an address b Paul Johnson to the *Bank Credi Analyst* conference in th United States and first printe in the September issue of th *Analyst*.

Concluded

© Paul Johnson

*Enemies of Society (1977)

Cotton wool clouds pile up over Brighton

Ronald Butt

Brighton, Oct 11

When Sir Charles Johnston, the chairman of the Conservative National Union Executive Committee, candidly admitted a few week ago that the decisions of the Conservative conference would have "no effect whatsoever on party policy" he was perhaps trying to prepare us for the worst. At any rate, we have not exactly enjoyed the best so far. It is a question, indeed, what effect the conference will have on anything.

Of course, it was right, proper and understandable that there would be no boat-rocking at the last conference before the election. But it is one thing to concentrate on unity and quite another to hold a conference which, on major issues of policy, sends out no thought-inspiring message or ideas to the world outside—except that a Conservative government would generally be a good thing.

The cotton wool tone of the conference was set (and not simply by faulty acoustics) on the first afternoon when its chairman, Sir Herbert Redfearn, announced that he would call no amendments at all to the resolutions on the two serious topics of employment and industrial relations, and immigration and race relations.

Nor were any amendments allowed to the deliberately anodyne resolutions until the calculated steam-letting of the debate on "protecting the citizen", when an addendum welcoming the existing commitment to a free vote parliamentary debate on re-introducing the death penalty was allowed by the chair.

Now, of course, the Conservative conference has never had the political powers of the Labour conference and does not aspire to them. The Tory conference cannot, for instance, bind the party leadership to denationalize industries, as the Labour conference can bind its leaders to nationalize them.

Nor does the Tory conference bring to the rostrum any equivalents to the trade union leaders with their card votes, and their unions' financial resources, who give the Labour conference its power. Most Conservative speakers are already constituency workers, councillors and aspiring candidates, with the occasional MP thrown in. Few have the gift of rhetoric: most have obviously spent hours polishing their strained metaphors.

Yet the Conservative conference does have a clear potential importance. On very rare occasions it can even change the direction of policy—as it did in the postwar period when it persuaded its leaders to build 300,000 houses which had not been on their programme.

But the real significance of the conference lies in the occasion it provides for ideas to be explored and expressed and for the leaders of the party and the rank and file to learn from each other and present their ideas to the world outside.

Yet this time all controversy has been sidestepped. In the debate on employment and industrial relations, amendments which dealt with the closed shop and the monopoly power of the unions were not called. In the immigration debate, a motion was called declaring against "the evil of racism as exemplified by parties such as the National Front" (what other party is there, incidentally, that is like the National Front?) and against compulsory repatriation (which I never heard proposed as a policy by any major party in Britain). But no addendum was allowed recognizing the obviously strong feeling in the hall that if racialism is to be eliminated stronger immigration policies are needed.

The overt reason was that it was already well enough understood that this was Tory policy. But the real purpose behind these tactics (perhaps understandably enough) was to try to correct the Labour smears that the Tory party is tinged with racialists. The object of the exercise was to try to counter the danger to the Tory party that may arise in marginal constituencies where immigrants have the decisive vote.

Yet the defensiveness of these tactics was hardly well calculated. Apart from the fact that the proposer of the motion, and some others, delivered a tirade that seemed to build up the National Front into a major force (eight minutes' free publicity was how another speaker described it) the general effect was to give the impression that the Tory party somehow needed to protect itself from the attacks of its opponents as though it were in some way genuinely vulnerable to them.

But this kind of defensiveness is never good politics—and the result was to produce a singularly flat and uneasy debate as speakers (mostly of pretty poor quality) sought ways of expressing what they felt without being properly able to talk to the resolution.

However, the most important unargued question was incomes policy. What a strange sequence we had here. The weekend before the conference there were Mr James Prior's few less than well chosen words about the possibility of a statutory policy in certain circumstances. Then, in the conference, Mr Prior contented himself with a bland but rather curious statement on the desirability of non-dogma: "I sometimes envy those whose faith is totally in the free market or in the socialists' economy."

Then, subsequently, Mrs Thatcher went on television to declare her much firmer position in the attitude her government would take to wage bargaining, and also to declare her confidence in free collective bargaining and the use of incentives in a market economy. She made it quite clear that she (and she presumes Mr Prior) cannot begin to conceive what the circumstances would be in which a statutory policy might be inevitable.

Thus the real argument on the all-important subject is argued out piecemeal on television and treated in the conference hall as though to mention it would be almost an instrusion into private grief.

Nor did Mr Heath do much to open it up, except to reinforce that he is closer to Mr Prior's view than Mrs Thatcher's. "My friends", he began, as though he had just come from Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, "the message I want to bring to you today is this . . ." but what precisely that message was, except that the Tories should not gloat if Mr Callaghan's pay policy broke down, and that they must not again become "involved in dogmatic attitudes" since there are no simple solutions, was not altogether clear.

Thus the conference has not touched, for example, the basic question of the Tory attitude to pay claims in the public sector. And on Rhodesia, it seemed to be invited by Mr John Davies (in a speech which went down ill) to keep sanctions not because he approved of them (he didn't) nor because they were of any use, but simply because they exist. Conservatives will always put up with a *good deal* they do not like because it exists. That, perhaps, is the nature of conservation, but I am not so sure that it has added up this week to an inspiring political message.

The decisions on conference management are taken largely by the national union officers, and particularly the chairman, with a word or two of communication, as appropriate, to higher authority. I am not so sure they have been very wise tactics this week. There was no need to provide a circus for press and TV. There was a case for conveying some brisker thinking to the public.

Mrs Thatcher—almost alone—has been doing her best on TV while the clouds of cotton wool overhung the hall. And in the end, the tone and effect of this conference is going to rest almost entirely with her when she speaks tomorrow.

The Mr James Callaghan who is a member of the Tribune Group is not the Prime Minister as I wrongly wrote last week but the Labour MP for Middleton and Prestwich. I offer my apologies to both Mr Callaghans for this error.

The TES Goes to Work

The Times Educational Supplement now provides on its "School to Work" page each week, specialist news coverage of the developing and controversial relationship between education and industry and the transition from school to work.

Industry and education need to know about each other. They also need to keep tabs on the rapidly growing activities of the agencies and organizations, public and voluntary, that deal with young people.

The "School to Work" page supplements the attention being paid throughout the paper to the needs and interest of industrial trainers, careers specialists, youth workers, and all those concerned with equipping the young for a full adult role.

The Times Educational Supplement's coverage of education has always been broad, and it has regarded industrial training and youth affairs as part of its field. In the past two years the growing national and professional concern has been reflected in the increased space and prominence given throughout the paper to these matters. The most important developments and initiatives by central government and others, such as the new national programme for school leavers, are often disclosed or foreshadowed in the TES before you can learn about them from any other source. TES—the weekly for news about education at all levels—including vocational training.

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THE TIMES

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

ARTS DIARY

Dracula loses West End vampire stakes

The battle for survival among vampires in the West End has been won by *The Passion of Dracula*. The rival play, entitled *Dracula*, got worse reviews and has had such poor houses that it will close at the end of next week.

It has been a costly rivalry: *Dracula*, with Terence Stamp as the count, was one of the most expensive straight plays ever mounted in the West End. Both plays spring from America, where *Dracula* was the Broadway success. But *The Passion of Dracula*, with George Chakiris as the head vampire, opened first in London, and after a shaky start the management now claim that it should run at least until Christmas.

Quite a number of other productions are closing as the West End undergoes an autumn shake-out. Shows on the way out include the musical *Irene*, shutting on Saturday, the comedy *Six of One*, and the thriller *Sleuth*.

The Great American Backstage Musical may be replaced at the Regent by a black gospel musical, while *The Unvarnished Truth* has to leave the Phoenix to make way next month for Stoppard's *Night and Day*.

New musicals include *Bar Mitzvah Boy*, opening on October 31, and *Beyond the Rainbow*, starting on November 9; plus *The Court of Love*, a "play with music", in December. Thrillers on the way are Ira Levin's *Deathtrap*, opening on October 26, and *Who Killed "Agatha" Christie . . . ?*, starting next week.

Comedies transferring to the West End include *Gloo Joo*, from Hampstead, Ayckbourn's *Bedroom Farce*, from the National and *Under the Greenwood Tree*, from the Salisbury Playhouse. Michael Frayn's *Clouds* opens on November 1.

Next week, Samuel Beckett will direct his Krapp's Last Tape at the Open Space theatre, in a double-bill with Endgame directed by Rick Cluchey. The performers will be the San Quentin Drama Workshop, which was founded by Cluchey while he was serving a life sentence in San Quentin.

Praise to both God and Queen

As Master of the Queen's Music, Malcolm Williamson has been able to give full vent to his feelings of devotion to the monarchy, not least in his *Mass of Christ the King*, which will finally be performed complete on November 3.

Williamson sees the work as a mighty celebration of Christian monarchy, as revealed in the feast of Christ the King. "I wanted to show that monarchy is as constant as Christianity", he said. The Mass was written in honour of the Queen's silver jubilee and will be performed before Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in Westminster Cathedral.

It was originally played when half finished at the Three Choirs Festival in August last year. Since then it has grown from 55 minutes to about 100 minutes in length.

As staunch a Roman Catholic as he is a monarchist, Williamson said the Mass was nevertheless his first extended liturgical work. He felt it was perhaps because his religious feelings were so strong that he had held off so long before finally committing himself to music.

He began the work about three years ago and during the past year, amid a fury of activity on a host of different compositions and difficulties arising from his unfinished fourth symphony, its completion proved a tremendous struggle. "I finished the orchestration at Worth Abbey in Sussex on Ascension Day. I was rather surprised that I have lived to complete it", he said.

Although five different girls have been sharing the title role in Annie, the musical, the restrictions on the number of performances by children under 13 mean that the show is running out of Annies and urgently needs more. Budding stage stars will be auditioned tomorrow morning at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Brightening up the scenery

Gentle pressure is being exerted by the Arts Council on theatre, opera and ballet companies to take a more adventurous approach to stage design. The council wants to encourage producers and directors to commission work not simply from stage designers, but also from artists outside the theatre.



David Hockney's work at Glyndebourne is an example which council members would like to see followed elsewhere. They feel there is a lot of untapped artistic talent and hope companies will display a little more enterprise and imagination when selecting designers.

To help to stimulate interest in the subject, the council is providing a £20,000 guarantee for an exhibition next February by the Society of British Theatre Designers, at the Riverside Studios, Hammersmith. It is now exploring the idea of bursaries or grants so companies can afford to commission some one special.

Round the world with Ryton

Royce Ryton seems to be displaying an almost Ayckbourn like facility, with plays popping up all over the place. He is appearing in the West End in his own farce, *The Unvarnished Truth*, while his drama about Anastasia, *I Am Who I Am*, has just been produced in Cambridge.

Meanwhile his play about the abdication crisis, *Crown Matrimonial*, is on in Australia, his comedy, *Your Place Or Mine*, is on in South Africa, and last week his drama about homosexuals, *The Other Side of the Swamp* opened off Broadway in New York.

His wife, Morar Kennedy, has also been doing a one-woman show at the Round House, *Queen Victoria's Grand-daughters*, which is written, of course, by RR.

Ryton, aged 54, is about to start on a new play (subject undisclosed), but the only trouble with all this playwriting is that it provides him with self-inflicted hardship; he becomes terribly nervous about the first nights of his own plays. "I much prefer acting", he said.

Martin Huckerby

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TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

COOPERATION WITH CHINA?

Mr Huang Hua, China's foreign minister, and Britain's guest in London this week, is by education, experience and outlook a Chou En-lai man rather than a disciple of Maoist revolution. He is therefore a representative figure of the new phase of China's renaissance, a phase for which Mr Chou is insistently quoted as the exemplary guide. Visits this year by Chinese ministers to all parts of the world, and to Europe especially, have been more numerous and more purposive than ever before. Their aim is to persuade and to elicit active support. To what extent, then, and with what objectives in mind, should Britain respond to these initiatives?

Obviously any relations with China must start where all others do with a calculation of British interests. These are not always easily separated in the minds of those who advance them from the lure of China: this vast, still little known and not easily explored country, of great antiquity and manifest culture, that has somehow survived the four centuries of European expansion that have reshaped almost all the rest of the world. The lure can affect traders, diplomats or professional men as much as the tourists and students; all of them in different ways can be disappointed. But in the country's present drive to build modern industry, after two decades of only fitful and politically warped progress, China certainly needs the west. Ever since the early years of this century China's regeneration has been measured by western power and progress: it was with the best that China wanted to become equal in every sense. That was the goal. That vision has in no way been deflected by the advent of a communist government.

This immediately raises questions. How far should Britain go in helping to build the strong China that its leaders seek? Does China now, or might China in the future, pose the kind of threats that we tend to associate with communist governments? Is China a special case? Alternatively, is China's present phase one in which western cooperation might more than usually be repaid by a more stable, peaceful country, able to plays its part in a less divided world? These are contentious questions. At the very least on the face of it, a strong China should not be a threat to Europe. Nor is today's China looked upon as a threat by most of its Asian neighbours. But whatever the answer for the goods that are sold, the know-how passed on, the skills lent, or the advice given, there comes the question of arms.

This impinges directly on China's immediate motives. In large part, though by no means exclusively, Chinese interest in Europe arises from fear of Russian power. This is both the direct fear of a long border strongly held by Russian divisions far better equipped, and with more advanced weapons, than anything China can mount against them. Given China's past experience of constant invasion from the north this fear is understandable. But China's theoretical presentation of inevitable war between the superpowers has made little impression on visiting western statesmen. The kind of alliance with China that Chinese theory might prompt would be rejected. But modern arms needed for China's defence, and for a country that has no other source of supply—what must be Europe's answer to this?

There is one basic answer from Washington that no European country would wish to contradict. To the question which is the more important: closer American relations with China, or the confrontation, mitigated by the mutual policy of detente, that engages Washington with Moscow? Obviously the world depends more on the balance held by Washington and Moscow. In which case anything that sharply alters that balance must be avoided. There is nothing to be gained by Chinese warmth if all it does is to produce greater uneasiness in Moscow and probably worse. Such anxiety might be enough to destabilize the already delicate base of understanding founded on agreements such as Salt. This must remain the crux of world peace and no kind of Chinese advocacy should be allowed to disturb it.

On the other hand it will do no harm to let Moscow see that the western alliance has an interest in cultivating China as a counterbalance to rising Soviet power in Europe and elsewhere. It is wrong to make the Soviet Union feel frightened and resentful; it is right to induce caution in Moscow by increasing the likelihood that trouble on one border could mean trouble on two. Sales of defensive weapons to China pose no threat to Soviet security but they could marginally and indirectly contribute to western security.

Moreover, just as European statesmen make their own judgments over the nature of the Soviet threat without reference to or much influence from China's reiterated fears, so European governments can make their own judgments of how far by supplying arms to China they will seriously touch Soviet nerves—as distinct from provoking angry self-justifying protest. Europe's action can be less disturbing than any American action. In the immediate future, however, the care needed must also be influenced by the likelihood of a change in the Russian leadership with Mr Brezhnev's failing health.

A similar though less immediate caution may apply to China—that is, could there be an emelioration of Peking's relations with Moscow? Of course this is a possibility. But the arguments for it would be those in China's national rather than revolutionary interest, to moderate the threat and thereby to lessen expenditure on arms, not hoping for a resumed communist fraternization, for this never really existed in the past and there seems to be no faction in China now that conceives it to be possible or desirable. Doctrinally the split is final. At most more equable state relations and a lessening of tension on the border could be hoped for. Thus any present cooperation with China would have its limits but within them there is ample room for trust and profit on both sides.

PAYING FOR CONSERVATIVE TAX CUTS

There were two principal features of the Conservative economic debate at Brighton yesterday. The first was the different reception accorded to Mr Heath and Sir Geoffrey Howe. Both made notable speeches—in the case of Sir Geoffrey the best he has ever delivered to a party conference—and both were well received. But whereas Mr Heath was roundly applauded, Sir Geoffrey received a standing ovation. There were a number of reasons for this distinction, but one of them was certainly that Sir Geoffrey's message was more in tune with the thinking of the conference. Mr Heath argued that there was no single or simple solution to the country's economic problems. We ought to use every economic means at our disposal, including incomes policy. Sir Geoffrey, by contrast, maintained that a formal or regulated incomes policy turns out in the end to be the wrong way of going about it.

There is no doubt that, pleased though the Tory faithful are to hear Mr Heath calling publicly for the return of a Conservative government, the predominant strain of opinion within the party at this time favours Sir Geoffrey's more sceptical view of incomes policy. There is place for a process that will inform union leaders of the implications of the government's economic policy and the consequences of particular courses of action, but no more.

The second important feature of this debate was the unequivocal repetition by Sir Geoffrey of his pledges on tax cuts. In particular, the point at which people start to pay income tax would be raised substantially by a Conservative government, and the higher rates of income tax would be cut substantially. This would ease the burden on all taxpayers, but how is this objective to be achieved at the same time as squeezing inflation out of the system, which Sir Geoffrey rightly put as his first priority?

There are four ways of paying for tax cuts: by cutting public expenditure, raising indirect taxes, putting up interest rates, or inducing inflation. The first of these options is clearly the best. But a Conservative government would need to cut public expenditure in order to reduce the level of government borrowing as an essential condition for controlling inflation. If public spending could be cut by enough to serve that purpose and to provide for sufficient tax cuts, all well and good, but it is unlikely. So if the Conservatives are to be realistic, they will plan to raise indirect taxes as well. Sir Geoffrey indicated as much without dwelling upon it when he said that as a country we have to be willing to accept higher taxes on what we spend. He mentioned raising VAT which could be done without inflicting too much social hardship because this tax does not cover a number of necessities, such as food, fuel, housing, transport, and children's clothing. It would also be necessary to index customs and excise duties so that the revenue derived from these sources should remain at least constant in real terms.

It is essential at this stage to spell out the cost of cutting taxes because it will not be easy for a Conservative government to reduce public spending or to raise indirect taxes by the necessary amount. The temptation will be to do part of what is needed and then to take a chance with the rest. But that would not avoid paying the price in full. It would mean either that interest rates would have to be raised, with all the damaging effects that implies, or inflation would in fact be stimulated—despite all Conservative protestations to the contrary. That is precisely what must be avoided at all costs. It is highly desirable that a Conservative government should cut direct taxes, but it is even more important that room should be made for this by corresponding changes either in public expenditure or indirect taxation. That will be the first test of the economic statesmanship of a Conservative government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Rhodesian deadlock

From Lord Boyd of Merton, CH

Sir, I am told I served longer than anyone else this century as Secretary of State for the Colonies. In this role I saw a certain amount of Rhodesia (never a colony) and much of her East and Central African neighbours, and I can claim a wide and continuing friendship with people of all races in that lovely part of the world.

I cannot therefore allow an article like that of Professor John Hutchinson in *The Times* today (October 11) headed "Mr Callaghan holds the key to the Rhodesian deadlock" pass without comment. I agree with his analysis and all his recommendations and I pray that this may be one more successful illustration of the wisdom of calling a wise and unprejudiced man from the New World to redress the balance of the Old.

Yours faithfully,
BOYD OF MERTON,
Iveagh House,
Ormond Yard,
St James's, SW1.
October 11.

Press industrial disputes

From Lord Shawcross, QC

Sir, You were good enough to give undeserved publicity (October 11) to a talk I gave at a meeting of the Media Society yesterday (October 10) but the summary on page 1 and the headline may have created a wrong impression of what I was intending to say.

It is, of course, the well known policy of the Press Council from which they cannot, I am sure, depart, not to get involved in industrial disputes or to intervene in particular strike situations. I pointed out, however, that with the exception of the present dispute affecting the London office of *The Daily Telegraph*, all stoppages in recent times had been unofficial and that the unions concerned had not supported them.

If such stoppages result in particular newspapers becoming so disrupted that some readers are denied access to them or, still worse, that they had to suspend publication altogether and if, as seems possible, there is evidence that the stoppages are the result of deliberate attempts by individuals to create anarchy in the press, that would constitute so grave a threat to press freedom that the Press Council might have to consider whether to study and pass upon the problem.

Expressing a purely personal view, I have said this more than once before. I still adhere to the view although now it is an even more personal one since I am no longer Chairman of the Press Council.

Yours sincerely,
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS,
House of Lords.
October 11.

Culling Orkney seals

From Mr L. J. Patient

Sir, It seems that once again more seals are to be butchered or, as it is more diplomatically put, "culled" in the interests of saving fish stock for the gaping hungry mouths of civilised man.

Some 4,000 pup seals and 900 adult female seals that habitate the shores of the Orkney Isles will be shot for the unforgivable crime of eating too much fish stock from our British waters.

The 60,000 Orkney seals eat 56,000 metric tons of fish per year whilst Common Market and British fishermen take nearly 3,500,000 metric tons of fish from our waters. Does this mean we will soon be witnessing the mass culling of British and Common Market fishermen?

Let us put the consumption of fish by the Orkney seals into perspective. Let us remember that all animals have a right to live.

Yours sincerely,
L. J. PATIENT,
The Bruce Arms,
231 Crompton Road,
Macclesfield,
Cheshire.
October 8.

From Mr Geoffrey Bailey

Sir, This morning I was asked to contribute to a fund to save the baby seals.

I declined, saying that I was more concerned for the fishermen.

Yours truly,
GEOFFREY BAILEY,
90 Cambridge Gardens, W10.
October 9.

Selling stolen antiques

From the Editor of Antiques Trade Gazette

Sir, The vast majority of antique dealers and auctioneers are no more responsible for offering material from "tainted sources" than are bank managers for recirculating stolen pound notes.

Mr F. H. Thompson (Letters, October 9) is less than fair to a trade whose members are themselves the frequent victims of theft and who are vulnerable to financial loss if they innocently buy an object that is subsequently discovered to have been stolen.

Every reputable dealer and auctioneer tries to protect himself by assessing the *bona fides* of a vendor, but, given the myriad transactions that take place daily, it is impossible to verify title with the certainty of the Land Register.

Almost every week, we publish details of stolen antiques. In some cases, the owner has been lucky and has recovered his goods; in every case that has been due to information supplied by a member of the trade.

Of course there are rogues in the antiques trade, but remember that the person in the dock often describes himself as an antique dealer in the way that other miscreants choose to list their professions as company director, model, or, even, journalist.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR TURNBULL, Editor,
Antiques Trade Gazette,
116 Long Acre, WC2.
October 9.

Recognizing skill and responsibility

From the General Secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association

Sir, Sidney Weighell's views on the current pay situation, as expressed for example to the recent Labour Party Conference, command a good deal more support among trade union members than may be generally supposed.

My Association is opposed to the Government's current 5 per cent limit, but does not make the mistake of believing that a general free for all will do anything other than undermine the improvements of the recent past, and increase unemployment still further.

If there is a free for all however then we, like the NUR, can look after ourselves and will participate fully in "the all", along with everyone else.

If as a consequence of the talks that have now restarted between the TUC and the Government there is an improvement in the figure of £44.50, below which increases can be greater than 5 per cent, there will rightly be few who would quarrel with that. We certainly wouldn't.

However, not even Mr Alan Fisher's oratory can hide the fact that his members have over recent years had significantly greater percentage increases in wages and salaries than most others, including of course skilled workers, technical, professional and managerial staffs.

As the TUC recognized in its pay resolution this year, the establishment—or, rather, re-establishment—of meaningful differentials for these key groups in our industry is central to any consideration of pay at the present time.

The reason why we oppose the Government's 5 per cent policy is that it provides no room in which to do anything about differentials: a fact which is driven home by the wretched and idiotic document circulated round government departments (which you recently published).

Even "special case" treatment, according to these departmental instructions, is to be limited to those groups which can demonstrate external comparisons prior to 1975 on a "well established basis".

The restoration of well established internal pay relationships, such, eg, as those the subject of major agreements in electricity supply as recently as 1974 and 1975 (which are even more explosive than the other kind if interfered with over a number of years) is explicitly ruled out.

The Government should take the opportunity in their talks with the TUC in the next few days to rethink their attitude to differentials for skill and responsibility at all levels. That I believe is the adjustment they need to make to their policy if it is to have a chance of surviving.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYONS,
Station House,
Fox Lane North,
Chertsey,
Surrey.
October 10.

From Mr Aaron Emanuel

Sir, The Prime Minister's warning that, if wages are not kept to the 5 per cent limit, the Government will be forced to use monetary and fiscal measures is obviously not going to be heeded by the unions. Yet such measures will be unfair to the community at large.

Why should people pay higher taxes or be thrown out of jobs, as this is the meaning of the warning, because powerful unions put their sectional interest above all other considerations. I don't blame them for this: it is what they exist for.

We have been through all this before, yet appear no nearer to a satisfactory solution. There is, however, a perfectly feasible alternative that seems to have been overlooked by Labour and Conservatives alike. I refer to price control.

The object of counterinflationary policy is to keep prices down. Incomes policy can only do this indirectly, but does not work at all if the unions will not cooperate. Price control does it directly and does not require cooperation but only observance of the law by those who fix prices, the employers.

The Government should make it clear that the only price increases allowed should be those resulting from increases in non-wage costs. The machinery for this exists already in the Prices Commission.

In the non-market, public sector, where Government is the employer, the Government should readopt the traditional principle of behaving as a good employer and follow increases in the private sector. Cash limits, as an arbitrary and inequitable method of controlling the public sector, would give way to the principle of comparability.

The advantages are considerable. Free collective bargaining could be fully restored. Each side could evaluate the relevant factors to their deal without Government interference. They would simply have to take account of the fact that, as always, prices impose a restraint, just as does competitiveness.

The need for separate (and "phoney") productivity deals would disappear, as productivity would be a factor which would come within the matters to be reviewed in negotiations.

Good "efficient" and "successful" firms could be expected to pay wages reflecting these qualities and enhance their ability to recruit labour from the less successful firms that can only pay low wages. In the long run this is the only way the country can progress. The interests of members of unions would be served by a lower rate of price increases.

Is it too much to hope that, even at this late stage, the above saner alternative can be adopted and supported by the political parties, employers and unions?

Yours faithfully,
A. EMANUEL,
119 Salisbury Road,
Birmingham.
October 10

Increasing productivity

From Mr Richard Sarson

Sir, Lord Kaldor blames the managers (October 2), Robert Heller blames Lord Kaldor (October 4), David Green blames "the ruled" (October 4) and you, Sir, blame the Unions.

Herein lies the real blame: that we all consume our energy in anger at the other fellow, leaving nothing over for improving our own performance in our own trades.

Are we all *so* sure that we have no beams in our own eyes?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD SARSON,
35 Ernle Road, SW20.
October 4.

Uneasy fears of war

From Mr Andrei Antonovsky

Sir, In his article "Uneasy fears of war haunt the Sino-Soviet border" (September 29), Lord Chalfont writes of his meetings with Chinese military leaders, one of whom he quotes as saying: "It is important that China and the West should fight the bear together".

There must be serious doubts, however, as to the reliability of the partner with whom Lord Chalfont is contemplating a "distribution of labour". Who can forget how easily Peking changes its partners, as in the case of Albania and Vietnam?

Lord Chalfont seems to accept the theory that the Soviet Union harbours aggressive plans towards China. Yet it is China and not the Soviet Union that is making territorial claims on its neighbour.

And, from your own recent enlightening supplement on Siberia, it should be clear that the Soviet Union has quite enough to keep itself occupied within its existing borders without wanting to burden itself with extra Chinese territory.

When Lord Chalfont declares that in China's modernisation programme, defence has "unequivocally last" place after agriculture, industry and science and technology he must pardon a certain amount of scepticism. In that case Peking would be buying tractors and machine tools, not tanks and fighter aircraft. Such a policy would, I agree, show more concern for the welfare of the Chinese people.

Lord Chalfont's last point that the Chinese now insist that they "would never be the first to use nuclear weapons" needs qualification. Peking has categorically refused to have anything to do with diplomatic initiatives aimed at stopping the development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

Indeed, it has stated that it will stop developing its nuclear reserves "only on the day when the superpowers completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy their nuclear weapons, and definitely not before" (see the declaration of the Chinese representatives on the first committee of the 30th United Nations General Assembly).

This plainly means that Chinese nuclear potential would be kept intact whatever control measures or reductions were agreed between other nuclear states. Does such a policy really leave Lord Chalfont so confident about Chinese intentions?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREI ANTONOVSKY,
2 Pushkin Square,
Moscow.
October 2.

Offensive interviewing

From Mr M. G. Griffith

Sir, Those people who are worried about distorted interviews might insist that their participation depended on the transmission being live. Doubtless programme producers would say that this is physically impossible; in which case they should tell us more readily when an interview is recorded and let us draw our own conclusions.

Yours faithfully,
M. G. GRIFFITH,
55 Nansen Road, SW1.
October 9.

An Amnesty appointment

From Mr Brian Crozier

Sir, Many of your readers are probably members of Amnesty International, as indeed I am myself. I wonder how many of them are aware of the recent appointment of a prominent member of the Communist Party of Australia, Professor Derek Roebuck, as Head of Research in Amnesty International's London headquarters?

Although Amnesty International has published a report on the violation of the human rights of dissidents in the Soviet Union, it has paid remarkably little attention to the plight of prisoners of conscience in the Communist countries, in comparison with its exposure of conditions under authoritarian regimes such as Iran, Chile or Argentina. Yet prisoners of conscience in the Communist countries far outnumber those in the authoritarian countries.

The appointment of a Communist as Head of Research of Amnesty International does nothing to stimulate one's confidence that an already defective record of impartiality will be improved in the future.

To expect impartiality of any member of any Communist party in the world on such issues would be roughly the same as expecting a prominent member of the Nazi Party to report impartially on Hitler's extermination camps.

Yours very truly,
BRIAN CROZIER,
112 Brides Lane,
Temple Fortune, NW11.
October 4.

Pope John Paul's death

From Mr Gerard Noel

Sir, Mr G. Houghton Brown's application (October 5) to the late Pope of a description occurring in the ancient "prophecies of St Malachy" would be ingenious had the so-called prophecies not turned out to have been forgeries executed many centuries later.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD NOEL,
Editorial Director,
The Catholic Herald,
63 Charterhouse Street, EC1.
October 5.

Going slow in the NHS

From Mr Timothy Raison, MP for Aylesbury (Conservative)

Sir, I do not believe that the seriousness of different aspects of the present industrial dispute involving work staff supervisors in the National Health Service is fully understood.

First, of course, are the effects of the action itself. In the major hospital in my constituency I am told that action (or inaction) in the central sterile supply department has reduced the normal daily number of operations from about 60 to 15-25. The effects of this on the waiting list, and on human suffering, can be easily imagined. Elsewhere there are grave difficulties as soiled laundry piles up.

Secondly, the dispute is one more example of what is becoming increasingly prevalent in the public sector—namely, industrial action which does not involve loss of pay on the part of those who take it. We generally accept the right to strike or ban overtime: you don't work and you lose pay accordingly. But to accept the right of a worker to pick and choose which of his work he does, yet still to receive full pay, must be wrong. Public sector management must steel itself to understand this.

Thirdly, I do not believe that Ministers are facing up to their responsibilities in this matter. In the NHS there is only one accountable person, the Secretary of State: he is ultimately responsible for all that happens. Yet in this dispute he has given no sort of lead to the managements who have to deal with the problem I have described. Indeed, in so far as there has been any ministerial activity it seems to have been largely left to a junior minister.

Of course, no one wants a major bust up in the NHS; and there is little doubt that—as so often happens under incomes policy—those taking this industrial action have intrinsically a good case. But there are vital principles at stake—the health of patients and the obligation to do the job for which you are drawing pay; and the Government must make clear where it stands.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY RAISON,
House of Commons.
October 10.

Fire precautions

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

Sir, The correspondence started by Lord James on fire regulations and historic buildings has performed a valuable service in drawing attention to the joint responsibilities of owners, the public as users, and fire officers if a sensible balance is to be struck between safety and the retention of architectural and historic character in old buildings.

For some time the Department of the Environment have exercised discriminating judgment on cases referred to them for advice, but they can only advise on what they see and there would be advantage in a properly instituted system of appeal.

Additionally, there will be great value in the code of practice which it is proposed the British Standards Institution should prepare to set out recommended guidelines for ensuring reasonable fire safety in buildings of architectural and historic importance.

However, the problem is not confined to old buildings. We do not know enough about the relative importance to life of the various measures upon which fire officers insist.

For example, what are the potential benefits in different classes of building of protection to structure, selection of materials, and smoke baffling?

Only with more information can we know whether features important to public safety could be provided at relatively little cost; and conversely, whether we are currently spending excessively to achieve negligible benefit while at the same time making new buildings ugly and inconvenient and destroying in old buildings the very features we all want to go on enjoying.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON GRAHAM,
Portland Place, W1.

Future of Chiswick Evot

From Sir Anthony Lousada

Sir, In addition to the anxieties expressed by your previous correspondent over the canvassed removal of this island, the Hounslow ratepayers are wondering how this inevitably vast expense of the removal will be met. Such cost must exceed astronomically the cost of periodic repair.

Your obedient servant,
ANTHONY LOUSADA,
The Tides,
Chiswick Mall, W4.
October 9

By rail in France

From Mr Douglas Dickson

Sir, I was sorry to read of Mr Roy Plomley's unfortunate experience with French Railways, having failed to clip his ticket himself in the machine provided at the station before boarding his train, however I can assure him that Gallic charm still exists.

A similar thing happened when my wife and I, three weeks ago, caught one of France's crack expresses—Le Corail—at Tours heading for Nantes. When the inspector on the train saw our tickets he launched into rapid French which I was unable to cope with.

He then realized we were foreigners, slowed down and explained in words of one syllable our misdeed. He ended up by asking if we lived in France and being told that our home was in London, he painstakingly wrote on the back of the tickets "Voyageur Etranger", smiled, wished us bon voyage, raised his hat and passed on.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS DICKSON,
23 Favart Road,
Fulham, SW6.
October 8.

Books from the Bodleian

From Mr Michael Barsley

Sir, Precautions at the Bodleian Library after the recent thefts are a reminder that borrowing books from the Bodleian—apart from stealing—has always been forbidden, no matter who the borrower might be.

King Charles I, during his long stay in Oxford at the time of the Civil War, asked the Vice-Chancellor of the University to ask the Librarian for a certain book, in French. The Librarian went to the King, and pointed out that the statutes of Sir Thomas Bodley could not be broken. The King apologized and withdrew his request.

This desire to borrow books must be one of the only things Charles and Cromwell had in common, for during his visit to Oxford in 1649, the Lord Protector similarly asked for a book and was given the same answer. He, too, gave up and praised Bodley for maintaining such statutes.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc,
MICHAEL BARSLEY,
60 Southmoor Road,
Oxford.
October 7.

Doom stop-watch

From Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowley

Sir, Your correspondent Philip Ward (October 9) raises an interesting point. Clearly there must be a limit beyond which no human can run faster, jump higher or longer or throw further. No one will ever run a mile in two minutes or a 100 yards in five seconds.

Yet it is equally wrong to say "this is a record which will stand for all time, no one will ever beat it".

The answer is that records are roughly following a hyperbolic curve, approaching an asymptote but never quite reaching it and they never will.

Perhaps the most remarkable athletic achievement of recent years is a long jump of over 29 feet at the last but one Olympic Games, while no human before or since has jumped over 28 feet so the curve, unlike a hyperbole, is not a smooth one!

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COWLEY,
Whitemoor,
Sandy Down,
Boldre,
Lymington,
Hampshire.
October 9.

The suffragists

From Mr Brian Harrison

Sir, Miss Craigie (September 23) has not grasped my two points. First, that the non-militants' electoral arrangement with the Labour Party in 1912-13 was a mere alliance of convenience for a single purpose and involved no wider commitment either for Mrs Fawcett or for her followers.

And, second, that there was an inevitable lack of fit between the objectives of the feminist organizations, which of their very nature could not campaign for adult suffrage (involving simultaneous enfranchisement of more men)—and those of the Labour Party, for whose party conference and for many of whose leading members (Mary MacArthur, Margaret Llewellyn-Davies, Margaret Bondfield and, after 1913, Sylvia Pankhurst, to name only women) this was the only satisfactory way of enfranchising women.

Evidence about Labour MPs' support for restricted suffrage Bills is both redundant (the point is made even more forcefully on page 42 of my *Separate Spheres*) and irrelevant because Labour MPs were, as good democrats, at least as keen on adult suffrage, as is shown by their unanimous vote for it in 1909 and for the Government's manhood suffrage Bill (amendable to include women suffrage) in 1912.

The Labour movement and progressive Liberals (but apparently not Miss Craigie) preferred a joint campaign for social and political justice by all members of both sexes. Hence Asquith's prudent declaration in June, 1914, that "if the change has to come, we must face it boldly, and make it thorough and democratic in its basis".

But Miss Craigie lacks confidence in her own case, because she feels the need to support it by caricaturing the argument of my book, which in no respect "belittles the case for the suffragists" (though it certainly questions the wisdom of suffragette tactics), and is far more than a mere "defence of Asquith's handling of the woman question": the preoccupation with Asquith is Miss Craigie's, not mine.

And by alleging that a historian who diverges from her (though not from several feminist historians) on these matters must have anti-feminist motives: her allegation is both unfounded and irrelevant, because even if the most ferocious of anti-feminists were signing this letter, her case would be no stronger.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HARRISON,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.
October 4.

RC Church to share £243,000 estate of Hebridean widow

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

A dispute between the Roman Catholic Church and relatives of a Hebridean widow who left a £243,000 fortune has been settled, Lord-Wylie said at the Court of Session in Edinburgh yesterday.

The Roman Catholic dioceses of Argyll and the Isles and of Birmingham will each get £60,750 from the estate of Mrs Catherine Galbraith or Lewis, who lived in a croft at Creachan, Castlebay, Isle of Barra.

The remaining half will be shared equally among 15 beneficiaries who include nephews, nieces, a sister-in-law, and grandnieces and grandnephews. They will get more than £8,000 each.

The dispute arose when two wills were produced after Mrs Lewis died on October 16, 1968.

Under a 1966 will she left her real estate in England to the diocese of Birmingham, and the residue to the diocese of Argyll and the Isles.

An undated holograph will made by Mrs Lewis on an illustrated notelet was found later; it purported to leave the whole of her estate to certain relatives.

The relatives maintained that at the time Mrs Lewis wrote the holograph will she was lucid and possessed the necessary testamentary capacity. They contended that it revoke the terms of the earlier will leaving the estate to the Roman Catholic Church, and that the whole estate should be divided equally among relatives.

The Bishop of Birmingham and the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles opposed the relatives' claim and said the original will, under which their dioceses would benefit, should be upheld.

An action was raised by the Royal Bank of Scotland, acting as executor and trustee of Mrs Lewis, under the 1966 will.

Lord Wylie, in his judgment, stated that a settlement had been rached between the parties in dispute by joint minute.

It had been agreed that the Archbishop of Birmingham, Dr George Dwyer, and the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, Dr Colin MacPherson, shall each get a quarter of the estate. The realtives will share the remaining half of the estate.

Man failed five breath tests in three months

Kevin Schofield, an electrician, failed five drink and driving tests in three months, three of them in four days, Portsmouth megistrates were told yesterday.

The court was told that Mr Schofield was living with several different women during the time of the offences. Mr Richard Schofield, for the defence, said: "My client's problems with women drove him to drink and to the point of a nervous breakdown."

Mr Brian Morley, for the prosecution, said the drink-and-driving escapades began on June 12. A policeman saw Mr Schofield drive through a red traffic light. He was given a test and failed.

In four days between July 17 and July 20 he collided with a bus, got his car wedged under some railings and crashed into another car. In two cases he was driving with excess alcohol and in the other was driving while unfit through drink or drugs. He failed a test again on September 19.

Mr Schofield, of Estella Road, Portsmouth, pleaded guilty to five drink-and-driving offences andto four other related offences. He was remanded in custody until November 1.

Twenty years without leaving flat

Sydney Stevens, aged 35, yesterday left the flat here for the past 20 years he had been a "prisoner" of his own fear of oepn spaces, to be remanded at Old Street Magistrates' Court, London. Mr Stevens suffers from agorophobia and has not stepped utside his mother's council flat in Islington since 1958, when he was 15, his sollicitor sdia.

Mr Stevens, who pleaded gilty to causing his mother grievous bodily harm at the flat in Buckland Street, Islington, was allowed by Mr John Nichols, the magistrate, to stand in a corridor leading from the jailer's office to the courtroom rather than face what Mr Jeremy Nightingale, his solicitor, said was the ordeal of appering in the dock in open court.

Mr Nightingale applied tor Mr Stevens to be remanded withoout the prosecution formally stating the facts of the case so that social inquiry and mental reports could be prepared. "I do not see how the reports can be obtained unless he is in custody", he added. Mr Stevens, a man of some intelligence, had never worked.

Mr Nichols remanded Mr Stevens in custody for three weeks "in his own interests".

Woman who set fire to herself was depressed

A woman who died after setting fire to herself took her own life because diabetes, depression and loneliness had become too much for her, it was stated at an inquest at Windsor yesterday.

Miss Pamela Evans Cooper, aged 54, a director of Fortnum and Mason died on the banks of the Thames at Windsor. A burned matchbox, a pile of charred clothes, and a container that had held surgical spirits was by her side.

Mr Robert Wilson, the East Berkshire Coroner, recorded a verdict of suicide.

Police witnesses said Miss Cooper, of Connaught Square, Hyde Park, London, had swallowed an overdose of tranquillizers five days before her death. A week ago she had persuaded doctors to let her out of hospital for a day.

A postcard she had left addressed to a friend said: "My diabetic condition, loneliness and despairing depression, which I have had for years, are now just all too much."

Probation for model in blackmail case

Judith Warrell, a model who was alleged to have lured her solicitor into a trap to blackmail him, was placed on probation for two years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. She had spent the past four weeks in Holloway jail awaiting sentence.

Judge McKinnon, QC, said: "It is not going to help society or Miss Warrell if I lock her up for being, as ordinary people would say, a very naughty girl."

He told Miss Warrell: "You are a grown woman. I want to help you." He advised her to treat her probation officer as a close friend in whom she could confide.

Mr Michael Neligan, for the Crown, had said that Miss Warrell invited her solicitor, a Mr S to her flat on a pretext. When he arrived, she kissed and fondled him and invited him to bed. When they were both lying naked her boy friend, Monty Shoemaker, emerged from a wardrobe with a camera.

Afterwards, money was demanded from the solicitor under a threat to expose him to the Law Society and the police.

Miss Warrell denied blackmail, but was found guilty by a majority verdict. Mr Shoemaker pleaded guilty to blackmail, and was jailed for 18 months.

Latest wills

Winifred Alice Cobbe, of Wittersham, left £504,395 net. After a number of other bequests, she left the residue to Somerville College, Oxford.

Helen Ann Ross Lowry, of Lovedean, Hampshire, left £21,856 net. She left all her property to Dr Barnardo's.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Gilbert, Mr Arthur, of Brookmans Park £160,089

Jackson, Mr Robert, of Settle North £198,603

Rogers, Mr Benjamin Purser, of Crewe £112,696

Ryan, Mr Thomas, of Lydiate, Merseyside, produce merchant £235,399

Wilson, Mr John Beakbane, of Mere £171,740

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, Oct 11, 1953

From Our Correspondent

Belgrade, Oct 11.—The Trieste crisis has assumed a sombre aspect this weekend with President Tito's categorical rejection of the Anglo-American decision to relinquish control of the city and zone A of the Free Territory to Italy, and his unequivocal pronouncement today that the moment Italian troops set foot in the zone Yugoslav forces will move in too. Reinforcements, he revealed yesterday in the first of two speeches he has delivered in the past 24 hours, were ordered to move into the Yugoslav-occupied zone B within a few hours of the western plan being handed to him by the British and American representatives in Belgrade. In his speech today the President was at pains to remove one possible ambiguity from the speech he made at Leskovae in southern Serbia yesterday. He said then that if Italian troops entered zone A when the British and American forces there moved out, Yugoslavia would regard it as an act of aggression. And he added: We have decided to go even to the extreme to protect our rights and we shall do so in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, including the use of arms in defence of peace. This morning at Skoplje, the capital of the Macedonian Republic, where he had an audience estimated to number 250,000, he declared that Yugoslavia would keep a sharp eye on every Italian move, and the moment Italians entered zone A Yugoslavia would enter it too.

Church news

Latest appointments include:

The Rev G. E. Bence, Rector of Barlborough, and the Rev A. C. Roberson, Vicar of Ilkeston, to be honorary canons of Derby Cathedral.

The Rev C. P. Hanna, Vicar of Bishop's Lavington and Rector of Little Cheverell, diocese of Salisbury, to be also a non-residentiary canon of Salisbury Cathedral.

Diocese of Southwell

The Rev C. K. Buck, Chaplain of St Mary's School, Wantage, diocese of Oxford, to the united benefice of North and South Muskham.

The Rev W. H. Thackray, curate at Stocksbridge, Sheffield, in charge of St John's, Deepcar, diocese of Sheffield, to be priest-in-charge of St Leonard's, Newark.

Diocese of Rochester

The Rev A. P. Baker, Vicar of Redland diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Beckenham.

The Rev B. E. E. Marshall, curate of Edenbridge, to be priest-in-charge of Lamberhurst and of Matfield.

Henlow graduation

Air Vice-Marshal P. A. Latham, Air Officer Commanding No 11 Group, was reviewing officer yesterday when 33 officers of No 327 Course, Purple Squadron, graduated from the RAF Officer Cadet Training Unit, Henlow.

The British Aircraft Corporation Trophy for the best all-round performance on the course was awarded to Flying Officer John Jarvis, aged 29, of the medical secretarial branch. The Professional Studies Prize was presented to Flying Officer Christopher Blore, aged 27, of the engineer branch. The Overseas Students' Prize was presented to Pilot Officer Husaini John, of the Nigerian Air Force.

Graduating were:

General Duties Branch: Fg Off J. S. Eve (P), Reddon Court S, NE London Poly; Plt Offs M. McDonald (P), Usworth Comp S; P. A. Moloney (P), St Thomas Aquinas GS, Birmingham; Plt Off I. Morris (P), Macalea GS; Plt Offs J. J. Murphy (P), John Newman RS, Croydon; S. Newton (P), Willington HS; K. J. Poynden (P), Colbore's S, London Univ; P. L. Pratt (P); D. A. Taylor (P), Howard S, Welwyn; S. R. Webley (N), Kent S, Farnborough Tech C; P. Wood (P), Albany Comp S, Enfield.

General Duties (Ground) Branch: Plt Off S. M. Cameron (WRAF) (aircraft control), Ludlow GS, Brockenhurst SFC; Fg Offs S. Hone (aircraft control); L. S. Kilpatrick (WRAF) (aircraft control), Dumfries Ac; Plt Offs R. Little (aircraft control), Newquay S; J. M. Newton (WRAF) (aircraft control), Ashford GS, Kingston CFE; Fg Offs R. M. O'Hara (aircraft control); Plt Off C. R. Parrat (WRAF) (aircraft control), Tonbridge GS.

Engineer Branch: Fg Off C. E. Blore, Grove Park GS, Wrexham, Imperial C, London.

Supply Branch: Fg Off M. W. Norris, Dane Court Tech HS, Broadstairs; Plt Off R. Lewis.

Administrative Branch: Fg Offs J. McHale (Ed); M. Scothern (Ed); Eastington Sec Mod S.

Security Branch: Plt Offs K. S. Balshaw (RAF Regt), Kirkley HS, Lowestoft; N. Heath (RAF Regt), St Ivo S; J. V. Toth (RAF Regt), Shannon GS.

Medical Secretarial Branch: Fg Offs P. J. Bush, Guernsey GS; J. A. Jarvis.

Sultanate of Oman Air Force: Plt Off A. Al-Hadrami; Plt Off Al-Shadad; Plt Off M. I. Al-Bemali.

Nigerian Air Force: Plt Off V. S. Affiku; Plt Off M. John.

Key: P, pilot; N, navigator; Ed, education.

PARLIAMENT, October 11, 1978

International moves to limit arms exports recommended

European Parliament
Strasbourg

Influencing world events was the name of the game and there should be no reneging on that, Mr Tom Normanton (Cheadle, C) said during a debate on arms supplies from the European Community.

The debare was on a question put by Herr Hellmut Sieglerschmidt (West Germany, Soc) on behalf of the Socialist group. It asked if arms supplies to areas of tension were fundamentally incompatible with the peace policy pursued by all member states and why the foreign ministers could not designate those areas to which member states would not approve arms supplies unless, exceptionally, it had been otherwise decided in prior consultation.

Mr Normanton, for the Conservative group, said they did not believe that Community arms supplies controls would affect the international behaviour of their customers one iota, even though he regretted it.

And it would (he said) be sheer naivety to suppose that suspension or control of arms sales to the third world would affect the competitive desire and determination of the United States and Soviet Union to acquire markers and political influence. Customers are in a buyers' market.

Control would only reduce defence industries and unemployment and increase unit production costs of those items produced for use within the Community itself. The value of money in the Community's defence budget would also be reduced. Above all there would be a major reduction in their own defence capability.

Mr Robert Edwards (Wolverhampton, South-East, Lab) said he was appalled at Mr Normanton's contribution to the debate. There had been similar speeches in the 1930s and they had led to the Second World War. If that line were pursued it would lead straight to a third world war.

How could European nations, who had fought each other for years, justify sending arms to some of the poorest nations now? Herr Sieglerschmidt said his group did not want vague answers from foreign ministers. The Community should be a power serving peace if they were, in fact, a power with influence in the world. The money involved could be used for much better purposes. He suggested that it would be well to advocate a world wide agreement, a kind of SALT agreement limiting arms exports.

It shocks us (he said) to see arms sent to countries where human rights are flagrantly violated and where the arms are used for these infringements.

Dr Klaus Von Dhonanyi, the West German Minister of State, replying, said the Council of Ministers, and the governments of the nine were concerned at this matter and governments were continuing to harmonize policies on arms suplies to areas of tension.

Herr Hans Jahn (West Germany, C-D) spoke for his group of the need for an East-West conference on arms. It was the only way to a solution.

M Paul Granet (France, L) said they favoured any limitation.

Mr Gerald L'Estrange (Ireland, Fine Gael) said arms supplies to terrorists in Northern Ireland would soon dry up if exports were controlled. But he was not saying other governments knowingly provided these supplies.

Mr Richard Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen, Lab) said a world wide agreement on arms was surely desirable.

But (he said) we should not take unilateral action because we would only be handing over to the Soviet Union or United States.

Dr Dhonanyi said that putting peace on the agenda was not tantamount to actually creating peace. A balance was needed and other forces in the world continually distorted this balance.

The debate concluded.

Community ready to grant more aid to Lebanon

The European Community was prepared to grant more aid to Lebanon, Herr Guido Brunner, for the Commission, said during an emergency debate on the fighting there.

Parliament was discussing a motion tabled by the Socialist Group and other groups including the Conservatives, the Communists and Liberals. It appealed for help in maintaining the ceasefire in the Lebanon and asked for immediate humanitarian aid, together with the economic and technical resources essential for Lebanon to rebuild democratically a sovereign state within its own frontiers.

Herr Brunner said that 100,000 units of account (about £60,000) already earmarked in special aid would be made available via the Red Cross.

We are prepared (he continued) to grant additional aid. Once the Government of the Lebanon and the authorities there send applications to us we will process them as rapidly as we can.

M Jean-Marie Cars (France, C-D) said on behalf of his group that the massacre of Christians should prompt a community reaction.

We want Europe (he said) to speak with a single voice on the atrocities against a small country which is a symbol of tolerance and constructive cooperation.

Europeans (he went on), our honour is at stake. The fate of the Lebanon is ours. It is time for action.

They should say "No" to anything which would hand over unhappy populations to outside powers.

The best solution would be a United Nations security force sent out to maintain the ceasefire until a political settlement could be reached. The Nine must express European solidarity so that their governments could with one voice undertake to make military forces available to the United Nations.

The West (he said) claims to be civilized. When will it cease its passivity. Financial and technical aid must be provided.

M Gerard Bordu (France, Com) said his group were convinced that the Lebanese people must decide their own destiny.

The debate ended. Parliament will vote on the motion tomorrow.

Study on seal promised

An emergency motion in the names of Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) and others, on the culling of seals in the Orkney Islands, was approved. This followed a debate on the motion last night when Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, Commissioner for Agriculture and Fisheries, gave an undertaking that the European Commission would set up a "neutral" study on the grey seal and how it affected fish stocks. Cooperation of member governments would be sought.

The motion called on the parliament to urge the Commission to make representations to the British Government to make public the scientific evidence on which they based their decisions to allow the culling.

The motion also sought time for this evidence to be tested by representatives of conservation organizations before and not after allowing the massacre of seals and seal pups to proceed and urged governments of member states to enter into discussions about the decrease in the grey seal population in their own waters.

Tories plan early talks on European money policy

From Our Political Editor
Brighton

The Conservative leadership is shortly to hold intensive discussions on the policy it should adopt towards the proposed European monetary system (EMS) which is due to be formulated at an EEC summit in December. It is expected that the Shadow Cabinet will end up broadly supporting the Franco-German initiative.

With Mr Callaghan's Cabinet expected to decide the Governments position within the month, the Tory leaders are anxious to cncert their thinking as soon as possible. They wish particularly to see that the Opposition's view is communicated to President Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Herr Helumt Schimdt, the West German Chancellor.

The matter has not yet been discussed in the Shadow Cabinet although studies are said to have been conducted by Conservative MPs. Among those who are to seek discussions with Mrs Thatcher are Sir Geoffrey Howe, spokesman on Treasury affairs, Mr John Nott, spokesman on trade, who has made a special study of the Ems, and Lord Soames, a former vice-president of the EEC Commission, who is close to the Tory leadership.

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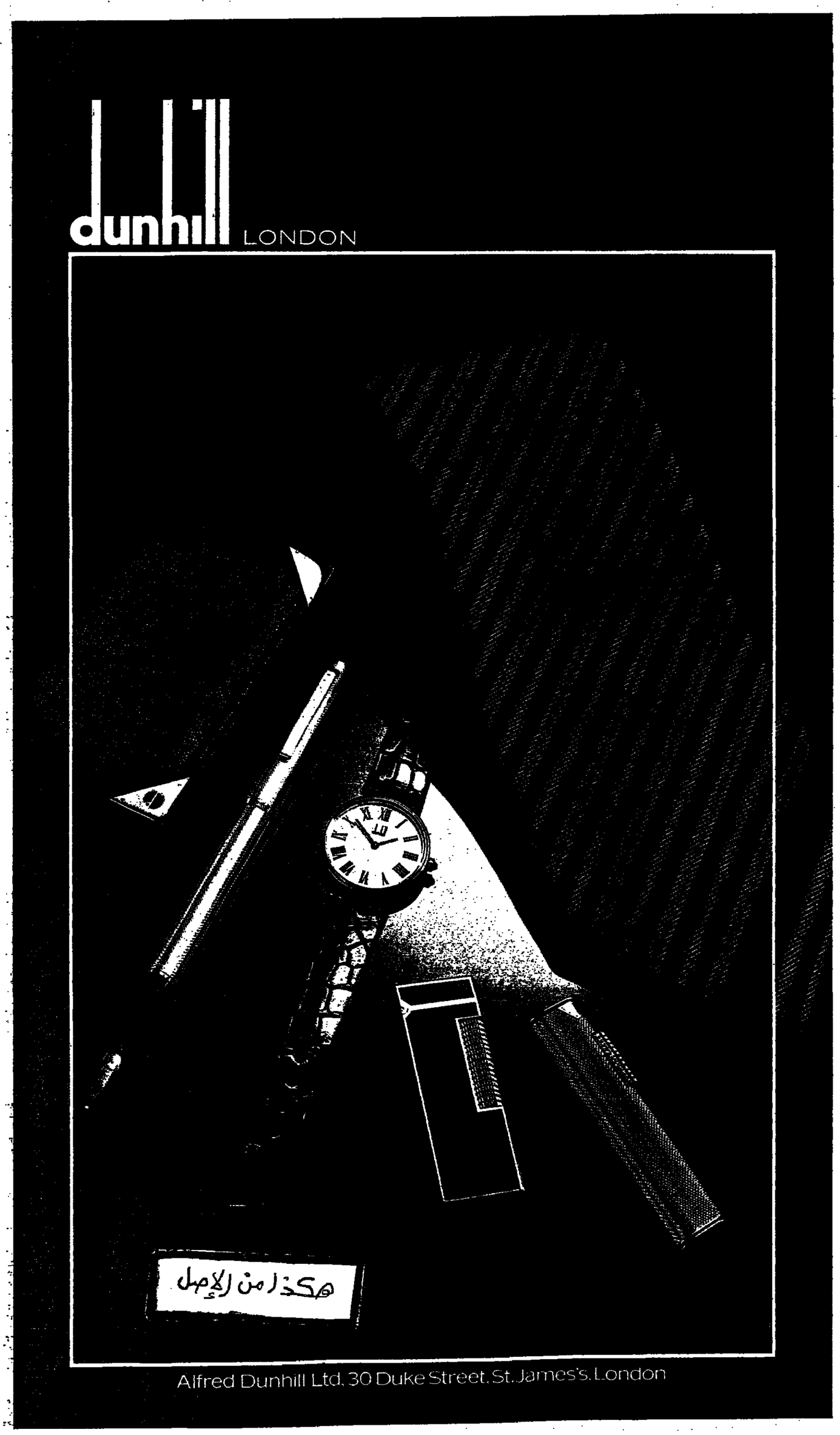
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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 11 : The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today visited the headquarters and factory of Hoover Limited at Perivale to celebrate the Company's Seventieth Anniversary.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Chairman and Chief Executive, Hoover Company USA (Mr Merle Rawson) and the Chairman, Hoover Limited (Mr Peter Boon).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lawson were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 11 : Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester opened new flats as part of the Hospital of St John, Heytesbury, this morning.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester visitid Messrs Ransome, Hoffmann and Pollard Limited today and, as President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, visited Boys' Clubs in Essex during the afternoon and evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Fashion Show in aid of the Handicapped Adventure Playground Association and the Cheyne Centre for Spastic Children at Goldsmiths' Hall.

Miss Susanna Cryer was in attendance.

The American Women's Club Fair will be opened by Mrs Kingman Brewster at 11 am at 1 Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, on October 25. It will close at 5 pm.

Birthdays today

Professor F. F. Bruce, 68 ; Colonel Sir Richard Glyn, 71 ; Mr Alan Lamboll, 55 ; Vice-Admiral Sir John Parker, 63 ; Sir Archibald Ross, 67 ; Lord Soames, 58 ; Mr Michael Verey, 66 ; Major Simon Whitbread, 74.

University news

Oxford

Elections :

CHRIST CHURCH.—Christopher Patton Organ Scholarship: H. A. C. Bicket, Radley College. Academical clerkships: P. G. N. Johnson, Abingdon School; D. R. Mackenzie, Southend High School.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.—Senior Hulme Scholarships: Rose S. P. Beddington (medicine); A. S. Burrows (law); T. Dean (history); T. P. Enevoldson (medicine).

WADHAM COLLEGE.—College scholarships: Bernadette M. Dorr, Ursuline High School, Ilford; R. I. van de Lagemaat, Peter Symonds College, Winchester.

Newcastle upon Tyne

Dr C. C. Gallagher, MSc (Manchester), PhD (Birmingham) has been appointed to the Alcan Chair of Industrial Management.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. F. Richmond Brown and Miss P. J. Willcox

The engagement is announced between George, son of Lt-Col Sir Charles Richmond Brown, Bt, of Middleton Hall, North Yorkshire, and Mrs C. K. Finlay, of Isle of Mull, and Philippa, daughter of Mrs Rosemary Willcox, of Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire, and the late Captain E. J. W. Willcox.

Mr P. Biddulph and Miss R. Krawitz

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs J. P. Biddulph, of Brent Eleigh, Sudbury, Suffolk, and Roberta, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. Krawitz, of London.

Mr R. Clark and Miss C. Drewry

The engagement is announced between Robert Frank Eustace, son of Mr and Mrs Ernest James Clark, of 1232 Riverdale Avenue, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Drewry, of 159 Capri Avenue, Calgary, and Canmore, Alberta, Canada.

Mr S. B. Povey and Miss J. L. Brockis

The engagement is announced between Stephen Brian, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. Povey, of Rustington, Sussex, and Jennifer Laura, daughter of Mr D. C. Brockis, MRCVS, and Mrs Brockis, of Windmill Farm Cottage, Coulsdon Common, Surrey.

Mr M. S. H. Daly and Miss H. A. Hughes-Jones

The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Daly, of Highgate, London, and Sandi, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. Hughes-Jones, of Porchester Place, Hyde Park.

Mr J. E. Jordan and Miss J. M. Beasley

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr Ernest Jordan, of Eastburn, 26 Alyth Road, Talbot Woods, Bournemouth, and of the late Mrs Jordan, and Judy, daughter of the late Mr Clive Beasley and of Mrs Beasley, of Upton Cottage, West Chinnock, Crewkerne, Somerset.

Mr C. R. V. More and Miss H. J. A. Thorne

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr G. R. H. More, of Eastbourne, and Mrs J. V. Hedley, JP, of Blackwell Heath, and Hilary, elder daughter of Captain Robert Thorne, MBE, and Mrs Thorne, of Streatham, SW16.

Mr A. G. Myers and Miss R. L. Bailey

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of Mr and Mrs F. F. Myers, of 78 Howard Avenue, Rochester, and Rowena, daughter of Mr R. W. Bailey, CMG, and Mrs Bailey, of Redwood, Tennyson's Lane, Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr W. H. Campbell and Miss B. Cunningham

The engagement is announced between William Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs Philip Campbell, of Brook, Wisborough Green, Sussex, and Beryl, daughter of the late Mr Philip Cunningham and of Mrs Cunningham, of 7 Warren Hill Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr M. J. Stevenson and Miss C. E. Hinton

The engagement is announced between Michael James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. Stevenson, of Reigate, Surrey, and Caroline Eswyn, daughter of Mr M. Hinton, of Amberley, West Sussex.

Today's engagements

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as Colonel-in-Chief, visits Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport, Colerne, Wiltshire, 11.

Lectures : Two famous Umbrian painters : Pintoricchio and Signorelli, National Gallery, 1. Europe and English art (4) : Richard Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1. Pier Gallery collection, Tate Gallery, 6.15. Rhinos, past and present, British Museum (Natural History), 3. The Medici and the Mannerist Garden in Europe, by Dr Roy Strong, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30.

Recitals : Organ, All-Hallows-by-the-Tower, 12.15 and 1.15. City Music Society, Gabrieli String Quartet, Bishopsgate Hall, 1.05. Organ, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05. "Compleat Violincello", St Olave's, Hart Street, 1.05. Organ, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15.

Talk : Victorian and Edwardian City of London, St Botolph's, Aldgate, 1.

Walks : Ghosts of the City, meet St Paul's station, 7.30.

National Hobby Show, Caxton Hall, 10-8.30.

Memorial service : Mr Guy McLaren, Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, noon.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include : Mr T. Gates, Mr T.Partner and Mr G. Smith to be members of the advisory committee for the National Film Development Fund.

Legal

Mr D. G. Pullen to be a registrar of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court.

Marriages

Mr D. W. R. Booth and Miss J. D. Livermore

The marriage took place on October 7, at St Mary's Church, Cardiff, between Mr David William Robert Booth, younger son of Canon and Mrs D. H. Booth, and Miss Janice Dianne Livermore, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon Livermore, of Cardiff.

Mr P. B. Morison and Mejuffrouw C. A. Y. Libourel

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 7, at the Temple Church, London, of Mr Peter Bellechasse Morison, youngest son of Captain and Mrs J. B. Morison, of Carpmael Building, Temple, London, and Mejuffrouw Caroline Libourel, daughter of Mevrouw C. M. Th. Libourel, of Villa Dell,a Menton, France. The Very Rev R. L. P. Milburn, Master of the Temple, officiated.

Luncheons

Sino-British Trade Council

Lord Nelson of Stafford, president of the Sino-British Trade Council, was host at a luncheon held at the Berkeley Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs, China. Among those present were : Mr Sung Chih-kuang, Mme Ho Lilang, Mr Chiang En-chu, Mr Tan Chia-lun, Mr Chang Ho-kang, Mr Chou Ku-fei, the Ambassador of China and Mme Chang Ming, Mr Hu Ting-yi and Mme Hu, Mr Cheng Wan-chen, Mr Liu Chun-sheng, Mr Li Ping-tsai, Mr Wang Wei-tsai and Mme Wang; Lord Trevelyan, Sir Barrie Heath, Sir Stanley Hooker, Sir John Keswick, Sir Brian Norton, Sir Charles Villiers, Mr B. Buckmin, Mr Percy Cradock, Mr Hugh Cortazzi, Mr F. W. Edwards, Mr D. Wimbet, Mr J. S. Pitson, Dr S. Robertson, Mr K. Thorogood, Mr A. W. Turner, Mr G. J. Wilkins, Mr R. Swann and Miss Mary Penn.

Indian Civil Service

The annual reunion lunch of the Indian Civil Service (Retired) Association took place at the Royal Over-Seas League yesterday.

Princess Alexandra, patron of the Central School of Speech and Drama, will open the new production studio of the school at the Embassy Theatre, Hampstead, on November 21.

Princess Alexandra, Chancelor of Lancaster University, will preside at a congregation for the conferment of higher degrees on December 4.

Dinners

British Postgraduate Medical Federation

Mr B. H. Blandford, Chairman of the Governing Body of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, presided at a dinner held last night at the Royal College of Physicians of London, in honour of Professor Sir George Smart on the occasion of his retirement from the directorship of the federation. Those present were : Lord Aldington, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Baird, Sir Douglas Black, Sir Frank Hartley, Sir Denis Hill, Lord Justice Ormrod, Sir Michael Perrin, Sir John Richardson, Sir Reginald Wilson, Sir Brian Windeyer, Dame Albertine Winner, Professor Norman Ashton, Dr J. L. T. Birley, Mr Anthony G. Cadman, Dr C. B. Cameron, Mr M. E. Coops, Mr C. M. Cumberlege, Professor J. A. Dudgeon, Mr R. M. Feroze, Mr Gordon Forbyce, Professor J. Glosier, Mr Howard G. Hanley, Mr A. J. Heriot, Professor Ivor Kramer, Dr H. Kopelman, Dr R. H. Tosser, Dr Lamerton, Dr R. H. Micara, Professor L. Michaels, Professor Norman Morris, Mr Leslie Price, Mr J. R. Stewart, Professor Margaret Turner-Warwick, Professor R. B. Welbourn, Mr D. Innes Williams and Professor O. H. Wolff.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

The annual dinner of the general practice division of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors was held at the Dorchester Hotel last night. The president of the division, Mr P. D. Orchard-Lisle, was in the chair and the other speakers were Sir Percy Rugg, Mr M. G. Clark and Major-General T. L. Morony.

Anchorites

The monthly dinner of the Anchorites was held at the Café Royal last night. Captain B. Home-Cook, RN (ret), president and Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, First Sea Lord, was the principal guest.

Service dinner

RAF Staff College, Bracknell

The commandant, Air Vice-Marshal J. B. Curtiss, and officers of the RAF Staff College held a ladies' dinner night at Bracknell yesterday evening. The guests of honour were Air Marshal and Mrs K. A. Williamson, Brigadier-General and Mrs S. C. Beck and Colonel and Mrs L. Bourgeois. Group Captain C. J. Phillips presided.



Christmas stamps : This year's Christmas stamps, to be issued on November 22, will feature English carol singers from the sixteenth-century to Victorian times, the Post Office announced yesterday. The four stamps are : 7p, mid-nineteenth-century carols around the Christmas tree ; 9p, early-nineteenth-century waits ; 11p, early-eighteenth-century carol singers ; 13p, late-sixteenth-century board's head carol. The designer was Faith Jacques and these are her first accepted stamp designs since 1961. Prating in multicoloured pohtogravure was by Harrison and Sons at High Wycombe.

Cardinal Hume says God does not act to deprive men of responsibility

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

God did not act to deprive men of responsibility for their actions, Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, said in a sermon in his titular church, San Silvestro in Capite, in Rome, last night. A conclave of cardinals was not an occasion where the Holy Spirit manifested itself with unerring certainty.

During the homily Cardinal Hume said :

I have been thinking about that incident recorded in the New Testament when the Apostles ran into stormy weather as they rowed towards the shore below Capharnaum. St John tells the story in the sixth chapter of his Gospel ; Mark and Matthew recall it, too. And John suggests that those fishermen knew all the fear and uncertainty to which an unexpected and sudden squall on a lake may give rise, especially at the moment when night approaches and darkness falls.

Darkness did fall upon the Church on September 29. But such darkness is only for a time, and the experience of it serves only to increase the joy when the light returns. The dawning of a new day is sweet indeed when we have known the uncertainty which night can bring.

The new day will soon dawn. We do not know when. We start on Saturday next the process of finding a successor to Pope John Paul, and, the election achieved, a new pontificate will have begun.

Let us remind ourselves of this ; it is seldom, indeed very rare, that God intervenes in the affairs of the Church in a manner that deprives his human instruments of the part which he requires them to play. The precise mode of his action operating on the manner of theirs is one of those things about which we may debate, but with conclusions that remain always provisional and speculative. God does not determine human activity in such a way as to deprive man of his freedom and responsibility in the making of decisions or in the actions to be observed. Neither is he merely a passive spectator observing, from outside, man's independent activity. There is a close relationship between the action of God and that of man. No totally satisfactory explanation of that relationship has ever been given, or so it seems.

Not for us, then, the great wind that swept through the Upper Room on the first Pentecost, manifesting with unerring certainty the presence of the Spirit. It is otherwise. The experience is more akin to that of those fishermen rowing against the wind on the lake. That demands hard work, and the use of human resources and energy. There is sweat involved in the effort ; an extra pulling at the oar in order to make headway.

But God is present in the arm that does the rowing, giving it power and direction. It is part of his ordering of things that we should call upon him in our needs. We did so in August. That journey was swift, and, the human effort made and completed, the sense that help had been accorded was strong. That sense remains today.

We need to ask him once again to help us to discover the direction which we should now take. And may we not have confidence that just as they, the fishermen on the lake, " reached the land they were making for ", so shall we ? In August it seemed that we had arrived at the right place. The sense of rightness experienced by the cardinals was perhaps all the more striking in that what we had done surprised and then delighted those on whose behalf we had laboured. A fleeting joy ; 33 days, no more. We are now required, all too soon and with some reluctance, to move on, into a new pontificate.

1644 coin sold at auction for £25,000

After trial runs on the Continent and in Australia Spink and Son yesterday launched themselves into the London coin auction market.

The highlight of the sale was undoubtedly the Rawlins Oxford crown of 1644. With an impeccable pedigree, it sold for £25,000. The last specimen to be offered was stolen before ite ver reached the hammer.

A fine example of the profile portrait issue of a Henry VII testoon realized £8,500. The coins of particular interest since it marked the first attempt at reasonably lifelik portraiture on an English coin since the time of Offa.

The morning session was devoted to selling 28 pennies from the Shillington board of 1871 and to Celtic, Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon coins. Among them was a London penny of Alfred the Great with a stylized portrait and the town's name in monogram (£850). It was followed by a penny of Edward the Elder with a tower on the reverse, a design which Oman suggested might commemorate the king's activity in fortress building (£1,100). The 155 lots in this section realized £64,748.

The afternoon session opened with Norman pennies and went on to hammered coinage. Two gold Oxford triple unites (£3 pieces) of 1643 and 1644 realized £13,000 and £6,600 respectively. A Cromwell crown with the Protector's portrait by the engraver Thomas Simon, a design so much admired by Pepys, went for £2,200. An example of the final work of that artist before he was superseded by the Roettiers was a pattern broad of 1662 with a fine portrait of Charles II, which was sold for £900.

The sale totalled £264,858, with most of the lots realizing more than the auctioneer's estimates.

Rigaud painting is sold for £21,000 after keen bidding

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Richard Green and Pawsey and Payne, the London dealers, fought for possession of an eighteenth-century oil painting of the formal gardens at Stowe House at Phillips's Knowle auction rooms yesterday. Richard Green emerged the victor, paying £21,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

The gardens at Stowe were laid out for Lord Cobham by Charles Bridgeman under whose aegis the French artist Jacques Rigaud made a series of 16 drawings of Stowe in 1733, which were later engraved. The oil painting offered coincides exactly with one of these Rigaud views apart from a tree on the right-hand side.

Phillips's cataloguing (using initial only) left it open to whether the painting was by Rigaud himself or by another artist after his drawing. The strong competition generated by the paining seems o indicae ha he London dealers thought it by Rgaud himself. His drawings of stowe are now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Phillips were selling a collection of Old Master and nineteenth-century paintings on behalf of Dr and Mrs C. I. Griffiths ; the collection, mainly minor but attractive paintings, had been formed by three generations of the family. Every one of the 175 lots offered found buyers and the collection totalled £126,164.

Among the higher prices were a nineteenth-century Dutch still-life of fruit and flowers on a marble shelf, which went to Richard Green at £5,000 (estimate £800 to £1,200) ; a wooded landscape catalogued as by " J. d'Arthois " at £4,800 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000), to Coulter ; and a huntsman in a wooded landscape signed by Jan Hackaert and dated 1665 at £4,000 (estimate £3,000 to £4,0000), to Pawsey and Payne.

Christie's yesterday offered travel and topographical books for a total of £59,595, with 3 per cent unsold. Attractively illustrated nineteenth-century travel books have recently been among the market leaders and that was underlined by J. M. Rugendas's *Voyage Pittoresque dans le Bresil* of 1835 with 100 coloured lithographed plates, which went to Trayten at £6,000 (estimate £6,500 to £7,000). It was sent for sale by Mr J. Phillimore, who had bought it at Sotheby's in 1963 for £950.

The Rugendas brought the top price in the sale; prices otherwise ran much in line with expectations.

King and Chasemore's sale of furniture, clocks and scientific instruments at Pulborough yesterday made £81,169, with 11 per cent unsold. There were some notable prices for longcase clocks.

A marquetry longcase clock of about 1685 by Thomas Farmer of London made £4,700 (estimate £2,800 to £3,500), to Hampshire. A second marquetry clock of similar date by Joseph Windmills of London made £2,800 (estimate £1,800 to £2,700).

Sotheby Bearne, the West Country offshoot of the London company, dispersed the contents of Clapton Court, Crewkerne, yesterday for a total of £94,773, with every lot sold. The star items of the late Louis Martineau's collection are to be sold in London but the top price in yesterday's sale was £3,500 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for a set of 12 Regency mahogany dining chairs. Among the curiosities was a nineteenth-century policeman's truncheon with rather worn painted decoration, which found a buyer at £5.

Times subsidiary to publish US paper on microfilm

By a Staff Reporter

An important development in micropublishing, the production of newspapers on microfilm, is announced today. From January 1 *The Washington Post* will be micropublished by Newspaper Archive Developments Ltd, a subsidiary of Times Newspapers Ltd.

The company will be joined in the venture by Research Publications Inc, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, which produces *The Times* and other publications on microfilm and markets them in North America.

Newspapers on microfilm have become an important feature of library holdings in the past 20 years. As well as publishing on microfilm since 1972 *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and the three *Times* supplements, Newspaper Archive Developments is the micropublisher of *Le Monde*, *The Age* (Melbourne) and *The Bangkok Post*.

The Times and *The Times Literary Supplement* have about a thousand microfilm subscribers. An important factor in these sales has been a reference index.

Memorial service

Lieutenant-Colonel A. O'C. Greenwood

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Greenwood was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The Rev R. T. J. K. Wood officiated assisted by Father M. A. Bolman and the Rev D. H. Whiteford, who also gave an address. Major-General W. D. M. Raeburn read from Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Among those present were : Mrs Greenwood (widow), Mr and Mrs A. Creagh and Mr and Mrs Tony Turner (sons-in-law and daughters) and other members of the family ; Major-General Lord and Lady Michael Fitzalan-Howard, Lord Maclean, Lady Naylor and Eyrick, Lord Killearn, Major the Hon Bernard Bruce, the Hon Dominic Elliot, the Hon Patrick Lindsay, Major-General Sir Robert Pigot (president, Union Jack Club), Major-General Sir Philip Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Penn, Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, Colonel I. A. Ferguson (Colonel Commanding Scots Guards) and Mrs Fergusson, Mr H. T. B. Morison, Colonel U. W. Tufnell, Major J. M. Calvocoressi (Scots Guards Western Desert Dining Club), Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. Lockhart, Major A. A. Miller, Captain J. Macdonald-Buchanan, Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnston, Mrs W. D. M. Raeburn, Mrs Simon Bland, Major-General John Swinton (Major-General Commanding Household Division) and Mrs Swinton, Colonel John and Lady Mary Anne Denham, Colonel G. A. Allan (Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Irish Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. D. Beits (representing Colonel Coldstream Guards), Major J. Hughes-Major Peter Johnson, Mr Simon Carey, Major W. Wilbur, Major N. D. Squire, Colonel Charles Wenner, Major C. M. Southern, Major H. R. A. Dartnell, Major G. G. Rush, Colonel and Mrs R. B. Bashford, Mr Roy Smith, Major-General Michael Gow, Major G. C. Beckett, Mr R. A. Willis, Mr A. Timpson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Dunsmure, Major A. B. N. Usher, Colonel P. C. S. T. Owen, Mr Anthony Rice, Colonel Anthony Leatham, Major A. Rees, Major Bruce Bell, Mr William Seymour, Major E. J. Hodgson, Major J. L. S. Pike, Colonel J. R. S. Clarke, Mr D. L. Bankes, Colonel G. P. M. Ramsay (honorary secretary, Blue Soci Club), Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Maybold, Mrs John Arthur, Major Tony Phillipson (London Branch, Scots Guards Association), Colonel and Mrs Archibald Fletcher, Major R. A. G. Courage, Major and Mrs A. Ritchie, Major E. J. R. Bowes, Major A. W. Goodinge, Colonel R. S. Lapston and Mr John Dangerfield.

Science report

Medicine: Screening for hypertension

By Our Medical Correspondent

Medical opinion is far from unanimous about the wisdom of screening the population to detect unsuspected high blood pressure (hypertension). The sceptics argue that at least some people found to be hypertensive will he made neurotic and unhappy by being told about their condition, and that the distress outweighs any possible gain from treatment.

Support for that view has come from a study just reported from McMaster University, Canada, which has shown that factory workers found to be hypertensive have an increased rate of absenteeism due to sickness during the following year.

The aim of the research programme in Hamilton, Ontario, was to find ways of improving the regularity and consistency of taking tablets by newly discovered hypertensive patients. More than five thousand men at a steel works were asked to take part in a health screening programme, and 208 of those found to be hypertensive agreed to take part in the research study. Seventy of the 208 had already known they had high blood pressure ; the others had not been aware of it.

In the following year the 208 men averaged 12 days off work compared with only seven the year before. Those who had not been aware of their hypertension took more time off than the others. The effects of treatment were far from clear, however. At first it seemed that absenteeism rose regardless of whether the men agreed to take drugs to lower their blood pressure. Closer analysis showed that the men who complied fully with their treatment showed no significant increase in days off work ; the increase in absenteeism was attributable to those who did not take their drugs regularly.

The conclusions to be drawn, the McMaster research group, say, are first that people should be labelled as hypertensive only with the utmost discretion ; second, that screening programmes should be carried out only in settings where adequate treatment and follow-up will be available ; and finally that some effort should be made to label as hypertensive only those patients who seem likely to comply with treatment.

Source : New England Journal of Medicine, page 741, October 5, 1978.

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OBITUARY

MR RALPH METCALFE

US congressman and former Olympic athlete

Mr Ralph Metcalfe, the Democrat congressman who won a gold medal in the 400 metres relay in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, died in Chicago on October 10. He was 68. Congressman Metcalfe was one of 16 black members of the US House of Representatives and became a noted campaigner for black rights in America.

Metcalfe attended Marquette University where he was the NCAA 100 metres and 200 metres champion. He went on to become one of the world's best sprinters of the period, though later dominated by the prodigious talents of Jesse Owens. In the 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games Metcalfe won a silver medal over the 100 metre distance, finishing behind Eddie Tolan, and three times equalled the world record of 10.3 seconds for the distance in subsequent years. In 1936 he again took the silver, this time behind Jessie Owens, but won a gold with the American team which triumphed in the 4x100 metres relay.

Metcalfe joined the Chicago Democrats in the 1930s and in 1970 was elected to Congress with Mayor Daley's support. Later Metcalfe quarrelled with Daley over police harrassment of blacks and the Democratic organization backed another candidate for his seat in 1974. But Metcalfe rallied support from his own district and won re-election. After Daley's death Metcalfe and the party machine made peace and he had received official support for the forthcoming elections in November.

REAR ADMIRAL J. P. W. FURSE

Rear-Admiral Paul Furse, CB, OBE, CEng, FIMechE, FLS, died on October 8 at the age of 73. John Paul Wellington Furse was born on October 13, 1904, the son of Charles Furse, ARA, the noted artist and Dame Katharine Furse, GBE, RRC, who became the first Director of the WRNS in 1917. He was educated at the naval colleges Osborne and Dartmouth and at the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham.

In 1927 to 1939 he saw service as an engineer at sea in submarines and surface ships and was Assistant Naval Attaché Europe and the Americas from 1940 to 1943. For the next three years he was with the 4th and 5th Submarine Flotillas and from 1947 was at the Admiralty. He was Director General of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair, Admiralty from 1955 to 1958 and Director General of the Aircraft Department, Admiralty, from 1958 to 1959 when he retired.

Rear-Admiral Furse was also a noted botanist and after his retirement was able to devote more of his time to this pursuit. He went on botanical expeditions to Turkey and Iran in 1960 and 1962 and to Afghanistan in 1964 and 1966. He published numerous articles on botany, including articles on the flora of the Middle East in the Royal Horticultural Society Journal, and the Year Book of the British Iris Society. He was awarded the Victoria Medal of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1965.

He was appointed OBE in 1945 and CB in 1959.

He married, in 1929, Cicely Rathbone. They had one son.

PROF L. F. RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS

Dr Thomas G. Fraser writes :

Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams, left a much richer legacy to the world of education and scholarship than his comparatively short tenure of the chair of Modern Indian History at the University of Allahabad might suggest. As a university teacher, he saw as his principal task the careful fostering of a school of young Indian scholars devoted to the study of the Mughal period and to assist them he prepared an edition of the *Ain Akbari* and wrote a serviceable life of Babur.

His departure in 1917 from this promising work was unexpected and largely fortuitous. While touring the United Provinces in connexion with his investigation of possible Indian constitutional advance, Lionel Curtis, who was largely ignorant of the country's history, was recommended Rushbrook Williams by Lord Meston, who had already noted the young professor with approval. Thereafter, though he remained for some time on the staff at Allahabad, his work became increasingly concerned with government.

Although he later became closely identified with the defence of Princely India and the advocacy of the Pakistan idea, his early contributions were in the development of government publicity and what has become the cheapened art of propaganda. In later years he would wryly refer to the part he had played in assisting with this embryonic aspect of government activity as " the *fons et origo* of much subsequent *mali* ", but it was much more than that. He had an individual contribution to make to the India which was having to adjust to the new political and constitutional developments which had emerged by 1918. His work on the reforms had earned him the respect and friendship of Edwin Montagu, Lord Chelmsford, and the Home Member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir William Vincent, but he also had made invaluable contacts in circles by no means normally frequented by government officials at that time.

While at Oxford he had been befriended by the Bajpai brothers—it was at their suggestion that he had applied for the post in India—and while sharing a bungalow in Allahabad with Girja Shankar Bajpai he was introduced to Tej Bahadur Sapru and Motilal Nehru, making ties which were to stand the test of time. By the end of 1918 he had also made the acquaintance of Gandhi at the house of mutual friends in Bombay and had come to respect his views. He was thus not only well placed to interpret for educated India the hopes Montagu and Chelmsford placed on their reforms but, what is less well known, kept the Government familiar with the aspirations of the nationalist circles in which he moved.

His success in these tasks and in converting the extremely dull Moral and Material Progress Reports into lively and well written accounts of contemporary Indian development earned him in 1920 the new position of Director of the Central Bureau of Information, setting him firmly on a fresh career which finally severed his remaining connexions with Allahabad, although the University of Delhi did give him a personal chair.

He had many great moments in a long and active life, not least when during the 1923 Imperial Conference the illness of Sapru and indifference of the Maharaja of Alwar forced on him as Secretary to the Indian Delegation the defence of the overseas Indian communities then under attack in Kenya and South Africa. But the overwhelming memory is of a scholar : of a trained historian who could interpret the events he had witnessed and helped direct, and who would go to infinite trouble, even in his last weeks when stricken in health, to assist and encourage younger members of his profession.

SIR JAMES BOWMAN

Mr David Kinnersley writes :

Your notice of Sir James Bowman's death marks his public career well, but he tended to be under-estimated for a reason that deserves mention. His personal style was a simple one, both officially and privately.

He did not project himself like his predecessor (a barrister or his successor (a politician). He was reluctant to accept personal publicity. He saw no great divide between the trade union world to which he felt such strong loyalty and the powers and responsibilities of management in a stare industry which he took on long before worker participation gained its present vogue.

Far from thrusting the worker's views or his own experience down other throats (or concealing them) he was matter-of-fact about them, as he was too, for example, about the aid he gave Spanish miners' families under Civil War bombing on a mission for British miners.

As a chairman, he sought no " tycoon life-style ". A good weekend was a weekend back in Newcastle, in the garden, or meeting old friends. He was wonderfully considerate to every single person on his immediate staff. Possibly that is how he got a great deal done without raising his voice in private or public.

M JACQUES BREL

William Charlton writes :

Jacques Brel's retirement to the Marquesas was a loss to Europe but a great gain to the Marquesans. Among them he was no recluse, but showed how much good in a remote part of the world one generous man can do by making his home there. Through his presence the village of Atuona became a centre of life for the younger Marquesans, who would otherwise have had to look to Tahiti, a thousand miles away.

He gave the archipelago its only cinema and its only public library. He also placed his own aeroplane, which he piloted himself, at the service of the islanders. When the regular Polynesian airline refused to go to the island of Uapou, on the ground that its landing-strip was too dangerous, Brel flew there once a week, delivering the post and carrying anyone who wished to make the hundred-mile journey between Uapou and Atuona. In a nation which experience has taught to be a little mistrustful of Europeans he will be remembered with deep affection.

DR LUDWIG STRECKER

Dr Ludwig Strecker, co-owner of the 208-year-old firm of B. Schött's Söhne, Germany's largest international music publishers, whose English branch represents Sir Michael Tippett, Alexander Goehr, Humphrey Searle and Peter Racine Fricker, among many others, has died in his native Mainz. He was 95.

He inherited from Bernhard Schött, the founder, the family connexion with Beethoven and Wagner, and was himself intimately involved with such composers as Hindemith, Stravinsky, Orff, Egk and Wolf-Ferrari, for whom he wrote the libretti of *The Cuckoo of Thebes* and *The Magic Fiddle* respectively, using the pen name of Ludwig Anderson. He was the author of several other opera libretti, oratorios, song-lyrics and translations.

Lady Oldman, wife of Colonel Sir Hugh Oldman, KBE, MC, died on October 9. She was married in 1947.

NEW BOOKS

Words from Uncle

Ultra Goes to War
The Secret Story
By Ronald Lewin
(Hutchinson £6.95)

As every schoolboy knows by now, Ultra was the intelligence operation at Station X in Bletchley Park, where some of Britain's most brilliant minds consistently decoded enemy ciphers during the Second World War. They successfully exploited the over-confidence of Hitler and his staff in the "invulnerability" of their Enigma enciphering machine.

But beyond those chosen few who were "on the list" Ultra remained a secret until 1974 when Group Captain Frederick Winterbotham who had organized the distribution of Station X intelligence, was allowed to disclose its existence to an astonished public in *The Ultra Secret*.

The code-name itself was secret, even to many of the several thousand who toiled away at Bletchley Park, so that military commands often invented their own pet-names for this rich source of information.

RAF intelligence officers referred to it as "Fred" (after Winterbotham), the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre talked about "Z" and literate staff officers in the Middle East called it "Uncle Henry"—inspired by the line in *Three Men in a Boat*: "Always believe what your Uncle Henry tells you."

Churchill's entourage always called it Boniface, and Churchill who had a boyish enthusiasm for the intrigue at Station X referred to his Ultra papers as "my eggs." He was fond of describing the people at Bletchley as "the geese who laid the golden eggs and never cackled." Mr Lewin draws an evocative picture of Churchill *rummaging through the latest* batch of Ultra papers, like Billy Bunter opening his tuckbox.

The "geese" in their huts at Bletchley included some rare birds. They included Roy Jenkins, Edward (now Lord) Boyle, a non-commissioned soldier called Asa (now Lord) Briggs, two Fellows of the Royal Society, more professors-to-be than one could realistically mention, and some of Britain's leading chess players, including Harry Golombek, now Chess Correspondent of *The Times*.

One of them, Alan Turing, later to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, buried his life's savings in a nearby wood in case the worst happened—and never managed to find *them again. Another was so* absent-minded that he was said to be seen one day walking out of the gate with his hat in his hand and his briefcase on his head—though that takes some believing. The mental strain left many physically and mentally exhausted.

If this is not the first book on Ultra—and assuredly not the last—it claims with some justice to be the most comprehensive so far, and the most dispassionate. It is also extremely readable.

Its most serious contribution to our knowledge of Ultra however must lie in Mr Lewin's continuous evaluation of its influence upon the course of the war and on the individual battles which shaped it.

The value of Ultra as a key to unlock the mind of the enemy was, as Eisenhower said "priceless". But of course it did not, could not win the war on its own. The intelligence it provided had to be interpreted, it had to be believed and it had to be used correctly.

Ultra's forewarning of the awful blitz of Coventry by the Luftwaffe failed to save the city because the German codeword for Coventry "Korn" was misinterpreted—although Mr Lewin doubts if the available air defences in 1940 could have done much about it anyway. Ultra's disclosure of Hitler's plans to attack Russia in Operation Barbarossa, was of no avail because Stalin—who is said to have up to 70 different warnings from various sources—obstinately refused to believe it.

General Bernard Freyberg failed to save Crete, although Station X supplied him with all the relevant information about the enemy's strengths and plans, because he misread the evidence and concentrated on defending the island against a seaborne rather than an airborne assault. Wavell in North Africa tragically made a similar mistake in that he "got the message but misread the meaning."

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound issued his tragic "Convoy to Scatter" signal to the ill-fated PQ-17 convoy in July 1942, not because Station X had failed him, but because he distrusted the intelligence emanating from the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre, and backed his own hunch that the Tirpitz had already sailed to attack the merchantmen and their escorts.

By contrast, Alexander and Montgomery listened wisely to the words from "Uncle Henry" and *used the information* well. Mr Lewin argues that Montgomery, had he been in Freyberg's boots, would have made the right deductions from Ultra intelligence and perhaps saved Crete. But Montgomery himself is mildly rebuked for not paying enough tribute to the intelligence he received when in command. (Monty liked to pretend that it was all his own work.)

As Mr Lewin puts it, "Ultra was a shadow until the generals gave it substance". Fortunately, enough of them did so in time.

Henry Stanhope

Reviews next week include Lord Hailsham on a portrait of Lord Longford; Sir William Haley on the diaries of George Gissing; Paul Johnson on The Other Revolution by Arianna Stassinopoulos.

'Dear indispensability'

Cosima Wagner's Diaries
Volume I: 1869-1877.
Edited and annotated by Martin Gregor-Dellin and Dietrich Mack
Translated by Geoffrey Skelton
(Collins, £15)



Cosima and Richard Wagner in Vienna, 1872.

The contents of this historic thousand-page diary, published in English for the first time, may be summarized quite simply. Cosima Wagner, daughter of Franz Liszt and Comtesse d'Agoult, had two sets of ideas in her head: the first concerned her second husband Richard, whose genius she conceived it her duty to serve in a hostile world; the second revolved round her five children, whom she tried to love equally—three by Wagner before their marriage, two by her first husband, Hans von Bülow.

The diary links the two, for within it Cosima deliberately set out to explain to her children why she had left conductor for composer and to record each day of her life with Wagner from New Year's Day 1869 to his death in 1883. After that, of course, private devotion became public sacrament and Cosima displayed a tenacity as keeper of the widow's flame that made Queen Victoria look like the mother of Prince Hamlet. There was no falling-off in Cosima.

The present volume, ending in 1877, includes the completion of *Siegfried*, the writing of *Götterdämmerung* and most of *Parsifal*, the building of the theatre and the first Bayreuth Festival in 1876. It documents in numbing detail a decade of domestic affection and painful fighting to get the music-dramas performed under the unprecedented conditions demanded by the composer. There is no headache nor toothache, sniffle nor chill, that is not anxiously set down; and the weather gets a pretty good show, too. Monday was her bad day. Both dreamed with a disturbing extravagance—Wagner of persecution, failure and betrayal, Cosima of wickedness, punishment and flans. She never forgot Hans, and the guilt pulsed tenderly in her side like the wound of Amfortas.

If you drew a straight line between Eckermann's *Conversations with Goethe* and *Hitler's Table Talk*, you would brush the sacramental shade of Cosima Wagner, whose diaries are rather less interesting than either but cannot be dismissed merely because they are so repetitive or because the writer is frequently born bigoted and tearful. (Tears were hereditary: "Are we weeping or dining?" Liszt had inquired of her mother during one particularly lachrymose meal.)

They provide overwhelming and conclusive evidence that Wagner was reborn by his love for Cosima and that, without her unswerving solicitude, he would never have completed, let alone staged, *Der Ring des Nibelungen* at all. If you further believe that *Tristan und Isolde* and *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, both of which Cosima helped directly to inspire, are even richer achievements than the *Ring*, the importance of this irritating and single-minded woman becomes plain. "*Dear indispensability*" he called her one morning, and the sentiment rings true throughout.

How much she understood the nature of his genius is less clear from the diaries alone: there is too much family chatter and self-effacement, too many reports of triumph and treachery abroad for one to get more than the occasional glimpse of Wagner actually making drama with music. "I have something for you", he said before lunch on October 4, 1869, "something has arrived"—the opening scene of *Götterdämmerung*, no less, a work he composed steadily over the next few years despite regular interruptions of every kind. It is interesting to learn that at first he envisaged a small chorus for the summoning of Hagen's vassals—a scene which grew into one of the most overwhelming ensembles in opera—and that he describes Gutrune as "a heathen child", when it is the present fashion to play her as a gowned hostess anxious to get everybody's drinks right. Or rather, of course, wrong.

Family life seems to have proceeded quite normally during the composition of this unearthly music. Wagner delighted in the children, cut their toenails, took them shopping in Lucerne, where they lived *until the move* to Bayreuth, into the mountains and on to the lake. As anyone who has heard *Siegfried* will know, he rejoiced deeply in the harmony of natural life, and the welfare of the household creatures—dogs, a parrot, a pheasant, a canary, a stray goose—was of daily concern to them all.

If the diaries portray a great artist and his warrior consort at home, and less frequently, on the road to earn money for Bayreuth they also describe a nineteenth-century middle-class marriage, in the new, Imperial Germany. Richard and Cosima Wagner admired Bismarck as much for his courage and isolation as for his skill, but the admiration *quickly diminished* when the Chancellor showed no interest in state patronage for Bayreuth. They deplored the philistine pretensions of the Hohenzollern Empire, and, like most Germans, detested Imperial Berlin. Like their contemporaries, too, they believed in the evolutionary theory of music, and chose Beethoven as its unassailable peak. Schubert was piffling and Schumann clumsy, Rossini was all right (Rossini was Italian, and dead) and Berlioz also dead, was a martyr to French values. But Verdi, whose Requiem Cosima inadvertently heard in 1875, was beneath contempt, and Verdi was horribly alive.

Besides being married to Richard Wagner, who wrote *Judaism in Music* in 1869, Cosima was the stateless child of an age which had begun to torture itself in the cause of cultural separatism. The obsession with ethnic self-expression and ethnic art—"What is German?" etc—strikes us as tedious and short-sighted today and modern readers will find her passing allusions to "the whole of Israel", "Jewboys and the Jewish "conspiracy" predictable, foolish and distasteful. Cosima's anti-Semitism is interesting, however, simply because its very laziness and casual contempt are so characteristic of the time.

And in the end, for all their daily pictures of affectionate family life and high personal courage, their glimpses (too few) of Nietzsche, Richter, Mathilde Wesendonck and Liszt, the diaries of Cosima Wagner diffuse a tolling sense of paranoia and an unflinching determination to leave no breath untold. They suggest that the liberating influence of Cosima's love, which gave the world five marvellous masterpieces of music-drama—was preserved at the cost of her broad humanity and sensitive intelligence, and that, with Cosima foreshadowing Lenin's Krupskaya, another great revolution was already on to its secondary, exclusive phase before it had properly begun. The established orthodoxies of provincial small-mindedness, which the Wagners fought right across German-speaking Europe and beyond, were being replaced by their own orthodoxy of doctrinaire change. The new intolerance was merely less tarnished than the old. The bigotry of Bayreuth was born.

Geffrey Skelton has translated a very full text into readable and—the occasional "gripping" and "peaky" apart—reasonably Victorian English. The background introduction and notes are helpful, though the latter could be still more informative at many points, and, in the interest of a flowing text uncluttered by little numbers, are set out at the end with a small dot between each. This may make the text cleaner but it renders the notes far more difficult both to use and to read. Until you turn to the back—an inconvenience in itself in a book as fat as this—you do not know whether you will be told what it is you want to know. Cosima would have blamed hearty English commercialism for that, and for once she would have been perfectly correct.

Michael Ratcliffe

The stirrer-upper

In the Office of Constable
By Sir Robert Mark
(Collins, £6.95)

Everything to do with Sir Robert Mark stimulates discussion and intense argument. If ever there was a stirrer-upper, it is he and if ever there was a controversial book, this is it. It *is* a thoroughly good read with plenty to think about. Most people will agree wholeheartedly with much of what he says; all are likely to disagree violently with some of it; but it is difficult to feel anything but growing respect and even affection for the author, whose personality comes through with such a bang.

The book falls into two parts. The first, his life-story, contains the account of his "Office of Constable", a compelling story because of its honesty, pugnacity and total absence of rancour. Names are named, friend and foe alike; not a punch is pulled; victories are openly claimed—but so are defeats, mistakes and occasional improprieties. He could not be more frank with the Recording Angel.

The tale of a brave and ultimately victorious battle to conquer a Metropolitan Police Force, many of whom greeted him with savage and determined hostility, is—must be—the best part of the book; and the story of that battle and its conclusion, which turned hostility to devotion in the men under his command (and even won the admiration of an underworld who had found corrupt detectives worse than straight) gladdens the heart.

It was a considerable victory, not merely a personal triumph but one for ideas, commonsense, honesty and dogged courage; and when the author blows his own trumpet (which he does on occasion) it is on behalf of his troops as well and with an alert and *tolerant sense of* humour never far away.

His job, which included having to deal with the IRA bombings and sieges, has now become history; but the police needed an articulate chronicler to tell the story and in their retired Commissioner, they have found what they need.

He never forgets that he too is just a policeman. He was and is proud to be a provincial who came, via Manchester and Leicester to the "Met" ("sentenced to the 'Met'", he says at one point) to realise just how many things were wrong and with the determination and eventually the power, to put them right. He pursued his quarry like a good ratting terrier—and how the rats squealed! Then, unlike many others who have held power, he knew the exact moment when, at the summit, he felt his real work was done; and he went.

He treats success and failure both the same. He has also treated all men the same, from disconsolate constables to a Cabinet Minister with whom he might disagree deliberately but well aware of what he was doing; and the consistent lack of pretence or pretentiousness must have disarmed many who could have found him unbearably prickly. The prickles show up in the second section where, among a lot of commonsense on the past, present and future role of justice, the police (and race relations) he makes clear some of his hates.

He takes on the whole "adversary" system in our Courts, through which he feels. Counsel can demolish, on occasion, honest police-witnesses and thereby allow a crook to escape. He disapproves wholeheartedly of the National Council for Civil Liberties and pulls no punches in his account of the part they played in the Lennon case; left-wing agitators in general and some milder left-wingers catch it too, and there are some sidekicks at any prospect of right-wing extremism as well. In fact, had one not read the previous part of the book, the picture that emerges might not seem to show him as the veritable lover of freedom that he is.

As might be expected, he has had some redoubtable ups-and-downs with the press and BBC and obviously relishes the narration of some of these but mutual respect has produced friendships, to the satisfaction of both sides. If he can be downright cussed on occasion, as when he gets the picture of judge, Counsel and jury somewhat out of proportion (most senior members of the Bar could tell him that the dishonest lawyer is a rarer specimen than 20 or 30 years ago and that the modern judge is much more alert in checking improper advocacy and its results) it is because of a burning desire to see the malefactor caught and punished. Not a line of waffle in this directly written chronicle. Highly recommended.

Peta Fordham

Crime

The Man Everybody Was Afraid Of
By Joseph Hansen
(Faber, £4.50)

It takes a genius to beat out a new literary form. Such a genius was Dashiell Hammett who hewed from popular story-telling and partly from a *contempt for the implied support* of the status quo in the Sherlock Holmes tradition the new form of the private-eye novel. Successors by the score he had, most of them diluting the original astringent formula in one way or another. But its possibilities have continued to exist, and in Joseph Hansen, it seems to me, Hammett has a worthy successor.

"*The novelist must know* how things happen", Hammett said once, "and he must write them down that way." Hansen plainly knows how things happen in a boondocks California town run by a self-satisfied elite, personified in a police chief who gets murdered, with a quick obvious and wrong arrest following. And Hansen writes things down in prose pretty much as taut and harsh as Hammett's own ("Lard-white legs"). Nor does he, again like Hammett, soften his effects with lengthy explanations. You have to keep on your toes, and it's exhilarating. Again, like Hammett's, Hansen's books are strictly and strongly moral. His plot here is, to quote one of the most perspicient commentators on Hammett, Ross MacDonald, "as complex as contemporary life, but balanced enough to say true things".

Yet Hammett wrote more than 40 years ago. So aren't books written now in that tradition in danger of being mere pastiche? I don't think Hansen's are. The world he describes is very much today's (there's a lovely swift portrait of a very '70s girl student). The old template firmly applied produces a result plainly valid for today. I suppose the fact that Hansen's hero, Dave Brandstetter, insurance investigator, is homosexual, though primarily irrelevant, is another mark-up to the contemporary. Certainly he behaves exactly as the tough guy private eye is expected to behave, with only the reversal that he picks up, not available girls, but available boys, thus making an incidental plea for a 1970s tolerance. I hope this puts nobody off.

The Consultant, by John McNeil (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.95). Four cheers for a considerable feat: a book both genuinely about computer crime and a genuine suspense story. Even pig-ignorants will follow pretty well.

Trial Run, by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph, £4.50). In pre-Olympics Moscow, and somewhat alas for that. Preoccupation with sociology and even politics bubbles the usually flying Francis. But read it.

Sting of the Honeybee, by Frank Parrish (Constable, £3.95). Second appearance of Dan Mallett, poacher, in well worked-out trap situating with only a suspicion of cheating. Savoursome characters; dew-fresh countryside.

The Ampersand Papers, by Michael Innes (Gollancz, £4.25). Learning and sudden death and urbane Appleby in Cornwall. Skittish, of course, but altogether agreeable to any pernoctating guest.

Shadow of the Wolf, by Donald James and Tony Barwick (Collins, £5.25). Good fat (279 pages) account of Hess affair. If more concerned with historical supposition than storytelling (though well written).

The Snake, by John Godey (New English Library, £4.95). If a black mamba got loose in New York's Central Park. Smoothly hypnotic as a monster TV serial.

Who Is Simon Warwick? by Patricia Moyes (Collins, £3.95). Wherein it is shown that the classic whodunit with background (architecture of Virginia) can live in today's world, astonishing complications and all.

The Satan Touch, by Kenneth Royce (Hodder & Stoughton, £4.75). Ice-cold United Stores scoop visiting Ireland (nice setting) stirs 1939-45 evil. You get told rather too much, but by golly you want to know.

H. R. F. Keating

Fiction

The Pardoner's Tale
By John Wain
(Macmillan, £4.95)
The Greenlander
By Mark Adlard
(Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)
The Opportunity of a Lifetime
By Emma Smith
(Hamish Hamilton, £5.95)
Lead Us Into Temptation
By Breandán ó hEithir
(Routledge, £4.50)

The great virtue of John Wain's new novel is its readability. In the best buttonholing manner, it grabs one's attention from the opening scene, in which a lonely holidaymaker rescues a girl from drowning and whisks her back to his rented cottage to claim his due reward, and it never lets go in the face of mounting reservations: and that, at least, is a good deal to be thankful for.

Bored with his job and estranged from his wife Gus Hawkins is the embodiment of disillusioned middle age. Not surprisingly, he's deeply disappointed when he wakes up next morning to find that his visitor—an actress who has had a row with her husband—has quietly stolen away. He races back to London to find out what's afoot and beard her brute of a husband. No sooner has he set foot in their luxury block before he finds himself sucked into a somewhat implausible drama of intrigue and domestic intrigue, from which he can only emerge as a loser—and, incidentally, picks up a curious habit of tough talking of an uneasy and rather dated kind ("this babe Janice", "Nobody owns me, mister").

But Gus is far from being his own master: as the narrator of a novel within a novel, he reflects the anxieties and aspirations of his creator, Giles Hermitage, a novelist of the sensitive kind. The woman with whom he has been living has absconded to Australia: and just as Gus finds himself distressingly obsessed with his Julia, so Giles is drawn into a torrid affair with a musician, the daughter of a dying woman who finds a curious consolation in discussing her blighted past with him.

Readable as it is, *The Pardoner's Tale* is also curiously banal. Both stories tend to lurch between the implausible and the predictable: and it's depressing to find a writer with John Wain's reputation burbling on—without apparent irony—about "feeling and reacting people", "a loving, needful person", "happy-sharing talk" and "deep and rewarding experience" like a brochure writer in full flight.

But maybe adman's prose is more contagious than one thinks: at least it's hard to avoid an unworthy suspicion that the author of *The Greenlander*—an expertly produced account of a young man's icy induction into the perils of whaling in the Arctic in the 1820s—may have spent more time watching commercials on the telly than is altogether good for him. Hardly has the story begun before our hero's mother is discovered making a stew, and only the packet of stock cubes is missing ("His mam put everything in with the quiet smile of someone scraping up every penny and investing it in a secret goldmine"); and one can't help wondering whether ships made from "slow-growing oak from the Helsmley forests" will be all that we're told they are.

Nor are Arthur Storm's adventures in the ice as exciting as one might hope. From time to time the author stirs things up by describing some unpleasantness or other (a Shetlander is harpooned and his guts unravel, some feet are amputated, a hand is bitten off by a shark), and there's a good deal of homespun philosophizing about man's responsibility to man and the oneness of all things.

The Opportunity of a Lifetime is, by contrast, the kind of novel that's all too easily overlooked: it's a quiet, perceptive and attractively written story of a very English kind, much concerned with the unfairness and betrayals of life, yet ending with a moving declaration of faith in a fundamental decency. Set in a Cornish coastal village in a pre-war summer season, it revolves around the social and proprietorial ambitions of the Scobies, a genteel family fallen on hard times and hideously aware of the depths below. Ingrediems include the Scobie parents, terchy, disagreeable and supersensitive, ready to be bowled over by the dubious charms of a local hotelier and property developer; their elder daughter, itching for independence and ready to flog her mother's jewelry to help her on her way; and her younger sister, who is revealed to have an unwelcome weakness for the local handyman and his family, and extends a helping hand to a Borstal boy on the run.

Lead Us Into Temptation—translated from the Gaelic by its author—could well be subtitled "The Ginger Men Goes West". The cast includes students, clerics, devout landladies ("Get up and show some respect for the Passion, the Divine Thirst and the Crucifixion") and the inevitable drunken German sailor: the action—which includes a vast amount of stout drinking and subsequent regurgitation ("discharging cargo") takes place in Galway in the Easter of 1948. The climax of the jollities falls rather flat, but all else is boisterous, rude and agreeably entertaining.

Jeremy Lewis

The Honey Tree
By Janice Elliott
(Hodder & Stoughton, £4.75)
Blood and Fire
By Lorna Pegram
(Gollancz, £4.95)

It was a rat, biting one of the Tregear twins, that made up their minds. The Capsticks and the Fazackerleys—two families so close that their friends (and enemies) called them the Fizsticks—put forward the idea of going away and living together in the country. Not a hippy commune, just a group of like-minded friends, living very carefully, the only rule being that there are no rules—no reason why it should not work, said Francis. "Next year in Jerusalem", they said mockingly to each other at parties. Then came the winter of strikes, power cuts, the rubbish uncollected in the streets, the pit clinic at the fashionable comprehensive, and another parent doing a funny on it for the colour mags. Quite a number of people felt the same way about city life at that *particular time.*

Janice Elliott's new novel has a crisp, satirical touch that is very welcome. Francis, the central character, works as a "futurist" in a ghastly Institute, the description of which is very funny indeed. Minette Capstick is a very successful surgeon and obstetrician, Adam her husband is an architect. Francis and Naomi are expecting another child. Add Evan Tregear, his wife Gerda and their awful twins Cosmas and Damian, and the odd one out, Gemma Silverstein, a beautiful Jewish girl, too young to remember the war, but who dreams of trains to death camps, horrors and degradation.

The influential and managing Min has been offered a big house in the country by Stephen Earthless, a property magnate with no property other than money. They accept his offer, and there they go, in the hot summer of 1976, and there their lives are changed. It is an idyll, an Eden, everyone getting on surprisingly well, an artificial Eden, because everyone has money, civilized, because everyone has taste, forbearing, because they all know each other very well. Min has delivered all the children. There are no secrets.

And yet, like every Utopian vision, something goes awry. Francis and Gemma fall in love. Was this inevitable, or was it a set-up, Gemma as the young woman to breed for the future? Naomi has her child and goes into a deep depression, a madness. The children *are happier than their parents.* Even the uncouth twins ("Where were they now, Cosmas and Damian? Drowning a child? Killing a cat?") seem improved. Various rather serious accidents occur, in one of which Francis loses his sight for some months. By the first winter they are almost defeated, by circumstance, by the cold, and by their own guilts and tensions. The invisible Stephen Earthless wants the house back, and so it ends, but not unhappily. Everyone has changed, grown, and in most cases bloomed and become stronger. Everyone recovers—even Naomi—and returns to the business of living outside Eden, fallen from grace, but the soul can only absorb grace in very small quantities.

In the life of the Carr family, grace from the Lord is a familiar, daily blessing on their lives. In *Blood and Fire* Penn (short for Penelope) is 11, and both her parents are fervent members of the Salvation Army, living in the Banjo—a cul-de-sac of the same shape in what was officially called the Dagenham Slum Clearance Estate. It is safe, and secure, and she is a much loved child, but it is also 1938.

Penn begins to find that there are other influences than her faith. The first is Michael, the mocking 17-year-old with whom she falls in love, and the second *is the middle class, educated* Bellamy family in Norfolk, to whom she is evacuated.

Penn is a clever child: the tensions of a strict but loving upbringing, set against the human tragedy played out in the Bellamy household are admirably portrayed. Home in Dagenham again, seeing her parents with new and doubting eyes, she cannot make the all *important step towards the Salvation* Army and declare herself one of them. Her father understands, and her mother does not. Penn's parents have chosen a narrow path, but they are neither bigots nor hypocrites and their sincerity and goodness of heart are very attractive. Lorna Pegram is a most accomplished novelist, and this evocation of the war, as seen by Penn's eyes, is both an illumination of the human heart and a powerful and moving reminder of the way we lived then.

Philippa Toomey

The Consultant, by John McNeil (Weidenfeld & Nicol-

1478 Oxford 1978 University Press

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RUTH PRAWER JHABVALA
has been awarded the Neil Gunn International Fellowship for 1979. Previous holders have been Heinrich Böll (1973), Chinua Achebe (1975) and Saul Bellow (1977). The Fellowship is awarded by the Scottish Arts Council as a national tribute to [illegible] of international distinction and achievement.
Ruth Jhabvala's books published by John Murray are:

Novels	Short Stories
Heat and Dust (1975 Booker Prize Winner)	*How I Became a Holy Mother*
Esmond in India £4.25	*An Experience of India* [illegible]
Get Ready for Battle £2.	*A Stronger Climate* £3.95
A Backward Place £2.75	*Like Birds, Like Fishes* £2.75
A New Dominion £2.75	

هكذا من الأصل

DENMARK

In the wake of widespread demonstrations against government proposals, this Special Report examines political, economic and social aspects of a country facing difficulties

Economic change conflicts with traditional way of life

by Peter Evans

Many Danes are uneasy. Usually so vivacious and optimistic, they have been sobered by the realization that action has now to be taken that will decide their future way of life. They have become used to one of the highest standards of living in the world and have borrowed to sustain it. The borrowing has fuelled inflation and become a habit for a new generation.

The question they now have to face is whether they can summon the political will to call a halt to the mad rush towards insolvency. Some Danes do not think there is anything to worry about. Rejecting thrift, they do not save for a rainy day tomorrow but borrow to enjoy sunshine today. As long as inflation continues they know that the sums they borrow today will be worth less in the days to come.

They borrow to holiday luxuriously abroad, where the high value of the Danish krone increases their spending power and they return loaded with goodies that enable them to make a profit on the trip. One man told me he recently borrowed without difficulty to pay a sudden tax demand.

And now Mr Anker Jorgensen, the Prime Minister, intends to put the brakes on. The thrust of his proposals seems old-fashioned in modern Denmark. He wants the country to pay its way.

To secure the necessary political strength, he has made an alliance between his party, the Social Democrats, who are left of centre, and Liberals, the old farmers' party. The Liberals are now right of centre. Once, when the centre point of Danish politics was farther to the right, they were regarded as radicals. That is why, confusingly, they are known as *Venstre*, the Danish for left.

The alliance with the farmers' party has an old-fashioned ring about it. Since the 1950s there has been a flight from the land as Denmark has experienced an industrial revolution. Old social patterns have been transformed. Family farms were sold and people moved into cities, shops and factories. Even the old Farmers' Bank changed its name to the Danish Bank.

Along with the self-conscious bourgeoisie in the towns, the farmers provided an old-style stability to Danish life. In gossipy small towns where everyone knows everyone else, there is pressure to keep up appearances and be respectable. One local dignitary I know was reproached for drinking at lunch-time in a low bar. People jumped to the wrong conclusion because he had parked his car outside in the side street while he went round the corner to friends for lunch.

Photographs abound in such homes commemorating family weddings and confirmations, which are more of a coming out party in Denmark than in England. The white tie and tails, medals and decorations even, are relics of an older Europe, now overwhelmed by the new uniformity of jeans and open-necked shirts. The young generation found the old ways stifling, though the family remains important to them and little girls still curtsey sometimes.

Today small town museums commemorate people from the past in loving detail. When I went to one with three Danes some distance from their home, two of them found family relics: one a photograph of her grandfather, the other a front door from an ancestor's seventeenth-century home.

For people used to living traditionally, the enormous change of the past few years has been disorienting. They have saved for their old age and now find they are worse off because of it. Taxes and inflation have bit them hard and made some of them bitter. One self-sufficient woman spoke to me in glowing terms of the Progress Party, which attacks extravagance in state spending and the crippling taxes.

Though Danes complain, they are still thankful for the welfare system. They know that if they fall sick the state will sustain them, will nurse them, and, if they are small, will mother them while both parents are at work and earn money that will in turn help to pay the state to succour them in time of need.

They want to be able to afford welfare as they do the washing-up machine, the second car, the colour television and the wonderful hospitality they heap on guests. Once when I arrived at my hosts at 2 am after a disastrous drive across Europe, the household was roused, the meal cooked, and five courses served on Danish porcelain, laid out with the family silver. As I went to bed at 5 am after a brandy and speeches of welcome, my hosts went straight to work.

Danes are haunted by the dilemma of how to make economic changes without destroying their way of life. That is part of the reason for continuing doubts about membership of the European Economic Community and the worries about the dominance of Germany, Denmark's giant neighbour and old-time adversary.

This year, according to official predictions, Germany will become Denmark's biggest customer, a position held until recently by Britain since about 1880, when we began buying Danish agricultural products in bulk. Today agriculture accounts for only 30 per cent of the country's exports compared with industry's 70 per cent.

Danishness seems more diluted than it was. You do not see as many Danish flags flying in gardens these days, except perhaps near the German border. The crowds still throng through Tivoli, which remains marvellous to British eyes, but some of its innocence seems to have gone. Charm cannot be commercialized. There is fun, of course, but also too much cosy nostalgia, perhaps fulfilling the need for escapism.

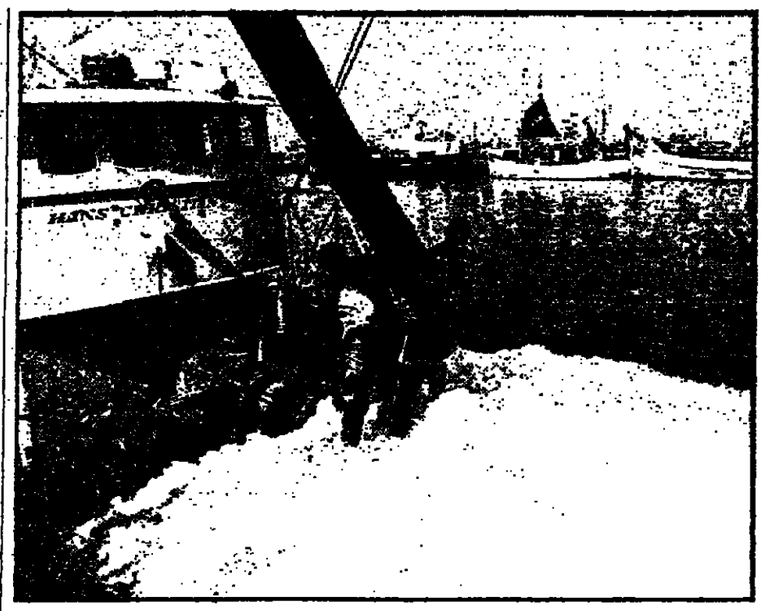
Danes trying to be internationally fashionable look down their noses a bit if one orders some of the traditional hot courses and puddings. And the future of the herring worries those who delight in some of Denmark's most delectable open sandwiches. Akvavit is still drunk with raised glasses at lunch, along with beer, and is a folk remedy for old people with bad circulation. But the consumption of whisky would rise sharply if duty were reduced. In spite of the high price it has become fashionable.

Economists pondering the problem of how Denmark can sell enough abroad to import the good life and pay for the welfare state are taken with the idea of so-called "niche" industries. By that they mean industries making products that have a distinctive role, are capable of development, and which create and serve new markets. The Danes make the most of good ideas and had niche industries long before the term was thought of.

One of the latest ideas in Danish industry with enormous potential is the use of enzymes to produce motor fuel from suitable crops containing starch. The firm concerned, Novo, says that up to at least 20 per cent of the industrial alcohol produced that way can be added to gasoline without the need to alter the motor. The dream is to run motor vehicles entirely on fuel derived from plants.

An example of a traditional company occupying a modern niche is Lego. It was begun by a craftsman making wooden toys and boomed after switching to small plastic bricks with which children could make models themselves. Ninety-eight per cent of Lego kits go abroad, accounting for about 1 per cent of the total Danish exports of manufactured goods.

The firm is still in the family and situated in Jutland's Bible belt, where it began. Not all that long ago the day's work at the factory began with prayers. People still come in from the surrounding countryside to man ever more complex machines. But many of their minders wear wooden clogs, so useful for keeping out the wet on farmland and now fashionable in town and home.



Danish fishermen cover a fresh catch with ice.

Country's future depends on strength of the coalition

by Geoffrey Smith

This is one of the most critical times in Danish political history. For years the country has been suffering from the lack of a strong government to apply the necessary unpleasant remedies for a weak economy. The signs of economic weakness have been manifold. This apparently stable and prosperous country, with one of the highest standards of living in the world, has been racked by a succession of balance of payments deficits, a mounting burden of foreign debt, high unemployment, continuous inflation and a vulnerable currency. It has, in other words, presented an outstanding example of the depressingly familiar spectacle of a country that insists on spending more than it earns but it has done so with a persistence that is really rather striking.

A succession of Danish governments and senior civil servants has recognized the problem well enough. But no administration has been sufficiently strong politically to see that tough policies were applied consistently for any length of time. There have been austerity programmes, but without the political authority to see them through. Denmark has a tradition of coalition or minority governments, which tend by their nature to be vulnerable unless a coalition is built upon a secure partnership. In recent years, however, the difficulties of forming a strong government have been made much greater by the increased fragmentation of Danish politics.

Whereas there used to be only five parties in the Folketing—which might be thought sufficient in a Parliament of no more than 179 members—10 were represented in the one that was elected in December, 1973. After the election of February 1977 there are now 11 parties in the Folketing. To make matters more complicated, the second largest of these, with 26 members, is Mr Mogens Glistrup's Progress Party, which proposes to abolish income tax, halve the Civil Service and dispense with any significant defence policy. It has therefore, not surprisingly, been regarded as a party whose only function is to protest. So the task has been to form a stable administration from the rest of the Folketing.

Yet it is in these unpromising circumstances that Denmark has been given what on paper appears to be its strongest government for years. At the end of August a coalition was formed between the Social Democrats, the largest single party which had previously been ruling as a minority administration, and the Liberals. This is the combination that has been suggested on many occasions since the war but never tried until now. For most of the time the two joint parties would have had a comfortable majority in the Folketing. Now, ironically, they are two seats short of an overall majority, but in a fragmented assembly that is almost as good in practical terms. Yet will this Government prove to be as strong in operation as it appeared to be in prospect?

This is the key question on which Denmark's immediate political and economic future hangs. The formation of the Government has provoked more of an outcry in some quarters than many politicians had expected. Left-wing Social Democrats are outraged and most of the trade unions are hostile. That may not be all that surprising as one of the purposes of establishing such an administration is to make it possible to impose tough economic measures.

The centre of gravity is inevitably more to the right in this Government than it was in the previous one. That explains why the opinion polls show that the public approve of it; the Liberals have gained impressively, but the Social Democrats have lost significantly. A number of Social Democrat supporters are obviously disillusioned.

That must set up strains within the Government. Mr Anker Jorgensen, the Prime Minister, in this and in the previous government, has said that he went into this coalition only because he feared that otherwise the non-socialist parties would ally with the Progress Party to form a government.

His action was, in other words, a defensive political manoeuvre. Perhaps his words were intended to be an excuse to his supporters. They were certainly perplexing as an explanation. It is very hard to believe that there could have been any serious possibility of the other non-socialist parties going into coalition with the Progress Party, which is considered to be on the right as well as on the left of Danish politics.

One of the first actions of the new coalition was to introduce economic measures including controls on incomes, profits and prices; a 2 per cent increase in VAT, and low interest loans for the export trades. The purpose was to curb inflation and to improve the balance of payments, but the reaction of the trade unions has been extremely hostile. There have been a succession of stoppages with the threat of worse to come.

The proposal to increase VAT to more than 20 per cent was passed by no more than two votes in the Folketing, but what is of more consequence for the Government than its parliamentary position is the fear that its authority may be eroded by the continued hostility of the trade unions and by the swing of public opinion. Both of these factors, if they remain unchanged, are likely to weaken the confidence of the Social Democrats—and no coalition can flourish if the larger partner develops doubts on the wisdom of having joined it in the first place. So a great deal will depend upon whether the coalition can accumulate over the coming months a degree of assurance to match its strength on paper.

One possible consolation for the Social Democrats is that they may benefit from the decision to reduce the voting age at the next election from 20 to 18. The way in which the decision was taken illustrates the risks of prophecy here. When the issue came up in the Folketing in May, 131 members voted for the change and only 21 were against it; in the referendum in September only 34.2 per cent of the electorate voted in favour.

In a poll of no more than 63.4 per cent, just over 29 per cent voted against—precisely the kind of result to send shivers down the backs of British ministers as they look ahead to the referendum on the proposed Scottish Assembly. The Danish experience is a warning of how constitutional reformers may run ahead of public opinion.

So one should perhaps be somewhat cautious in estimating what the effect of the change will be. Experience elsewhere suggests that a lower proportion of this than of other age groups will actually take the trouble to vote. The impact is therefore likely to be less than might be supposed from the fact that nearly another 150,000 voters—4 per cent of the total electorate—will be eligible to go to the polls. But it seems probable that the Social Democrats, the Liberals and parties farther to the right will be the principal beneficiaries. Younger voters seem to be preferring the centre and right of the political spectrum and in joining the coalition the Social Democrats are at least presenting themselves more as a party of the centre.

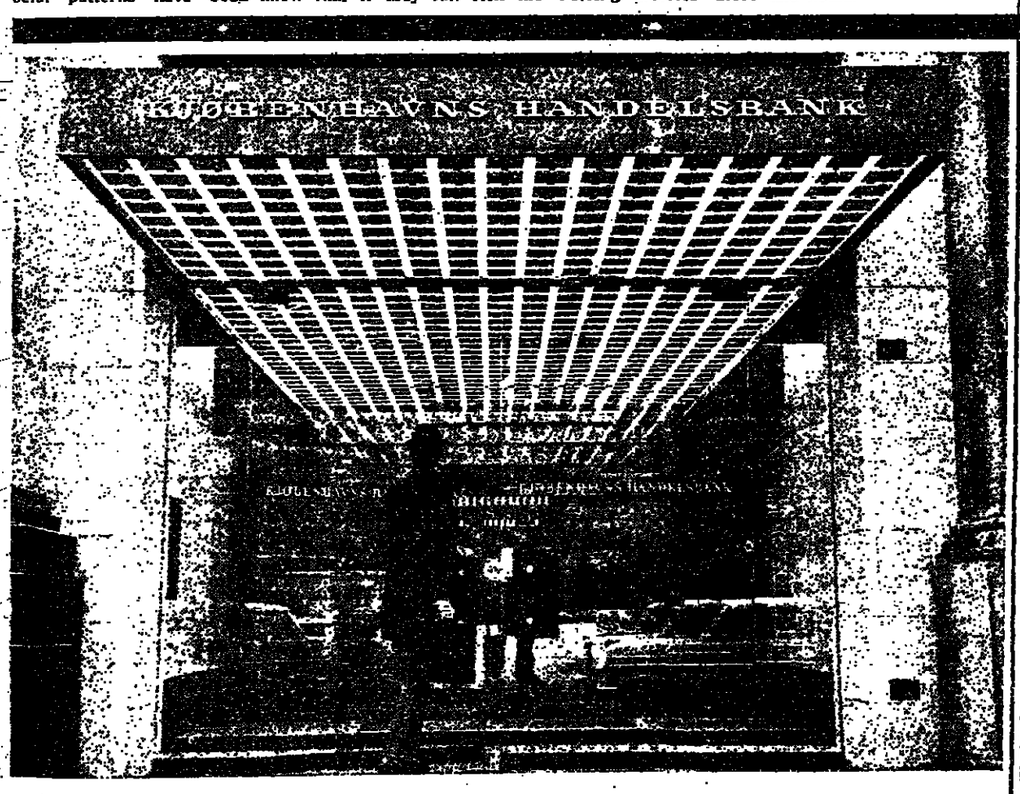
Another uncertain factor in Danish politics is the relationship with the EEC. There was a comfortable majority in favour of joining the Community in the referendum before Denmark became a member at the same time as Britain in January, 1973. Yet the issue has remained a contentious one in Denmark, with significantly more people now opposed to membership. Denmark's spell as President of the Council of Ministers in the first six months of this year did something, however, to promote a more positive attitude towards the Community.

This was the second time that Denmark's turn to take the chair has come round, but it had a particular impact. This was not because of any dramatic decisions or far-reaching initiatives. It is unlikely that historians of the EEC will dwell on Denmark's second term in the presidency as an episode of any special consequence in the Community's development.

The Bremen initiative on economic unity was taken by heads of government independently of the Council of Ministers. But the mere fact of Danish ministers being seen to take the chair on important occasions had its effect on public opinion. It was seen as an indication that the country mattered in a grouping where all too often the smaller members can feel that they are taken for granted.

None the less, two polls published so far this year show opinion to be still finely balanced—one in February had a majority of 2 per cent against membership, another in May showed 3 per cent in favour. The atmosphere remains critical, especially on the left, and it is expected that as many as four out of the 16 years that Denmark will have in the directly-elected European Parliament may go to anti-EEC candidates.

These are not conditions that would permit Denmark to be an ardent member, but at the same time there is little risk of it actually leaving the Community. As with so much in Danish life, the uncertainty is within limits.



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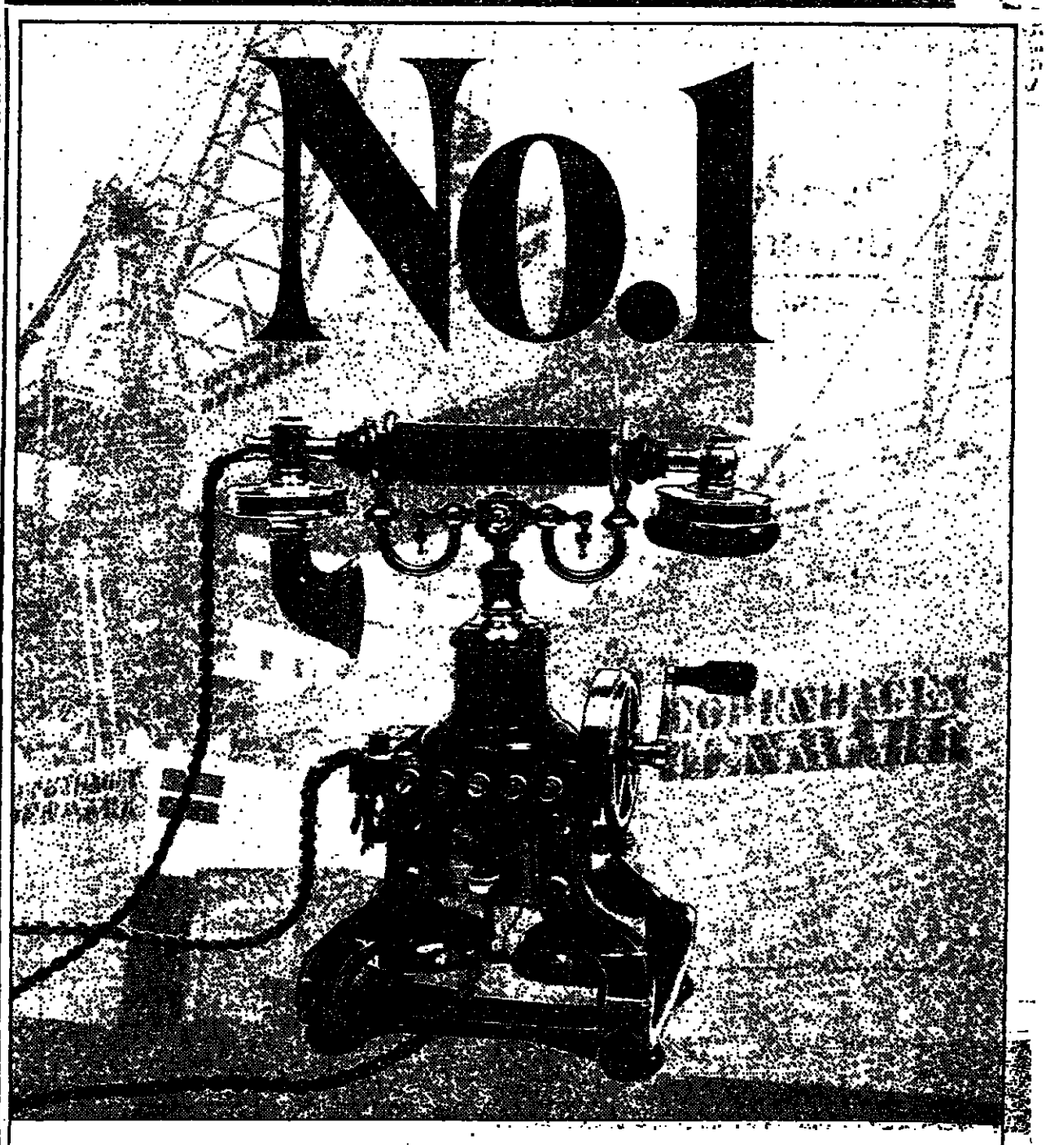
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A few minutes' warning could be the maximum

by Henry Stanhope

The defence of Denmark is inextricably intertwined with that of Western Europe. Denmark could not adequately defend itself without Nato, and if the reverse is not quite so obvious, it is only marginally less so.

This is because of the unique control which the Danes can impose upon entrance to and from the Baltic. Not only does this deter the Soviet Baltic fleet, but it also has important implications for the ports and shipyards of Western Russia. Those ports handle about 40 per cent of the trade which anually passes to and from the western Soviet Union. But, more crucial still are the shipyards which between them have built eight times more ships for the Soviet Navy than have all the other Soviet shipyards put together. The western yards also represent about three quarters of Soviet ship repair facilities.

Many Western observers expect the Russians to continue shifting the bulk of their shipbuilding facilities to Murmansk, headquarters on the Kola peninsula of the Soviet Northern Fleet. But it would be difficult if not impossible for them to find an effective substitute for the concentration of shipyards on the Baltic coast.

The White Sea Canal has been deepened over the past few years, enabling ships of up to destroyer size to sail from the Baltic to the north without having to run the gauntlet of the Danish Kattegat Strait. But the canal is frozen for much of the year.

The Russians hardly bother to conceal their interest in the Kattegat. For more than 20 years a small clutch of Warsaw Pact ships has anchored near the entrance to the Baltic, painstakingly monitoring shipping. Soviet vessels scrupulously observe the regulations governing passage through the strait—far more scrupulously than do Nato vessels. But for the past 15 years or more Soviet warships and aircraft—sometimes in fleets of up to 70—have passed nearer and nearer to Danish territorial frontiers, like schoolboys playing "chicken" on a railway track.

From the Danish point of view the danger is that what seemed abnormal Russian activity in the 1960s has become acceptable today. This has worrying implications for the early warning on which Denmark relies in the event of war. Given sufficient warning, and the political will to use it, Danish troops could mine the shallow waters at the mouth of the Baltic and prepare for their own defence, while waiting for Nato help.

But with Russian ships and aircraft passing so close to the coast on a day-to-day basis, a few minutes is all that they might receive. It follows that from the Russian standpoint, seizure of the strait would have to be fast and effective if the Baltic and its vital facilities were to remain accessible to them.

Secret political guidelines for the mining of the strait have already been drafted in Copenhagen. This is reassuring for Nato, whose commanders realize only too well that should war break out the Russians would probably offer the Danes a guarantee of territorial integrity in return for Danish neutrality and free access through the strait. The Danes remain loyal to the alliance and their military commanders insist that such an offer would be rejected. But there are circumstances in which a nation of just over five million people could find the offer tempting.

Denmark's contribution to allied defence has not always found favour with the other Nato nations. Not only does the Danish Government allow no foreign troops—or for that matter nuclear weapons—to be stationed on its soil in peacetime, but its own defence outlay has been quite small. The share of its gross national product devoted to defence rose from 2.2 to 2.5 per cent in 1976 and 1977, but it is still lower than that of most of the European allies.

National Service lasts for only nine months, which is barely long enough to train a conscript, and only about 3.3 per cent of Danes below the age of 45 are in the 34,000-strong Armed Forces at any one time. This again is among the lowest in Nato. Of the allies which commit forces to the alliance, only Luxembourg, Canada and Britain have lower percentages—and Britain and Canada can hardly be compared because their forces are all professional. Italy is about the same as Denmark. But Norway, with a population of about four million, has 39,000 people in uniform.

Still, Danish commanders who would ideally like to see the Government do more, believe that the present level is just about adequate to hold out in the opening phase of a conflict.

At one time the Armed Forces were bedevilled by anti-militarism among young Danes. In the spring of 1974 as many as 23 per cent of young people were pleading conscientious objection to opt out of military service. But the number has fallen steadily since then and is now only about 1 per cent. The end of the Vietnam war is one factor which has defused the situation—as in many other parts of the world. But cynics sometimes attribute the more receptive attitude to military service among young Danes to the world recession and the resulting rise in unemployment. The length of servicemen's hair has also become shorter—but again this might have more to do with changing fashion than any built-in desire to conform to the short back and sides of earlier service life.

Denmark is one of those Nato countries which have still not complied with the demand for a general 3 per cent rise in defence spending—starting in 1979-80. This has more to do with financial planning than anything else. Until 1973 the defence budget was calculated on a yearly basis, which meant that it was difficult to plan far ahead. Since then, however, a four-year planning system has been in use. The first four-year plan lasted until 1977, and the present one lasts until 1981. Until it has run its course the Government is reluctant to ask Parliament for more money.

The largest of the three services is the army, which has 21,000 soldiers, including 9,000 conscripts. About 360 soldiers are serving with the United Nations force in Cyprus. The navy has 6,100 (1,900 conscripts) and the air force 6,900 (1,370 conscripts). The air force is being reequipped with 58 of the American F16 fighters under a celebrated "sale of the century" two years ago. Equipment generally is a mixture of British, American and European.

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.



Lego, a major export. Almost 100 per cent goes abroad—but not all, as this model of the Amalienborg Palace shows.

Fishy conduct unbecoming

by Geoffrey Dodd

If fish could change their shifty habits and decide to live quietly in the same area through all seasons of the year, the worst disagreement between Denmark and Britain in many years could perhaps be settled quickly.

Such a change is unlikely, but not more improbable than Danish approval of the measures proposed by Britain to regulate fisheries in the North Sea. These proposals, in the Danish view, demonstrate a chauvinism unbecoming to a signatory to the Treaty of Rome, and unrealistic in the context of the overall situation in the North Sea.

An entire morning spent discussing the problem with a member of the Danish team to Brussels left the distinct feeling that, beyond the simplest basic need to protect the North Sea stocks, it is difficult to see any aspect of EEC fisheries policy where Denmark and Britain agree.

Denmark's main wish is to see Britain accept Community administration of an overall regulation of EEC fisheries. This task is impossible for any single country if only because so many factors are linked, at specific times and for specific types of fish, to almost every part of the North Sea. A regional solution is necessary.

Yet little that Britain has proposed in the way of attempting to regulate Community fishing is acceptable, to judge from the views of Danish spokesmen. And some of the proposals that have been made are so clearly detrimental to Denmark alone that from Copenhagen it is difficult to see them as anything but deliberate engineering to hurt Danish interests. The proposal to extend the Norway Pout Box is one example; the British efforts to delay introduction of larger mesh sizes as a protection measure is another.

There are further objections in the methods proposed by Britain to assist in conserving stocks. Britain's desire for a flat percentage of North Sea catches is considered unrealistic, and the claim for a rising share of any increase in these stocks could gradually result in Britain taking over the entire EEC catch, it is said.

In terms of share of gnp, fisheries mean far more to Denmark than to Britain, and the fleet reduction which Danes agree is necessary will in Denmark hurt towns and areas where there is little alternative employment going. By comparison, the residents of British fishing towns are much more favourably placed.

Another element in the dispute is the British proposal or threat to introduce an exclusive zone of 50 miles. This is a complete departure from the fundamental thinking which has gone into efforts to formulate a common fisheries policy.

The disagreement has also created waves in the Baltic Sea, an important area for Danish fishermen based upon Bornholm island. Without a common fisheries policy for the Community, agreements cannot be reached with East Germany and Poland.

The many complications in the problems of North Sea fishing tend to overshadow two other important sides to Danish fisheries, relating to the Faroe islands and Greenland.

The Faroe islands are a self-governing community under the Danish crown, and opted to remain outside the European Community when Denmark joined. Probably no community is more dependent upon fishing than the Faroes—fish provide more than 95 per cent of all exports.

Important Faroe fishing areas were lost in 1958, when Iceland widened its limits to 200 miles. The Faroe islands have reached agreements with the EEC and the Nordic countries which have—on an ad hoc basis for the Community pending a final fisheries policy—avoided any serious losses in these areas.

The Faroe islanders want to continue to fish herring, mackerel and industrial fish in the North Sea, while British fishermen would like to take cod and haddock near the islands. But both France and West Germany are also interested in the Faroes, and wish to maintain their catches of saithe, ling, and Norwegian haddock.

Greenlanders voted against EEC membership at a rate of 2½ to one in the 1972 referendum, but because the island is administratively a part of Denmark it joined the Community with Denmark in 1973.

The Community has approved a number of exceptions for Greenland fisheries, including retention of a 12-mile exclusive zone up to the end of 1982. Even so, it is estimated that nearly 90 per cent of the fish taken off Greenland are caught by other countries.

Since it was drawn into the Community, Greenland has received considerable amounts in direct regional development subsidies from the EEC, as well as investment money from the European Investment Bank. The island will move to home rule on May 1, 1979.

Familiar feeling with a difference

by Peter Evans

Not before time, it looks as if the Danes are tackling more realistically the country's deep-seated economic ills. The government measures now proposed are intended to curb Denmark's long-standing propensity to live beyond its means.

For the profligate British, the look of the crisis is familiar. In some ways it is an example of what might have happened if Britain had not been saved by North Sea oil and what might still happen if we do not use it properly.

But there are important differences: the willingness of the Danes, protected by welfare benefits, to shed labour so as to reduce production costs; the much greater dependence on imports of raw materials; and a consequent government intention to maintain the value of the krone, in spite of siren voices urging devaluation. (£1 roughly equals 10.34kr.)

Only once since 1960 has Denmark not had a current account deficit, and that was as long ago as 1963. The effect of this has been chronicled in *Denmark in Europe 1990* by the Hudson Institute and published last year by A/S Forlaget Borsen.

To finance the deficit, Denmark had to borrow heavily abroad—1.9 per cent of gnp on average a year in the previous 16 years.

"The net foreign debt—zero in the early 1960s—has now passed 30,000m kr (35,000m kr in 1976 or 14 per cent of gdp). For every Danish citizen there is now a foreign debt of roughly $1,000. The notorious Italian debt is only $300 per capita".

At the end of 1977, according to Danish official sources, net foreign debt amounted to 51,000m kr, equivalent to 18.4 per cent of gross domestic product.

Though Denmark remains one of the most creditworthy countries in the world, the Government is only too well aware of the urgent need to stabilize the debt. Otherwise the good credit rating cannot last. That is one of the reasons for the latest package of proposals from Mr Anker Jorgensen's coalition government.

There were already some encouraging signs. The current account deficit in the first half year of 1978 had improved to 3,250m kr in the red from 6,150m kr in the red in the first half of 1976. The corresponding figure last year was 5,200m kr.

A report this year from OECD said that domestic borrowing conditions had been kept tight with both short-term and long-term interest rising to 16-17 per cent.

The prospects for curbing inflation now seem much brighter. Excluding indirect tax increases consumer prices rose by about 6.8 per cent in the year up to August, and at an annual rate of 4.2 per cent in the second quarter of the year.

In an interview, Mr Per Haekkerup, Minister without Portfolio, who has the job of encouraging economic cooperation, said that Denmark's inflation was now half of what it was in 1974.

He told me the balance of payments deficit was 11,000m kr in 1976 and this year was expected to be 7,000m to 7,500m kr. As a result, there had been a small reduction in the interest rate. At the same time unemployment had increased.

"We are facing a situation in 1979 where the deficit in the balance of payments would increase, if nothing was done, to about 9,500m to 10,000m kr.

To prevent that, the economic policy had the short-term aim of reducing the balance of payments deficit to 6,500m kr in 1979. That was to be done, he said, partly through cuts in state expenditure, partly by an increase in indirect taxation (a rise in VAT to 20½ per cent) and partly by not increasing direct taxation. The intention was to combine the short-term cut in consumption (which he hoped would include an incomes policy covering other items besides wages) with an effort to stop the rise in prices in land and real estate.

On incomes policy, Mr Haekkerup said the aim was to allow people to negotiate between themselves rather than have a settlement imposed by the Government. What level of maximum increase the Government was hoping for he declined to say. "Last time we said there should not be more than 6 per cent a year for two years. This time we will ask the partners (employers and workers) to be as restrictive as they can." (That 6 per cent included index-linked wage increases).

One interpretation of Mr Haekkerup's statement is that as a last resort the Government could reduce consumption by taxation, if incomes rose too much, but there is not a wish to do that, as the preference is to cut production costs.

Besides, with taxes as high as they are, there is a greater incentive to find ways of not paying them. People are already going to extraordinary lengths to reduce what they regard as a crippling tax burden. One professional man told me about the emergence of bartering. People were not only beginning to exchange goods but services, he said. They were giving each other professional advice without a fee on, say, the drawing-up of plans for private building construction. Rather than be paid overtime, one worker accepted building material from the firm he worked for; and in turn the owner would list the items as shrinkage.

A more obvious way of reducing tax is by borrowing against a property and claiming tax on the interest. The rise in inflation reduces the real cost of the debt in relation to swollen pay and property values. Land values are rocketing in any case as people invest in it to safeguard their savings or indulge in speculation. As in Britain there is thought to be room for more investment in industry instead.

Part of the Government's policy is to seek to curb by taxation excess profits in land and real estate. The target is the money made over and above the natural increase as a result of inflation.

Predictably some prominent union leaders have quarrelled with the Government's plans and there have been strikes and demonstrations against them. But that criticism is not unanimous.

Mr Jorgensen, the Prime Minister, is well aware of the nature of the balancing act in which he is involved. He badly wants an incomes policy and the carrot he is using is taxation. Some of his critics reckon property owners have an unfair advantage over tenants. Hence Mr Jorgensen's intention that the taxation of increases in value of land and property should be in connexion with the sort of incomes policy he proposed. And so as to improve the balance of payments, Mr Jorgensen said low interest loans would be available for export industries.

The Government has some things on its side, not least the flair of Danish industry for innovation and development of good ideas. Workers' attitudes are less entrenched than in Britain, partly because so many are fresh to industry from the land and there is not such a history of bitterness. Danish industry has a good reputation for productivity.

Denmark has enough natural gas to cover, according to some estimates, one third of its energy needs for the rest of the century. It should become available by 1981-82. Denmark's North Sea oil production will be trebled to reach about 15 per cent of consumption when a new field begins to yield in 1981.

Having to compete to survive

The chairman of a Copenhagen dairy, Mr Poul Holst-Petersen, is also chief shop steward for the workers there. On their behalf he is arguing a case for more pay that, as chairman, he has to make sure does not reduce the dairy's competitiveness.

The man from the management with whom he is discussing the claim, Mr Palle Hansen, cannot make concessions the company is unable to afford. If he did, he would have to answer for them to the chairman, Mr Holst-Petersen.

And, it is fair to add, they would both have to answer to the workforce and to themselves. For the dairy, Enigheden, was practising economic democracy long before the term came to have such explosive political meaning.

The dairy scheme is a simple, Mark I version of economic democracy, without most of the features that give Danish industrialists bad dreams. In the dairy scheme, two thirds of the shares are owned by Copenhagen trade unions, symbolically representing the consumers. One third of the shares belong to the dairy workers.

The workers believe they know where their interest lies. Because they have an interest in the firm, they are not against new technology and machines are replaced roughly every 10 years on average. During the past 10 years the workforce has been reduced from 475 to 185 through natural wastage. No one has been dismissed. Last year Enigheden increased production by 15 per cent, partly as a result of more efficient new machinery.

The workers know they have to compete to survive. The claim being discussed by Mr Holst-Petersen and Mr Hansen was for compensation for workers having to start bottling milk at midnight instead of 3 am. The reason was an earlier start being made by a rival.

The strong Danish belief in democracy goes back to the Vikings when the Ting, or assembly of people, including all the landowners, took important decisions. The word is perpetuated in Folketing (the Danish Parliament) and Tynwald in the Isle of Man.

The least controversial part of industrial democracy, which came into effect on January 1 1974, gives worker participation in management. Workers can appoint two representatives to the supervisory boards of companies with more than 50 employees. Smaller companies can voluntarily offer their employees the same opportunity.

Workers' representatives, who are appointed for two years, have the same rights and obligations as other directors. One Danish employer I talked to said the new scheme improved communication and understanding, the basis for which had already been created by joint consultation committees. Those were established as the result of an agreement in 1947 between both sides of industry.

More far-reaching is a proposal to give employees co-ownership, which got as far as a Parliamentary Bill tabled by the Minister of Labour in the Social Democratic Government. The Bill fell by the wayside when the Government lost power after deciding to call an early general election in December 1973.

The controversy arises over the change that would occur in the balance of power between workers and private enterprise. A new power would be exercised on behalf of the workers through a newly-created central fund. All employers in Denmark, private as well as public, would have to pay into the fund a percentage of their wage bill. The percentage would begin at ½ per cent in the first year and rise by ½ per cent up to a maximum of 5 per cent.

The capital of the fund would be the property of the wage earners. The plan calls for two thirds of the employers' contribution from joint-stock companies to be held in the company as employee-owned capital entitled to dividend. In firms which were not joint-stock companies, the two thirds would remain in the firm, for example as a loan-bearing interest at ordinary Bank rate.

All additional contributions could be invested in business enterprises. A proposed rule stipulates, however, that the employees' profit and investment fund could not be permitted to hold shares in a company equivalent to more than half its share capital.

The employers object to power being directed centrally. This would be by a committee consisting of 120 members. Forty of them would be elected by the Danish equivalent of the TUC, 40 by other wage-earner organizations, and the remaining 40 nominated by the Minister of Labour. The committee would elect a board of 10, with six places held by wage-earners, which would in turn employ a management to direct daily work.

The employers have put forward their own proposals which include an offer of shares for all employees, formation of investment societies, a profit-sharing plan, and capital owned by employees in enterprises where they work.

The latest position is that the Danish TUC has demanded that economic democracy should be part of the policy of Mr Ankar Jorgensen's coalition Government. He has replied that the Government awaits the result of work by the committee on public coownership. That report is not expected to result in implementation of the scheme by the present Government.

P. E.

Some foreign investors in Denmark have been ill advised

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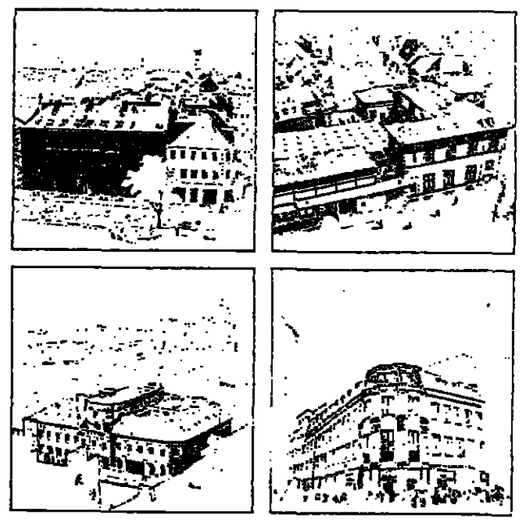


Illustration by Danish artist Louis Moe from "The Denmark Chronicle" published in Copenhagen 1911
The first edition was published in Paris in 1314.

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هكذا من الأصل

Michael Frenchman visits a group of offshore islands where vital issues will be decided in next month's general election

Prosperous Faeroes to consider loosening the ties

There is a lot of talk about the "damned Danes" in Torshavn, capital of the Faeroes, Denmark's self-governing state in the North Atlantic. But much of the criticism and many of the jibes by some of the local populace (total 42,000) are tongue in cheek as the more sober citizens realize that this very prosperous group of 18 islands would have a hard time without the subsidies from Copenhagen. Last year the islands received about £24m of which about £2m was for a new military installation which, together with Nato and the prospects of offshore oil, are taboo subjects in discussion.

Last week the islands' parliament or Lagting was dissolved by Mr Atli Dam, the Prime Minister and former Kuwaiti oil engineer, after sitting for an extra four weeks over its normal term in order to settle unfinished business which had accumulated during the present Government's four-year rule. A general election is to be held at the beginning of next month when the recurring issue of home rule and increased independence from the mother country will form the main issue as well as Denmark's role within Nato and its effect on the Faeroes.

After the political changes in Iceland, where the left-wing parties have achieved a dominant role after last summer's elections, the Faeroes—one of Nato's vital eyes and ears in the North Atlantic—are likely to become more involved in North Atlantic political and defence problems. Then there is the vital issue of fishing rights not only in the EEC context although Denmark belongs to the EEC, the Faeroes voted to stay out) but in north-western Atlantic waters as well.

The islands have a great degree of autonomy. This followed a referendum on whether or not to seek home rule in 1948 after the departure in 1945 of the British troops who had occupied the islands during the war. In 1948 the Danish parliament passed the Home Rule Act and allowed the islands to have their own flag. Since the 1960s the islands have grown and prospered at an unprecedented rate. Despite their fortunes being based solely on fishing—so susceptible to both political and natural environmental influences—the inhabitants have achieved a standard of living and life style which is remarkable in Western Europe and even more so for an isolated island community.

There are unsurpassed internal communications—250 km of roads, many of which are being widened and realigned, several mountain tunnels and a comprehensive ferry service to almost all the 82 communities on the different islands. To get about the islanders have a total of 10,600 vehicles. There are more than adequate welfare and medical services and a modern 236-bed hospital block overlooks the harbour in Torshavn, a quaint tumble of a town crouching on the hillside with twisting lanes and winding flights of steps like a Cornish fishing village.

Many of the gaily-painted modern houses still place green turf sods on the roof for insulation and to prevent the roofs from blowing away in the strong winds. Some of the older wooden clapboard houses are even chained to the ground or have huge boulders hanging on wires from the eaves to keep them in position.

All the usual utility services exist throughout the islands and STD telephones are gradually replacing the old conventional exchanges in the more isolated towns and villages. Apart from two cinemas for the 12,000 inhabitants of Torshavn entertainment is sparse and most people seem to spend their weekends driving up and down the winding, hilly streets at breakneck speeds—down to the harbour, up to the weather station or over the mountains to the Nato base and back again.

Surprisingly enough there is no television, although a few television aerials pointing towards the Shetlands, about 200 miles away, can be seen on some of the higher-situated houses. There is a local and rather pedestrian radio station which broadcasts for only a few hours a day. There is no daily newspaper but in a typical Faeroese compromise there are two newspapers which appear three times a week, one that appears twice a week, and three others that come out once a week. Thus there is a newspaper throughout the week.

One of the biggest shocks to the casual visitor is that there is total prohibition, enforced with Muslim-like fervour but evaded with equally cunning Faeroese compromise.

Liquor cannot be bought or sold but any individual can import his own supply, which is limited to 12 bottles of spirits every three months and as much strong beer and wine as he or she can afford. But this can be done only if the would-be importer has paid his income tax. What better incentive than this could there be to swell the islands' coffers, especially when not a penny of the islands' taxes go to Denmark? Hotels cannot serve spirits either and the police have the power to close down a hotel (there are two main ones in the capital) instantly if they find anyone drinking there.

But, of course, it so happens that in the case of one of them, the quaint Hafnia with its imported Scottish assistant manager and nubile bra-less young girls, its owner also has interests in one of the local breweries which produces a weak lager with 2.5 per cent alcohol.

Wages are high and there is no unemployment. In most of the island communities there is always a tendency for an acceleration of emigration to the nearest mainland where job opportunities are normally better. But it is the reverse in the case of the Faeroes. The population has been steadily increasing and has gone up in the past 18 years from 34,600 in 1960 to 41,800 at the last count in June, 1977.

In fact, if anything, there is a labour shortage and last summer several fish processing plants had to close down or go on short time because of the unavailability of labour. About 150 foreigners came to the islands in the summer to work, the majority from Iceland, but there is also a smattering of people from northern Scotland and the Scottish isles who are attracted by the high wages and excellent living conditions.

The islands' fishing fleet now consists of about 250 vessels of over 20 registered tons and it is going through a gradual change from distant water vessels to those suitable for inshore fishing. This is because of increasing pressure and restrictions on the Faeroese fleet by Britain and the EEC countries. Last year the island income from fishing amounted to approximately £81m worth of exports of raw and processed fish products. In addition shipbuilding brought in a further £4,300,000. Imports during the same year amounted to £81m but double the value of new fishing vessels were bought, nearly £10m, than were sold.

Mr Birgir Danielsen, managing director of Faeroe Sea Food, the fish export marketing organization which represents the majority of the industry, sounds a dangerous note of warning to the islanders that fishing is becoming a contracting industry because of limitations being imposed on distant water fishing. He is worried because, with the changing emphasis to fish in home waters, he feels that fish resources around the islands may be too small to support the islanders' present life style.

But looking back on the great traditions of the islanders in fishing he counters his foreboding by saying that it is the strongest and most determined fishermen who will win and "I am quite confident that we could win". Because in practice the Faeroes are responsible largely for their own foreign affairs, Mr Danielson says that when it comes to fishing negotiations they must not forget about the EEC and relations with the EEC must be reviewed constantly in view of the changing situation of fish stocks.

Relations with Denmark over foreign affairs—technically looked after by the Danish Government—are good. The Danish Government has the equivalent of a high commissioner in the islands, Rikombudsman Leif Groth, who with a small staff of Danish officials acts as the Queen's representative and keeps a fatherly eye on affairs of state in the islands which has two representatives in the Danish Parliament.

High standard of design rooted firmly in traditional crafts

by Annelise Hopson

To find the reasons for the success of Danish industrial and domestic design one has to start with a backward glance.

The industrial revolution came late to Denmark and it developed slowly. Consequently it took decades before the handicrafts gave way to the new technology. The result was that the handicraft and its quality was preserved while slowly being transferred to industrial products. During this process the old sense of quality was maintained. Thus the high standard of applied arts today is a direct consequence of the sense of quality created by the traditional crafts.

Danish design dominates a vast variety of products: from furniture, ceramics and silver to graphics, radios and excavators. Danish design is not only supposed to be decorative, it has a distinct utilitarian purpose as well. The point of view is that there seems to be no reason why a simple kitchen knife should not be beautiful to look at and at the same time able to cut.

The artist who designs a product works in close contact with the worker/craftsman who is going to manufacture the goods. How else, for example, could an artist design glassware if he did not know how the glass-blower works or, indeed, if he did not have a profound knowledge of the texture of glass itself?

This close cooperation between "head and hand" has resulted in series of products which have won international recognition for their excellent design and technical quality.

In view of world competition, Danish factories enjoy an advantage in that they are fairly small. This makes it easier for the individual plant to change its production pattern without too much cost and at short notice.



The Multikunst Legepladser, an example of Danish ingenuity in toy design.

One of the industries, such as furniture manufacturing, has shown a constant increase in exports since the 1950s. During the crisis year of 1974, however, exports fell by 3 per cent. This year Denmark's exports of furniture rose 17.8 per cent from January to July compared with the same period last year.

To help and promote the industries the Danish Design Council was founded last year. The council is to establish a Danish design index to classify industrial products of high quality and design. The index will consist of about 1,000 to 2,000 items.

The products that have been registered in the index will receive the DD-label which will be revised every three years to make sure that the factory concerned is keeping the design and the quality up to date.

Consulting this index will help businessmen to select only top quality for their exhibitions. The council also works as a consultant agency for the industry as well as dealing with exhibitions and information in general.

The council is distributing the ID prize which was created by the Society of Industrial Design in 1965 in appreciation of better contribution to Danish product development and design.

On September 20 Harrods in London opened an exhibition, displaying works by the Bjorn Wiinblad. He is one of Denmark's most famous industrial and domestic designers. His work appeals to old and young in our hemisphere, perhaps because his designs are bubbling with *joie de vivre* and vigorous imagination. He is "a versatile graphic artist and ceramist who employs the ceramics form as a basis for a richly decorative ornamentation in a distinctive style".*

The future of Danish Design is in the hands of the young students now at various schools of the arts, most of them situated in Copenhagen. Mr Esbjorn Hiort, an architect of the College of Applied Arts, says about the education: "For many years it was the artisan's trade that dominated the education of the school in view of the fact that it was this trade that needed the young students when they graduated. If the students wanted a job they had to meet the requirements of the artisan's trade.

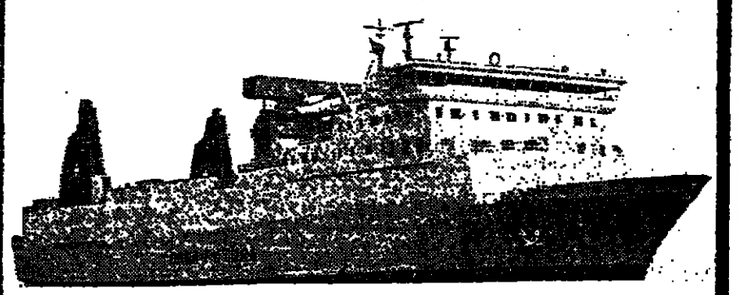
"This is still the case but as society develops so does the ideas of its inhabitants. The old artisan's trade is almost extinct and today the industry needs the young artists. The problem is that the young are not attracted to the industry merely to produce more in order to raise the turnover and increase consumption.

"The best way to make the young interested in industrial production of high quality as well as design, is to have a fruitful and close cooperation between the College of Applied Arts and the trade and industry, and this is our aim."

The Danes are forced to compete on design and quality because of the high cost of production (prices of imported raw materials and the high level of wages). The designer does not work on a purely theoretical basis. He works in collaboration with the traditional craftsmen and there is little ground for thinking that this will change.

*Denmark—an Official Handbook 1974.

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Questioning holy writ

by Peter Evans

Questioning the value of the welfare system in Denmark is rather like swearing in church or drinking alcohol in one of the stricter Muslim countries.

Suggestions that the welfare system might cost too much, given Denmark's economic difficulties, produce glares from the faithful. For the concept has the aura of an article of faith, to be crusaded for and defended to the last dying breath.

It is almost with a sense of apology that one refers to criticism that has been made about the system by numbers of Danes who do not happen to share the establishment view. One of those heretics is Mr Finnur Erlandsson, a member of the Progress Party, who told me he had been a member of the Social Democratic Party from 1949-1966.

"I was a doctor and saw much of social injustice. I thought that if that was to be overcome you should join the Social Democratic Party. You have gone too far now. You have a policy that gives too much without putting any duties on the people."

The party to which he belongs burst on the scene when Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax rebel, founded it in 1972. The following year, the Progress Party became the second biggest party in Parliament with 28 seats, second only to the Social Democrats.

It is still second in size of the 11 parties in the Folketing.

The Progress Party, according to Mr Glistrup, intends to use a somewhat larger percentage of national revenue than at present for old age pensions and the health service, but the aim would be to direct aid more precisely to "the direct advantage of citizens entitled to help by law". He wishes to reduce the bureaucracy and create a number of private nursing homes to liberate hospital beds.

His ideas conflict with those who believe that it is the duty of the state to provide and that ability to pay should not be the criteria for obtaining any different treatment.

Some, at least, of the criticism now going the rounds is not entirely justified. On the face of it, for example, a scheme whereby patients are sent, free of charge according to one social worker, to a hospital in Spain to convalesce sounds extravagant. But the numbers are small and costs are far less in Spain than in very expensive Denmark.

The social worker told me: "A hospital bed in Denmark now costs 1,000 kr a day." The hospital is staffed mainly by Spaniards, but there are some Danes working there I was told.

One of the most interesting developments is criticism of the health service by doctors.

According to one source, there are about 1,100 young doctors unable to obtain posts in Denmark. About 1,000 of them are in Sweden, but wish to work back home, where it is difficult for the young doctor to obtain a suitable post in which to complete more practical training. Danish doctors are among the most highly paid people in Denmark.

There are also complaints about bureaucratic delays in the provision of invalid pensions. One of the doctors' leaders, Professor Francis Zachariae, said recently that as a result of delay and uncertainty many people suffered psychologically and family relationships were damaged.

Some of the criticisms sound remarkably similar to those of the health service in Britain. There are protests, for example, about a threat to close St Joseph's Hospital, in Copenhagen, which is said to have the largest maternity department in Denmark among its medical facilities.

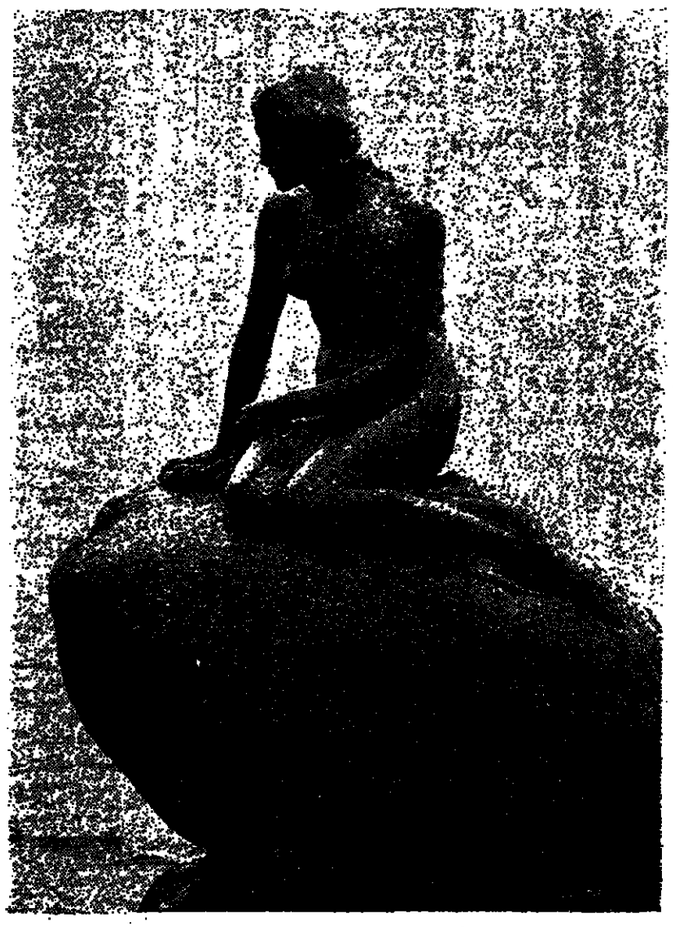
With 326 beds, it serves one of the poorer districts of Copenhagen. Medical staff say it will be difficult for local people to get to the new big hospital earmarked for the purpose. There are protests in Britain about closures of small hospitals and concentration of resources on more remote big ones.

The fact is that the Danes are exceedingly well looked after on the whole, but it is necessary to correct the somewhat starry-eyed impression sometimes given. It is true that the infant mortality rate in Denmark, one indicator, is only about two thirds that in Britain.

And a slightly wider look at the quality of life in the nine countries of the EEC recently by *The Sunday Times* put Denmark top. The analysis, which included such indicators as the patient/doctor ratio, healthy diet, hospital beds and working conditions, was based on statistics for 1960 to 1975 from the statistical office of the EEC in Brussels.

The problem for the Danes, as it is for every other country, is how to obtain value for money but without sacrificing what is in their case an enviably high quality of social welfare.

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1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
107	95¼	Treas 11¾% 1979	100⁵⁄₁₆	-1/32	11.394	9.027
97¾	84¹³⁄₁₆	Treas 3% 1979	96	..	3.125	7.527
98¼	85¼	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	97	..	4.381	7.561
106⁹⁄₁₆	99	Treas 10½% 1979	100	-1/16	10.444	9.971
97½	84⅛	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¾	-1/16	3.658	7.643
106¾	97	Treas Cnv 9½% 1980	98⅞	-⅛	9.161	10.401
105¾	88¾	Treas 9½% 1980	98¼	-⅛	9.669	10.778
96	83½	Treas 3½% 1977-80	93¾	-1/16	3.730	7.513
98¼	83¾	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	94¾	-1/16	5.530	8.557
112¾	96¾	Exch 13% 1980	102¾	-⅛	12.699	11.653
108⅝	92⅝	Treas 11½% 1981	99¾	-⅛	11.535	11.615
94⅞	77	Treas 3½% 1979-81	89⅞	..	3.905	8.465
104	94	Treas 9¾% 1981	96⅛	-⅛	10.119	11.490
97⅞	91	Exch 8¼% 1981	92¾	-⅛	8.689	11.445
110¼	94¾	Exch 9¾% 1981	94¾	-⅛	10.021	11.739
92¾	83½	Exch 3% 1981	86¾	..	3.473	8.470
113⅝	96⅞	Exch 12¼% 1981	101⅛	-⅛	12.517	11.976
100¾	83⅞	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	92⅞	-⅛	9.220	11.415
93⅛	72¾	Treas 3% 1982	84⅛	..	3.535	8.263
119¾	101¾	Treas 14% 1982	105¾	-⅛	13.255	11.960
[illegible]	90	Treas 8¾% 1982	89	-⅛	9.197	11.738
103⅛	91¾	Exch 9¼% 1982	91¾	-⅛	10.099	11.949
96⅜	81½	Exch 8½% 1983	89⅞	-⅛	9.764	11.925
87⅞	72¾	Exch 3% 1983	82⅛	..	3.656	7.944
114¼	92¾	Treas 12% 1983	100½	-⅛	11.938	11.857
101½	89¾	Treas 9½% 1983	90½	-⅛	10.221	11.914
98⅛	93	Exch 10% 1983	94⅞	-⅛	10.849	12.082
[illegible]	72⅛	Fund 5½% 1982-84	82⅝	-⅛	6.757	10.144
99¾	77	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	88½	-⅛	9.850	11.187
87⅞	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	77	-⅛	8.406	10.602
92⅝	69⅞	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	81⅞	-⅛	9.726	11.331
77	65⅛	Trans 3% 1978-88	63½	-⅛	4.790	8.798
75¼	54¾	Treas 5% 1986-89	65	-⅛	7.688	10.414
120½	90¾	Treas 13% 1990	105⅞	-⅛	12.711	12.593
93½	67¾	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	81	-⅛	10.537	11.593
111	90⅞	Treas 11¾% 1991	97⅞	-⅛	12.469	12.706
79⅛	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	64¼	-⅛	8.968	11.143
117	96¾	Treas 12¾% 1992	102⅞	-⅛	12.817	12.818
[illegible]	94¾	Treas 10% 1992	85⅜	-⅛	11.917	12.493
113	89¾	Exch 12¼% 1992	98½	-⅛	12.806	12.733
115¼	94¾	Treas 12½% 1993	100¼	-⅛	12.806	12.862
72⅞	51⅛	Fund 6% 1993	61⅛	-⅛	9.850	11.555
126	96	Treas 13¾% 1993	110¼	-⅛	13.114	12.992
126⅞	96	Treas 14½% 1994	111½	-⅛	13.198	13.011
114⅞	94¾	Exch 12½% 1994	99	-⅛	12.856	12.906
95¼	66½	Treas 9% 1994	77	-⅛	11.858	12.172
110¾	93	Treas 12% 1995	95⅝	-⅛	12.730	12.840
51⅞	35	Gas 3% 1990-95	44⅞	-⅛	6.735	9.572
93½	82⅝	Exch 10¼% 1995	84	-⅛	12.236	12.606
119¾	87¼	Treas 12¾% 1995	99⅝	-⅛	12.910	12.824
91⅞	67	Treas 9% 1992-96	77	-⅛	11.796	12.342
132⅛	101¼	Treas 15¼% 1996	113½	-⅛	13.331	13.145
122⅞	92⅜	Exch 13¼% 1996	101⅛	-⅛	12.919	12.892
50	32	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	43⅛	-⅛	6.932	9.751
121	87¾	Treas 13¼% 1997	105	-⅛	12.997	12.950
[illegible]	84⅛	Exch 10½% 1997	85⅞	-⅛	12.463	12.728
[illegible]	65¾	Treas 8¾% 1997	74⅞	-⅛	11.865	12.392
72¾	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	60⅛	-⅛	11.158	12.056
135¾	103⅛	Treas 15½% 1998	117	-⅛	13.310	13.152
100⅛	93⅝	Exch 12% 1998	98⅞	-⅛	12.799	12.875
96⅞	66⅞	Treas 9½% 1999	80⅛	-⅛	12.157	12.468
93⅞	83⅞	Treas 10½% 1999	86	-⅛	12.532	12.740
94⅛	84⅛	Exch 12¼% 1999-02	94⅛	-⅛	12.647	12.893
43⅛	27⅞	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36⅞	-⅛	9.858	11.170
81⅞	57⅝	Treas 8% 2002-06	66⅛	-⅛	12.105	12.334
95⅞	40⅞	Treas 5½% 2008-12	46⅞	-⅛	11.891	12.153
80	53½	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	64⅞	-⅛	12.263	12.346
98½	93½	Exch 12% 2013-17	97	-⅛	12.606	12.825
38⅞	29⅞	Consols 4%	32⅞	-⅛	12.769	..
38	25⅛	War Ln 3½%	31⅞	-⅛	11.584	..
39⅞	29⅞	Conv 3½%	34⅞	-⅛	10.173	..
25⅞	20⅞	Treas 3%	23⅞	-⅛	12.970	..
24⅞	17¾	Consols 2½%	20⅛	..	12.379	..
24	17¼	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	19⅞	..	12.792	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Gross Yield
94¾	79½	Aust 5½% 77-80	95¼	..	5.868	11.147
86½	69¼	Aust 5½% 81-82	82¾	..	6.659	11.761
87⅛	63¼	Aust 6% 81-83	80⅜	..	7.635	11.663
95	77¾	Aust 7% 79-81	89⅞	..	7.953	12.047
..	90	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
73½	61⅛	E Africa 5½% 77-83	73⅛	..	7.834	13.642
405	397	German 4½% 1930	405	..	..	..
52	32½	Hungary 4½% 1924	49	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ireland 7½% 81-83	82½	..	..	..
100	84¾	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	95¾	..	7.908	12.158
410	225	Japan Ass 4% 1910	385	..	..	..
[illegible]	53	Japan 6% 83-88	68	..	..	..
[illegible]	65	Kenya 5% 78-82	78¼	..	6.434	13.595
[illegible]	[illegible]	Malaya 7½% 78-82	86	..	8.849	12.653
98½	81½	N Z 6% 76-80	93⅛	..	6.450	11.625
79	53⅛	N Z 7½% 88-92	66⅛	..	11.288	12.866
[illegible]	69⅛	N Z 7½% 83-86	82½	..	9.367	11.476
91	74	N Rhod 6% 78-81	89	..	6.854	12.470
91	74	Nyasa 6% 78-81	89	..	6.854	12.470
155	142	Peru 6% Ass	150	+5	..	..
[illegible]	82	S Africa 9½% 79-81	89¼	..	..	..
70	30	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	54	-2	..	..
65	30	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	43	..	..	..
97	44	S Rhd 6% 78-81	85	..	..	..
[illegible]	45	Spanish 4%	46	..	..	..
81	67	Tang 5½% 79-82	80	..	7.244	13.582
95	61	Uruguay 3½%	96½	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Gross Yield
27	20¼	L C C 3% 1920	22¼	..	13.293	..
84½	64⅛	L C C 5½% 80-83	80	..	6.249	10.732
93	72	L C C 5½% 77-81	87⅛	..	6.261	10.445
85¼	62	L C C 5½% 82-84	80	..	6.989	10.512
[illegible]	53½	L C C 5½% 85-87	70	..	8.065	11.359
97¼	75⅞	L C C 6% 76-79	96⅛	..	6.233	10.559
75	52¼	L C C 6½% 88-90	68	..	10.217	12.223
75⅛	53	L C C 6% 90-92	63	-⅛	10.891	12.713
102½	92	G L C 9½% 80-82	91	-⅛	10.437	12.407
107⅛	93½	G L C 12½% 1982	100½	-⅛	12.432	12.264
112⅛	91	G L C 12½% 1983	100¼	-⅛	12.462	12.399
[illegible]	70½	C of L 6% 80-82	84	..	7.733	11.878
92½	83¼	Ag Mt 7% 81-84	82⅛	..	9.490	12.107
77⅛	56¾	Ag Mt 7½% 91-93	66	..	11.830	13.053
73½	52¾	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	63⅞	..	10.569	12.893
91⅞	73⅛	Belfast 6½% 77-80	89½	..	7.263	12.403
[illegible]	84½	Brightn 6½% 76-79	98	..	6.634	10.111
90¼	82⅞	Camden 6½% 77-79	98⅛	..	6.598	10.200
[illegible]	73⅛	Croydon 6½% 78-81	85	..	7.790	11.073
96⅛	83⅛	Edin 6½% 77-79	93⅞	..	6.582	10.042
201	80	Glasgow 9½% 80-82	91¼	..	10.135	12.027
110¼	96⅛	Lrerpl 13½% 1981	103	-⅛	13.102	12.170
30	22⅛	Met Water B 34-03	27½	..	11.036	12.770
[illegible]	79½	N I 6½% 79-80	92½	..	7.027	12.259
[illegible]	60	N I 7% 82-84	77½	..	9.374	13.445
90⅛	65	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	80⅛	..	8.073	12.388
95⅛	84	Sthend 5½% 77-79	98⅞	..	5.336	10.528
85	60⅛	Swark 6½% 83-86	75	-⅛	8.936	11.370
94⅛	77¾	Surrey 6½% 78-80	93⅛	..	6.435	11.204

Investment Dollar Premium 88¾% (79¼%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7205.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
57	40½	Bayer	£52½	..	358	3.0	22.4
[illegible]	11¾	Commerzbank	£17⅛	..	45.0	2.6	18.6
[illegible]	17½	Cp Fn Paris	£24½	..	156	4.5	11.2
[illegible]	43	EBES	£50¼	..	301	5.9	..
[illegible]	14	Ericsson	£19¾	..	89.1	3.0	25.1
23	6	Finsider	15	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	4½	Granges	£9⅛	..	..	..	..
560	383	Hoechst	517	..	15.6	3.1	16.7
34	9	Montecatini E	22	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	470	Robeco (L)	596	..	29.9	5.0	34.0
520	325	Rolinco Subs H S	477	-4	..	..	61.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Snia Viscosa	84	..	..	..	..
99½	43	Volkswagen	£67⅛	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	8¼	Brascan	£9⅞	-⅛	60.5	6.1	8.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	BP Canada	£10⅛	..	..	..	..
16⅛	9⅛	Can Pac Ord	£14⅛	..	47.9	3.4	9.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	El Paso	£11⅛	-⅛	41.7	3.6	22.3
45½	27⅛	Exxon Corp	£36⅛	-½	..	..	..
[illegible]	20⅛	Fluor	£27⅛	-⅛	63.2	2.3	11.9
31⅛	16⅛	Hollinger	£25	-⅛	..	..	..
33⅛	24⅛	Hud Bay Oil	£29⅛	-½	30.8	1.2	36.7
38⅛	24⅛	Husky Oil	£35⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
[illegible]	8⅛	INCO	£13⅛	-⅛	51.7	3.9	20.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	IU Int	£8⅛	-⅛	47.8	5.7	8.8
33⅛	19½	Kaiser Alum	£27⅛	-⅛	87.7	3.2	..
18⅛	6⅛	Massey-Ferg	£7⅛	-⅛	..	..	13.1
[illegible]	21⅛	Norton Simon	£13⅛	-⅛	47.9	3.5	11.0
25⅛	20	Pacific Petrol	£27⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
20⅛	17⅛	Pan Canadian	£20⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
245	130	Steep Rock	214	-5	..	..	..
12⅛	8⅛	Trans Can P	£10⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
43	17⅛	US Steel	£18⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
725	[illegible]	White Pass	725	..	15.2	2.3	21.0
[illegible]	7⅛	Zapata Corp	£11⅛	-⅛	15.7	1.4	33.8

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
205	155	Alexs Discount	248	..	21.7	8.8	5.7
371½	218¼	Allen H & Ross	320	..	30.3	9.5	7.1
238	[illegible]	Allied Irish	214	..	11.4	5.3	5.2
[illegible]	108	Arb-Latham	163	..	15.3	9.4	10.3
345	180	ANZ Grp	312	..	10.9	3.5	10.5
[illegible]	13⅛	Bank America	£19⅛	..	87.0	3.9	13.4
[illegible]	202½	Bk of Ireland	430	..	22.7	5.3	6.9
27	14	Bk Leumi Israel	16	..	0.4	2.4	11.9
[illegible]	150	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	15.2
[illegible]	370	Bk of NSW	635	+10	19.3	3.0	13.7
315	[illegible]	Bk of Scotland	283	..	17.5	6.2	6.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bnks Trst NY	£29⅛	-⅛	161	6.1	9.9
[illegible]	287	Barclays Bank	340	-1	20.1b	5.9	5.8
[illegible]	117	Brown Shipley	255	..	14.1	5.5	8.4
313⅛	196⅛	Cater Ryder	265	..	25.6	9.6	..
[illegible]	17⅛	Chase Man	£25⅛	-⅛	114	4.5	12.2
[illegible]	17⅛	Citicorp	£19⅛	-⅛	61.6	3.2	11.7
93	51⅛	Clive Discount	75	-1	7.2	9.2	5.9
[illegible]	170	Com Bk of Aust	214	-1	9.4	4.4	10.1
[illegible]	215	Com Bk of Syd	162	..	7.6	4.7	16.5
[illegible]	17¼	CC De France	£22	-⅛	95.0	4.3	15.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	First Nat Fin	5⅛	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	7	Fraser Ans	12⅛	..	..	..	..
210	130	Gerrard & Nat	173	..	12.4	7.1	4.6
[illegible]	27	Gibbs A.	36	..	3.3	8.9	24.0
277	161⅛	Gillett Bros	220	..	23.2	10.5	5.4
[illegible]	30	Grindlays Hldgs	130	+1	4.2	3.2	4.4
[illegible]	150	Guinness Peat	238	..	15.5	6.5	10.3
[illegible]	12	Hambros £10	£17	..	146	8.6	..
257	142	Do Ord	185	..	14.6	7.9	8.2
116	74	Hill Samuel	94	-1	7.4	7.9	6.1
[illegible]	202¼	Hong K & Shang	290	-2	7.5b	2.7	20.0
[illegible]	43½	Jessel Toynbee	65	+3	5.0	8.0	..
220	115	Joseph L.	180	..	12.0	6.7	8.9
32	21	Keyser Ullmann	30	..	1.0	2.0	6.7
[illegible]	42	King & Shaxson	62	..	5.3	8.4	4.7
114	76	Kleinwort Ben	100	-2	6.5	6.5	7.3
[illegible]	185	Lloyds Bank	256	-2	14.5	5.7	5.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mercury Secs	116	..	5.7	4.9	6.1
390	250¼	Midland	340	..	22.4	6.6	5.1
[illegible]	30	Minster Assets	61	..	5.5	8.8	5.4
[illegible]	108	Nat of Aust	220	-3	9.3	4.2	8.8
81	56	Nat Com Bk Grp	77	..	4.2	5.6	5.5
[illegible]	203	Nat W'minster	270	+2	15.2	5.7	5.6
[illegible]	29	Ottoman	140	-¼	280	3.7	11.3
[illegible]	45	Rea Bros	56	..	2.5	4.5	11.6
[illegible]	14⅛	Royal of Can	£21	..	71.8	3.4	21.4
490	290	Schroders	450	..	17.5	3.9	10.0
[illegible]	156½	Seccombe Mar	215	..	20.2	9.4	9.9
[illegible]	31½	Smith St Aubyn	50	..	7.6	9.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Standard Chart	408	..	29.6	7.3	5.2
[illegible]	213½	Union Discount	315	..	24.0	7.6	5.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wintrust	74	..	1.6	6.3	18.7

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	58	Allied	85	-1	6.7	7.8	11.7
170	87	Bass Charrgton	166	..	5.6	4.6	12.1
[illegible]	28	Belhaven Grp	46	..	..	..	..
204	79¼	Bell A.	248	-1	7.3	3.0	8.5
110	54⅛	Boddingtons	95	-1	4.0	4.2	14.8
[illegible]	64	Brown M.	122	..	6.1	5.0	14.3
177	98	Bulmer HP Hldgs	140	..	4.9	3.5	9.2
[illegible]	73	Burtonwood	174	..	3.2	3.0	10.4
[illegible]	40	C of Ldn Dfd	65	..	4.6	7.1	22.4
205	100	Devenish	198	..	9.1	4.6	10.5
214	[illegible]	Distillers	206	-2	11.0	5.4	9.5
[illegible]	80¼	Greenall	124	-2	4.2	3.4	12.3
[illegible]	152	Greene King	305	..	12.1	4.0	14.8
[illegible]	124	Guinness	180	-2	12.4	6.9	7.5
[illegible]	95	Hardys & H'sons	193	..	10.9	6.0	13.3
[illegible]	73	Highland	141	-1	4.4	3.1	21.0
[illegible]	61	Invergordon	147	..	2.5	1.7	13.6
177	42	Irish Distillers	177	+1	6.1	3.4	12.0
[illegible]	21	Marston	58	..	2.9	3.4	10.4
[illegible]	49	Scot & Newcastle	64	-1	5.2	8.1	6.7
20⅛	17⅛	Seagram	£19⅛	..	41.9	2.2	11.1
[illegible]	40	SA Breweries	79½	..	7.0	9.5	4.0
131	42	Tomatin	127	..	4.7	3.7	18.7
134	57	Vaux	129	..	6.1	4.7	13.4
104	38⅛	Whitbread 'A'	95	-1	6.0	6.0	6.3
107	60	Do B	102	..	6.0	5.8	2.9
96	35	Whitbread Inv	92	..	6.1	6.7	22.3
234	115	Wolverhampton	228	..	9.2	4.0	13.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	109	-3	9.3	8.5	7.6
45	25	AC Cars	45	..	1.4	3.2	9.5
163	39¼	AGB Research	155	..	5.3	3.3	16.2
257	134	APV Hldgs	230	•-5	9.1	4.0	8.5
79¼	45¼	Aaronson Bros	74	..	5.3	7.2	7.5
138	62	Acrow	134	..	3.8	2.9	11.1
111	52	Do A	103	+1	3.8	3.8	8.4
54	31	Adda Int	52	-½	1.0	1.9	9.6
310	150	Adwest Group	300	• ..	18.2	6.1	8.3
130	34	Aeron's & Gen	115	..	3.9	3.4	12.0
62	42	Airfix Ind	55	-1	4.9	8.9	5.2
12⅛	7⅛	Akzo	£10⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
166	147	Alcan Ord	164	-1	15.0b	9.1	5.2
96	69	Do 10½%	£85½	..	1050	12.3	..
303	205	Alginate Ind	262	-1	21.2	8.1	7.6
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	52	..	6.6	12.6	9.5
58	25½	Allen W. G.	54	..	4.3	7.9	4.3
100¾	44⅛	Allied Colloids	76	-1	2.6	3.4	14.0
74	43	Allied Insulators	69	..	6.5	9.4	5.3
18	7⅛	Allied Plant	18	..	1.1	5.9	7.9
114	14⅛	Allied Retail	113	-1	4.4	3.9	14.4
79	19	Alpine Hldgs	74	• ..	4.2	5.6	19.0
352	210	Amal Metal	315	..	24.7	7.8	12.6
171	57⅛	Amal Power	160	+2	8.8	5.5	4.0
49½	21	Amber Day	48	• ..	3.8b	7.9	6.6
28	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	26	..	0.8	3.2	4.4
96	41	Anchor Chem	71	-1	6.3	8.9	4.6
71	28¼	Anderson Strath	69	..	4.0	5.7	8.0
95	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	92	..	6.7	7.2	6.4
640	390	Anglo Amer Ind	540	..	43.1	8.0	5.8
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	36	..	..	..	..
105	49	Appleyard	95	•+1	9.5	10.0	7.7
52½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	50½	..	2.3	4.6	10.6
137	66¼	Arlington Mtr	117	..	11.7	10.0	4.6
77½	38	Armitage Shanks	70	..	6.5	9.3	12.2
73	39	Armst Equip	64	..	5.4	5.4	7.7
94	55⅛	Ass Biscuit	79	-1	5.3	6.7	5.3
260	85	Ass Book	233	• ..	6.8	2.9	7.7
78	48	Ass Brit Food	75	..	3.5	4.7	7.8
130	68½	Ass Comm 'A'	120	-1	10.0	8.3	7.1
142	82	Ass Engineer	111	..	7.9	7.2	5.7
71	36	Ass Fisheries	49	..	..	..	..
74	26½	Ass Leisure	74	..	4.6	6.3	7.3
198	121	Ass News	194	+6	8.7	4.5	8.6
68	30	Ass Paper	62	..	4.6	7.4	6.6
44	23	Ass Tooling	40	..	3.9	9.7	18.4
69	33	Astbury & Mdley	69	..	3.0a	4.4	6.1
38	27	Atkins Bros	35	..	5.6	10.1	6.2
43	17	Audiotronic	23	..	0.3	1.1	..
45	22	Ault & Wiborg	43	-2	3.1	7.1	8.3
101	56	Aurora Hldgs	94½	..	8.2	8.7	4.4
106	30	Austin E.	106	..	5.8	5.5	4.8
90½	30	Automotive Pd	77	..	2.2	2.8	8.0
58¼	14½	Avana Grp	58¼	+¼	1.7	2.8	10.7
197	113	Averys	184	-1	9.3	5.0	10.7
225	74	Avon Rubber	194	..	14.1	7.3	3.8
347	235	B.A.T. Ind	303	-2	22.6	7.5	5.5
304	203	Do Dfd	265	..	..	..	..
68	38	BBA Grp	61	+2	3.8	6.3	6.3
124	71	BET Dfd	117	-1	8.6	7.5	7.0
144	87	BICC	137	-2	11.1	8.1	11.7
28	20	BL Ltd	22	..	..	..	..
82	61	BOC Int	70	-1	5.3	7.6	5.0
273	111	BPB Ind	244	..	11.6	4.7	5.4
58	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	56	..	4.3a	7.8	6.9
45	17½	BSG Int	42¼	-¼	3.2	7.6	4.1
151	66	BSR Ltd	92	-2	7.5	8.1	6.2
353	149½	BTR Ltd	353	-1	16.7	4.7	12.1
152	70	Babcock & W	152	..	8.8	5.8	7.5
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	34	..	3.5	10.4	10.5
9¼	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	6½	..	0.3	5.0	49.0
194	93	Baird W.	186	-3	14.9	8.0	6.1
123	66	Baker Perkins	119	..	6.5	5.5	4.0
85	26½	Bambergers	78	h ..	4.9	6.3	12.4
166	14	Bambers Stores	166	-2	2.3	1.4	12.5
70	28¼	Banro Cons	65	..	5.4	8.3	8.0
16	3½	Barker & Dbson	14	..	..e	..	38.9
264	144	Barlow Rand	214	..	16.4	7.7	4.5
174	39	Barr & Wallace	163	-11	5.6	3.4	5.5
170	37	Do A	162	-5	5.6	3.4	5.4
138	56¼	Barratt Devs	106	•-3	12.4	11.7	2.8
54	28	Barrow Hepbn	43	+1	2.3b	5.3	7.4
72	33½	Barton & Sons	69	..	4.6	6.7	7.1
155	60	Bassett G.	129	-1	8.7	6.7	6.5
99	20	Bath & P'land	66	..	5.2	7.8	3.8
83	34	Beales J.	83	..	4.4	5.3	3.6
202	66	Beatson Clark	200	..	8.7	4.4	5.3
54	29½	Beaufort Grp	53	..	5.0	9.4	7.8
94	48	Beckman A.	77	•-1	7.6	9.8	9.0
712	372	Beecham Grp	695	-5	28.2	4.1	13.5
83	39½	Bejam Grp	59	-6	2.4	4.1	7.8
55	34	Bemrose Corp	81	• ..	6.2	7.6	10.7
60¼	20	Benn Bros	58	s ..	4.9	8.4	12.0
211	121	Berec Grp	148	..	6.5	4.4	6.7
167	74½	Berisf'd S & W	155	-3	6.5	4.2	5.5
63	51	Berisfords	63	..	3.8	6.1	4.6
178	122	Bestobell	166	+1	14.4b	8.7	7.5
69	28	Bett Bros	62	..	2.7a	4.4	9.7
263	103	Bibby J.	255	+2	10.7	4.3	4.8
56	29½	Bifurcated Eng	52½	..	4.4	8.4	5.2
126	50	Birm'ham Mint	126	..	7.4	5.8	8.3
123	68	Black & Edg'tn	94	-2	7.1	7.5	11.4
72	35¼	Blackwd Hodge	67	-½	3.4b	5.1	7.3
35	15	Blackwood Mt	25	..	..e	..	14.4
275	122	Blagden & N	243	..	18.2	7.5	10.4
302	153	Blue Circle Ind	272	-3	14.7	5.4	6.9
87	39	Blundell Perm	84	..	4.8	5.7	8.2
20½	7½	Boardman K. O.	20	..	1.7	8.3	6.8
77	33	Bodycote	77	•+2	3.4	4.4	7.5
44	17	Bonser Eng	44	h ..	2.3	5.0	12.6
300	128	Booker McCon	294	-2	12.0	4.1	8.6
213	84	B'sey & Hawkes	177	..	7.7	4.3	7.2
161	97	Boot H.	142	-1	13.9	9.8	7.9
243	115	Boots	205	-3	9.1b	4.4	14.5
97	45	Borthwick T.	63	..	9.4	14.9	8.7
27½	11¼	Boulton W.	27½	..	1.7	8.0	8.7
218	160	Bowater Corp	197	-3	14.9	7.6	9.0
86	34	Bowthrpe Hldgs	66	+1	2.6	3.9	7.8
90	51½	Braby Leslie	81	..	6.7	8.3	4.1
76	34	Brady Ind	58	..	5.3	9.1	..
75	48	Do A	56	..	5.3	9.5	10.6
41	20	Braham Millar	38½	-½	2.2	5.8	5.4
45	17	Braid Grp	39½	..	2.3	5.4	5.9
172	67½	Brathwaite	107	..	6.5	6.1	6.0
118½	29½	Brammer H.	110	s ..	4.6	4.2	10.8
59	38	Bremner	54	..	7.0	12.9	13.6
218	70¼	Brent Chem Int	203	•-1	4.8	2.4	17.0
68	25	Brent Walker	59	..	1.9	3.2	24.5
54	22	Brickhouse Dud	52	-1	3.6	6.9	7.9
172	90	Bridon	116	+1	9.3	8.0	11.5
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	31½	..	3.7	11.7	10.8
50	29	Brit Car Auctn	50	+½	3.8b	7.5	12.3
246	137	Brit Home Strs	214	..	9.5	4.4	17.3
56	34	Brit Printing	53½	..	5.3	9.8	5.0
104	45½	Brit Sim Spec	102	..	7.1	6.9	9.7
187	69½	Brit Sugar	187	..	7.3b	4.6	8.7
70¼	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	60	-½	5.0	8.4	4.3
66½	30½	Brit Tar Prod	56	..	3.1	5.6	13.1
117	38½	Brit Vita	114	..	3.0	2.6	5.0
30	13½	Britains	23	..	2.5	9.0	6.0
74	44	Brockhouse Ltd	66	-1	5.8	8.8	6.3
86	41	Brocks Grp	70	• ..	5.7	8.3	17.7
785	385	Broken Hill	700	+10	19.0	2.7	30.8
89	38	Brook St Bur	80	..	6.4	8.0	16.2
56	38	Brooke Bond	49	..	4.3	8.8	4.0
50	17	Brooke Tool	44	..	3.8b	8.5	9.3
158	49	Brotherhood P.	124	+2	9.8	7.9	9.3
260	23	Brown & J'kson	260	..	1.5	0.6	22.9
140	74	Brown & Tawse	140	+2	7.3	5.2	8.1
62	22	BBK	59	..	3.3	5.6	7.4
30	13	Brown Bros Cp	29½	..	1.6	5.6	5.0
495	85	Brown J.	462	-10	13.4	2.9	4.8
124	85	Bruntons	110	..	10.8b	9.8	3.8
58	17	Bryant Hldgs	43	-2	3.5	8.2	4.3
176	61½	Bullough Ltd	160	..	9.3	5.8	6.6
70	28	Bulmer & Lumb	59	..	4.7	8.0	4.8
120	87	Bunzl Pulp	99	..	7.9	8.0	4.4
31½	35	Burco Dean	77	..	6.2	8.1	7.7
83	32	Burgess Prod	46	..	3.5	7.7	7.2
215	64	Burnett H'shire	215	+5	4.3	2.0	5.7
215	63	Do A NV	215	+5	4.3	2.0	5.7
61	16	Burns And'son	54	• ..	2.5	4.5	5.1
17½	9	Burrell & Co	11½	..	1.4	12.4	17.9
186	130	Burt Boulton	182	..	15.2	8.3	6.8
192	51	Burton Grp	184	..	2.3	1.2	..
184	39	Do A	172	..	2.3	1.3	..
88	30	Butterfld-Harvy	79	..	3.6	4.5	5.9

C—E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	14¼	CH Industrials	32	..	3.0	9.5	4.6
61½	35½	Cadbury Sch	57½	-½	4.6	8.0	7.4
112	56¼	Caffyns	106	-1	8.6	8.4	8.1
83	48	C'bread Robey	62	..	2.5	4.0	16.4
136	30	Campari	106	-3	3.0	2.8	4.6
134	64	Do B	106	-2	..	..	..
82	49½	Camrex Hldgs	54	• ..	6.0	11.1	4.5
74	36	Canning W.	73	..	6.0	8.3	6.5
136	97	Cape Ind	133	..	13.0	9.8	3.5
117	37	Caplan Profile	117	..	7.3	6.3	7.5
97	33½	Capper Neill	86	-1	3.2	3.7	4.3
95	33	Caravans Int	73	-3	7.3	10.0	2.8
77	35	Cardo Eng	77	..	4.5	5.8	5.9
51	29	Carless Capel	35	..	1.4	4.0	9.7
237	59	Carlton Ind	225	-5	8.2	3.7	8.9
76	30	Carpets Int	68	-3	2.5	3.7	12.3
50	16½	Carr J. (Don)	48	..	1.4	3.0	7.4
43½	23½	Carr'tion Vir	37½	..	3.3	8.8	4.7
110	63¼	Carroll P. J.	100	..	9.7	9.7	7.7
36½	13¼	Casket S Hldgs	34	•-2	1.6	4.8	5.7
15	7	Cawdaw Sir J.	23	..	..e	..	5.7
165	88	Cawoods	141	..	5.8	4.1	9.4
36½	12	Celestion	33	+½	1.1	3.5	7.1
110	33¼	Cement R'dstone	96½	-1½	3.0	5.2	9.3
38½	32½	Cen & Sheer	36	-½	1.9	4.7	11.1
63	35¼	Central Man	61	..	4.6	7.5	4.1
300	68¼	Centreway Ltd	280	+7	18.4	6.6	5.4
64	34	Ch'mbn & Hill	62	..	4.1	6.7	4.4
38½	27½	Chamberl'n Grp	50	+¼	4.2	8.4	5.5
25	10	Change Wares	19½	r +½	4.9	25.5	16.8
21¼	15	Do Cnv Cum	20½	r +½	1.8	8.9	..
135	91	Chloride Grp	124	-1	7.8	6.3	11.8
135	57	Christies Int	125	+5	5.0	3.7	11.8
56	27	Christy Bros	55	..	4.2	7.6	5.3
142	97	Chubb & Sons	141	..	7.9	5.6	8.6
108	57	Church & Co	185	+4	5.6	3.0	7.4
79	45	Coalite & Chem	73	..	4.3	5.8	5.2
79	50	Coates Bros	78	..	3.5	4.5	7.6
78	45	Do A	76	..	3.5	4.6	7.4
84	57	Coats Patons	71	-½	4.9	7.0	4.8
135	45	Cole R. H.	126	+1	5.6	4.5	6.4
101	33	Collett D'son	90	+3	5.0	5.5	6.2
186	99	Collins W.	147	..	7.0	4.8	9.1
186	99	Do A	146	..	7.0	4.8	9.1
38	14	Combon Grp	33	..	3.6b	11.0	9.7
135	50	Comb Eng Strs	129	•-1	5.5	4.3	14.6
151	30	Comet Radiov'n	151	-1	3.9	2.6	13.7
114	64	CompAir	98	..	3.7	3.8	7.8
74½	30	Compton Webb	74½	h +½	2.8a	3.8	13.4
41	16	Cook W.	36	..	3.2	8.8	3.5
73½	37	Cope Allman	73½	..	5.2	7.1	5.0
18	9	Copson F.	17	..	1.3	7.4	6.1
43	16½	Corah	41	..	3.0	7.2	5.6
144	54½	Coral Leisure	130	..	9.1a	7.6	7.0
81	27½	Cosalt	66	-1	3.5	5.3	6.0
258	85	Costain R.	248	-7	3.9	1.6	8.3
48	8	Countryside	43½	..	3.5	8.1	15.2
123	73	Courts (Furn)	122	..	5.4	4.4	7.7
124	73	Do A NV	122	..	5.4	4.4	7.7
135	90	Courtaulds	121	-2	11.4	9.4	10.9
72	30	Courtney Pope	67	..	3.6	5.4	9.5
78	30¼	C'wan de Groot	66	..	3.4	5.2	5.0
48	23	Cowie T.	43½	+½	2.7	6.2	3.9
44	14	Crellon Hldgs	14	..	1.8	13.0	..
20½	15	Do 12% Conv	16½	+1	1.5	7.3	..
90	38	Crest Nicholson	85	..	5.6	6.5	10.0
72	43	Croda Int	64	+1	..	..	..
43	25	Cronite Grp	40	..	3.7	9.3	13.4
84	23	Cropper J.	81	..	2.3	2.8	4.0
160	94	Crosby Hse	133	+2	..	..	..
105	45	Crossley Bldg	104	h ..	6.3	6.0	14.6
117	48	Crouch D.	116	..	6.2	5.3	9.9
73½	25	Crouch Grp	71	+1	4.5	6.4	12.6
64	32½	Crown House	64	..	5.8	9.0	10.3
147	83	Cum'ns En Cv	£93	..	375	4.0	..
190	63½	Dale Electric	181	-5	4.2a	2.3	17.0
24¼	14	Dana Corp	£21⅛	-⅛	69.0	3.2	..
140	70¼	Davies & New	132	+1	11.1	8.4	20.2
101½	39	Davis G.	99	..	5.0	5.1	3.9
153	75	Davy Corp	153	s +1	8.4	5.5	8.9
700	380	De Beers Ind	640	..	46.4	7.3	12.0
40	21	Deanson Hldgs	40	..	3.3	7.9	8.9
118	64¼	Debenhams	96	-1	8.1	8.4	9.3
800	128½	De La Rue	470	..	15.2	3.2	8.7
580	338	Decca	465	-5	18.0	3.9	18.9
555	223	Do A	440	..	18.0	4.1	17.9
81½	68	Delta Metal	73½	-1	7.6	10.3	9.2
108	88	Denbyware	103	+1	8.2	8.0	11.0
178	82	De Vere Hotels	169	-2	7.1	4.2	24.5
77	30¼	Dewhirst I. J.	70	• ..	2.3	3.3	7.8
25	11	Dewhurst Dent	18½	..	..	..	..
143	89	DRG	132	•-1	11.0	8.3	10.4
210	87	Diploma Inv	203	..	5.8	2.9	11.1
97	38	Dixon D	94	..	5.6	6.0	4.0
178	63	Dixons Photo	133	..	3.7	2.8	6.8
65	20	Dixor	60	..	0.9b	1.5	88.3
122	40¼	Dobson Park	111	-1	6.1	5.5	9.0
85	41	Dom Hldgs	85	..	7.0	8.2	12.3
80	47¼	Dorada Hldgs	75	..	7.6	10.1	6.9
105	43¼	Douglas R. M.	96	..	5.3	5.5	6.7
90	27	Dow'd & Mills	30	• ..	1.8	6.1	9.1
163	52½	Downing G. H.	146	+1	5.8	6.0	4.4
303	93	Dowty Grp	269	-3	6.8	2.5	14.1
38	12½	Drake & Scull	37½	..	1.5	4.1	5.7
38	14	Dreamland Elec	35	..	2.0	5.7	6.4
39½	27½	Dufay	32	+1	2.2	6.8	11.9
123	72	Dunlop Hldgs	73	-2	8.0	11.0	5.4
32	8½	Duple Int	20	..	1.0b	5.0	7.8
87½	87½	Duport	70	..	6.8	9.7	4.8
160	41	Durapipe Int	154	..	6.3	4.0	9.3
54	26	Dutton For	48	-1	4.6	9.6	3.7
40	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	37½	..	..	..	..
263	129	E.M.I.	157	-4	14.0	8.9	22.3
126	20¼	ERF Hldgs	120	+1	4.2	3.5	2.6
69	35	E Lancs Paper	69	..	5.2	7.6	7.3
109	32	Eastern Prod	96	-1	6.6	6.9	2.7
160	36	Eastwood J. B.	138	h ..	5.9	3.7	8.1
264	105	Edbro	264	..	9.6	3.6	8.1
50	19	Elcco Hldgs	46	..	2.9	6.3	12.6
63	32	EIS	63	..	4.7	7.4	10.3
318	44½	Electrocomps	318	• ..	3.8	1.2	14.7
26½	15	Electronic Mach	21	..	..	..	..
145	48	Electr'nic Rent	135	..	7.6	5.6	8.2
163	55½	Elliott B.	156	..	8.1	5.2	5.4
111	66	Ellis & Everard	104	-1	7.6	7.3	21.0
30¼	14¼	Ellis & Gold	28¾	-¼	2.9	10.1	12.2
102	37	Elson & Robbins	87	..	5.0	5.7	6.8
21¼	10	Elswick Hopper	18½	..	1.5	8.1	5.6
202	82½	Empire Stores	176	+3	7.3	4.2	13.9
20¼	4¼	Energy Serv	19¼	+¼	0.5	2.6	16.3
36	23	England J. E.	25	-1	2.2	8.7	5.4
34	25	English & O'seas	28	• ..	4.5	4.1	9.5
108	50	English Card Cl	95	..	4.5	4.7	5.1
109	69¼	Eng China Clay	82½	-½	6.0	7.2	9.2
104	51	Erith & Co	97	..	5.3	8.5	12.1
220	121	Esperanza	135	..	8.6	6.3	12.0
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	60	..	6.4b	10.7	4.0
142	54	Euro Ferries	129	..	4.4	3.4	6.2
200	140	Eurotherm Int	192	..	5.3	2.8	18.3
107	52	Eva Industries	104	..	7.3	7.0	4.9
38½	12½	Ewer G.	36	..	2.1b	5.9	11.5
19½	7½	Excalibur	16¼	..	0.8	5.0	5.5
138	65	Exch Telegraph	125	..	8.2	6.4	11.5
87	55	Expand Metal	78	..	5.8	7.4	9.0

F—H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	67	..	6.1	9.0	5.4
26	7	FPA Cons	17½	-½	..	..	9.1
78	28¼	Fairbairn L'son	69½	+½	7.7	11.2	6.1
78	37¼	Fairclough Cons	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.2
136	29	Fairview Est	135	..	3.9	6.6	8.2
150	109	Farmer S.W.	144	..	7.7	5.3	8.1
428	81	Farnell Elect	430	-6	10.3	2.4	17.4
49	13	Fed Lnd & Build	44	• ..	3.6	8.1	11.8
36	23	Feedex Ltd	32	..	2.1	6.5	6.6
173	111	Fenner J. H.	164	..	10.5	6.4	11.3
128	45	Ferguson Ind	118	..	9.1	7.7	7.7
67½	19½	Fine Art Dev	67½	..	2.8	4.1	14.1
130	50	Finlay J.	99	-1	7.5	7.6	4.7
51½	10	First Castle	42	..	3.4	8.0	11.7
400	283	Fisons	338	-5	20.3	6.0	6.8
73	45	Fitch Lovell	66	..	6.2	9.4	10.5
69	20	Fodens	63	..	5.1	9.1	2.3
193	36	Fogarty E.	192	+2	3.9	2.0	7.5
29½	15½	Folkes Hefo NV	26	..	2.1	8.1	4.6
35	16	Ford M.	34½	..	3.2	9.4	12.2
239	130	Ford Mtr BDR	155	-5	8.3	5.3	16.4
165	49¼	Forminster	163	..	6.3	3.9	8.4
213	121	Foseco Min	180	-3	7.3	4.7	10.5
184	39	Foster Bros	180	-4	4.3	2.4	17.1
48	28	Foster J.	45	..	3.8	8.4	6.5
110	69	Fothergill & H	108	..	9.4	8.7	8.8
48	28	Francis G. R.	45	..	6.0	13.3	8.6
81	28	Francis Ind	74	..	5.1	6.9	4.2
400	127	Freemans Ldn	380	-15	9.9	2.6	13.9
78	40	French T.	66	..	4.3	6.4	8.0
41	14	French Kier	37	..	2.7	7.3	6.5
112	53	Friedland Doggt	104	..	5.0	4.8	7.5
99	45	GBI Int	93	-1	6.3	6.8	6.1
68	32½	Galliford Brindley	65	• ..	15.8	24.3	7.0
22	7¼	Garford Lilley	16	..	1.2	7.6	5.6
107	67	Garnar Scotblair	107	•+1	7.3	6.7	5.1
338	163	GEC	338	-1	6.1	1.8	13.1
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£99¼	+¼	1106	11.1	..
37	12	Gen Eng (Rad)	15	..	..	..	21.1
330	185	Gen Mtr BDR	220	-5	10.1g	4.6	21.3
204	124	Gestetner 'A'	173	..	6.3	3.6	6.1
91	33½	Gibbons Dudley	79	..	4.0	5.6	3.5
165	35	Gieves Grp	96	..	6.8	7.1	6.4
166	60¼	Gill & Duffus	160	..	6.6	4.1	9.8
72	23	Glitspur Ltd	67	..	4.4	6.6	7.1
86	38	Glass & Metal	83	..	4.2	5.1	5.9
27	13	Glass Glover	21	..	1.9	9.0	5.8
667	408	Glaxo Hldgs	583	-8	17.0	2.9	11.9
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	40½	-½	2.9	7.1	6.2
68	34	Glossop & W.J.	61	..	5.7	9.3	8.4
124	76	Glynwed	110	..	12.4	11.3	8.9
80	39	Goldbg & Sons	79	..	6.1	7.8	13.4
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	69	-1	5.1	7.4	9.1
85	60	Gordon & Gotch	85	• ..	4.5	5.3	7.1
28	11	Gordon L. Grp	22	..	..	..	18.5
73	47	Grampian Hldgs	68	..	6.1	8.9	17.4
126	42½	Granada 'A'	125	-1	3.1	2.5	13.6
120½	63½	Grand Met Ltd	110½	-1½	6.7	6.0	9.2
158	77	Grattan W'hse	107	-3	8.3	7.8	8.3
348	183	Gt Univ Stores	336	• ..	12.5	3.8	12.9
346	175	Do A	324	• ..	12.5	3.9	12.8
53	17¼	Greenfield Mill	53	+½	2.7	5.2	6.9
72	28	Gripperrods	65	..	4.7	7.3	5.3
368	248	GKN	271	-2	23.7	8.7	6.0
137	49	HTV Grp	126	• ..	14.0	11.1	9.1
128	71	Haden Carrier	121	..	12.2	10.1	16.0
147	55	Haggas J.	141	..	1.1a	0.8	9.0
123	62½	Hall Eng	113	• ..	7.2	6.2	6.3
257	99¼	Hall M.	239	-2	10.7	4.5	10.0
49	6¼	Halma Ltd	47	-2	1.1	2.4	8.4
104	68	Hanimex Corp	70	-2	4.4	6.2	4.2
161	100	Hanson Trust	135	-2	10.0	7.4	6.6
51	26	Hardy Furn	38	..	0.3	0.8	..
43	23	Do A	37	..	0.3	0.8	..
62	38	Hargreaves Grp	56	..	4.9	8.7	8.3
59	34½	Harris Sheldon	53	• ..	4.8	9.0	5.9
135	45	Harrison T.C.	116	-2	6.4	5.5	7.4
575	276¼	Harrison Cros	550	..	33.0a	6.0	10.9
118	52	Hartwells Grp	108	-1	10.2	9.4	3.3
268	113	Hawker Sidd	244	-6	6.2	2.5	10.3
77	43	Hawkins & T'son	73	..	6.1	8.3	4.8
83	24	Hawthorn L.	73	..	..	..	..
180	87	Hays Wharf	146	-4	7.7	5.3	15.1
69	17¼	Headlam Sims	60	..	2.6	4.3	4.9
24¼	8½	Helene of Ldn	24	..	1.0	4.3	5.4
41	20	Helical Bar	33	..	..e	..	19.0
90	32½	Hend'son Kent	88	..	3.7	4.2	5.9
137½	84½	Henly's	128	-1	13.0b	10.2	5.2
100	39½	Hepworth Cer	83	..	5.3	6.5	6.6
83	29¼	Hepworth J.	69	-1	3.6	5.2	11.1
15	6½	Herman Smith	11	..	..e	..	..
131¼	73	Hestair	87	..	10.4b	12.0	3.4
72	14½	Hewden-Stuart	72	..	1.6	2.2	9.1
35	11	Hewitt J.	25	..	1.6	6.2	5.7
112	63	Hicking P'cost	102	..	10.9	10.7	4.9
233	99¼	Hickson Welch	218	-2	5.4	2.5	5.8
97	36	Higgs & Hill	76	-1	5.5	7.2	4.2
89	29½	Hill & Smith	80	..	5.3	6.6	5.0
150	78	Hill C. Bristol	100	..	11.0	11.0	31.8
300	71	Hillards	212	..	7.5	3.5	6.3
98	66	Hoffnung S.	86	+3	6.5	7.6	10.6
68	35	Hollas Grp	64	..	6.9	10.8	6.2
74	34	Hollis Bros	73	..	6.8	9.3	8.9
178	70	Holt Lloyd	174	-1	11.6	6.6	12.6
233	60	Home Charm	232	+5	5.9	2.5	15.8
410	195	Hoover	292	..	22.5	7.7	11.3
413	185	Do A	295	+3	22.5	7.6	11.4
121	55	Hopkinsons	121	..	7.7	6.3	6.9
116	37	Horizon Mid	116	..	8.6	7.4	11.8
176	71	Hse of Fraser	159	..	7.5	4.7	11.7
86	23	Hoveringham	98	..	2.9	3.2	10.9
82	21½	Do RV	86	..	3.2	3.7	10.7
52	11½	Howard & Wynd	33	+1	0.5	1.6	18.2
52	20½	Do A	28	-1	0.5	1.8	15.9
52	23	Howard Mach	32	..	1.8	5.6	22.4
39¼	17	Howard Tenens	33½	..	2.6	8.0	..
90	44	Howden Grp	90	..	7.1	7.9	8.7
16½	9½	Hudsons Bay	£13⅞	-¼	31.2	2.3	13.1
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	27½	+1	1.2	4.3	10.0
277	76	Hunting Assoc	273	-3	4.3	1.2	13.3
182	63	Huntleigh Grp	178	-2	4.0	2.2	10.8
118	47	Hutch Whamp	90	-1½	..	..	..

I—L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
487	150	ICL	487	..	11.6	2.4	8.9
138	75	IDC Grp	136	• ..	13.9	10.3	25.6
60	46	IMI	59	-1	5.3	9.0	7.2
196	74	Ibstock Johns'n	183	• ..	9.7	5.3	6.8
445	325½	Imp Chem Ind	393	-7	26.5	6.8	8.7
140	75	Imp Cold Store	116	..	8.3	7.1	4.6
103	65	Imperial Grp	88	..	8.6	10.3	6.3
33	17	Ingall Ind	31	..	2.8	9.1	10.1
40	26	Ingram H.	30½	-1	..	..	20.1
95	51½	Initial Services	94	..	7.6	8.0	7.3
83	41½	Int Paint	82	..	8.5	4.2	6.6
305	297	ITO Common	297	..	7.7	2.6	9.2
250	239	Do Conv Pref	239	-1	13.9	6.7	..
145	78	Int Timber	128	..	10.4	8.3	8.1
82	47	Inveresk Grp	67	..	7.4	11.1	7.8
11⅛	6⅛	Itoh BDR	£8¹³⁄₁₆	-⅛	8.6	1.0	..
67¼	24½	JB Hldgs	61	..	1.6	2.6	6.0
30	12	Jacks W.	24	-1	1.5	6.3	..
75	37	Jacksons B'End	68	..	3.0	4.5	9.4
15¼	3½	James M. Ind	13½	..	1.5	11.3	10.0
338	149	Jardine M'son	253	..	6.5	2.6	..
197	96	Jarvis J.	164	..	14.5	8.8	9.7
46	16	Jessups Hldgs	43½	..	2.6	6.2	6.3
75	43¼	Johnson & F B	71	..	7.2	10.2	7.1
113	27	Johnson Grp	105	..	6.3	6.0	7.7
492	307	Johnson Matt	465	-5	20.6	4.4	9.0
134	38	Johnson-Richd	98	..	2.7b	2.8	6.7
169	137	Jones (Ernest)	156	..	..	..	..
99	42¼	Jones Stroud	99	+1	7.1	7.1	5.0
45	21	Jourdan T.	42	..	4.4	10.5	4.7
81	27	K Shoes	79	-1	3.8	4.8	7.2
35	19½	Kalamazoo	33½	..	3.1	9.2	7.6
135	38	Kelsey Ind	104	+1	4.9	4.7	4.8
84	49½	Kenning Mtr	76½	-½	6.9	9.0	5.7
44	21	Kent M. P.	39	..	3.2	8.2	10.5
152	52¼	Kode Int	146	..	7.1	4.9	7.6
86½	13¼	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	53½	-½	1.3	2.3	14.3
137¾	65¾	Kwik Save Disc	89	..	3.9	4.4	13.5
101	63	LCP Hldgs	95	..	8.3b	8.8	6.7
46	29¼	LRC Int	36	-1	4.4	12.3	9.2
156	80	LWT Hldgs 'A'	139	-1	10.5	7.5	8.4
216	88	Ladbroke	192	..	11.8a	6.2	5.6
64	28¼	Ladies Pride	58	..	4.4	7.6	7.3
225	70	Laing J.	217	..	4.7	2.2	9.0
223	69	Do A	216	-1	4.7	2.2	9.0
100½	40	Laird Grp Ltd	100½	• ..	4.5b	4.4	7.3
65	43	Lake & Elliot	56	..	5.8	10.4	6.9
48	31	Lambert H'wth	48	..	5.0	10.3	6.2
58	28	Lane P. Grp	48	..	5.0	10.5	3.3
131	83¼	Laporte Ind	113	•-1	10.7	9.5	11.6
130	68	Latham J.	125	..	11.4	9.1	10.1
136	45	Laurence Scott	105	..	7.6	7.2	5.2
110	53	Lawrence W.	107	..	9.9	9.3	8.0
72	34	Lawtex	68	-4	4.8	7.1	4.5
177	128	Lead Industries	161	+2	11.6	7.2	6.6
63	36	Le-Bas E.	41	..	2.9	7.1	..
25	15¼	Lee A.	23	-½	2.3	9.8	5.0
180	22	Lee Cooper	156	..	3.8	2.5	5.6
173	60¼	Leigh Int	138	..	6.8b	4.9	17.0
116	45¼	Leisure C'van	116	..	5.1	4.4	15.7
45	27	Lennons Grp	35	+1	2.5	7.2	6.9
263	113	Lep Grp	245	..	5.2a	2.1	7.1
97	57	Lesney Ord	88	-3	4.5	5.1	6.3
167	70	Letraset	150	-1	8.2	5.4	9.0
91½	42	Lex Services	86½	..	6.8a	7.9	6.0
195	31¼	Liberty Ord	195	..	4.4	2.2	10.8
88	33	Lilley F. J. C.	78	..	3.8	4.9	7.2
61	30	Lincroft Kilg	54	..	5.8	10.7	3.0
151	38	Lindustries	144	..	13.6	9.5	6.1
197¾	100	Linfood Hldgs	132	-1	14.2	10.8	6.5
29	19	Linread	37	..	3.4	9.1	..
61	22	Lister & Co	56	..	1.5	2.7	7.7
79	64	Lloyd F. H.	60	..	8.1	11.7	6.3
21½	9	Locker T.	20	..	1.3	6.6	7.7
19¼	8¼	Do A	19½	..	1.3	7.1	7.1
120	58	Lockwoods Fds	120	..	5.6	4.7	6.5
110	49	Ldn & M'land	106	+1	10.2	9.7	7.9
43½	23	Ldn & N'thern	38	-½	3.0	8.0	10.2
85	39	Ldn Brick Co	72	..	4.9	6.8	5.6
217	84	Ldn Prov Post	139	..	14.7	7.4	7.4
76	31	Longton Trans	75	+1	5.8	7.8	4.8
87	56	Lonrho	64	-1	10.0	15.7	3.8
92	39	Lonsdale Univ	87	..	7.7	8.9	6.1
74	26	Lookers	62	..	3.9	6.3	3.3
120	44	Lovell Hldgs	115	..	5.9	5.1	5.5
200	120	Low & Bonar	194	+1	17.3	8.9	6.2
337	204	Lucas Ind	315	..	12.6	4.1	7.8
169	47	Lyons J. Ord	155	h -4	11.5b	7.4	..

M—N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
146	16½	MFI Furn	139	•-2	3.3	2.4	5.9
241	87	MK Electric	240	-1	8.9	3.7	7.5
245	48	ML Hldgs	220	-5	6.5	3.0	14.9
77	37	MY Dart	66	..	3.6	5.5	5.1
315	238	McCorquodale	295	..	22.5	8.0	5.3
49	15	McInerney Prop	34	-1	3.0	8.9	9.4
19	10	McCleery L'Amie	18½	-½	..	..	..
49	28	Mackay H.	47	• ..	4.9	10.5	22.2
102	60¼	McKechnie Bros	96	..	7.9	8.2	5.4
52½	12½	Mackinnon (Scot)	47	..	2.5	5.3	6.1
60	31	McNeill Grp	42	..	..	..	..
81	37	Macpherson D.	78	..	4.5	5.7	8.0
155	73¼	Magnet & Sthns	153	s -2	9.0	5.9	8.4
56½	28	Mallinson Denny	54	-½	4.2	7.8	6.9
98	50	Man Agcr Music	86	..	8.6	9.9	6.6
38	15	Manch Garages	33½	• ..	1.5	4.5	4.4
290	177	Man ship Canal	287	-3	23.5	8.3	15.6
100	14	Mang Bronze	75	+1	2.9	3.8	3.3
25	9½	Maple Hldgs	23½	..	..e	..	..
166	124	Marchwiel	124	-2	7.6	6.1	..
93	47½	Marks & Spencer	83	-1	3.2	3.9	16.1
89	48	Marley Ltd	76	..	3.8	5.0	9.0
37	18¼	Marling Ind	36	..	1.6	4.3	8.2
38½	31	Marshall Cav	32	..	6.6	12.8	8.7
52	27	Marshall T Lox	49	• ..	3.9	8.2	2.9
52	26	Do A	47	• ..	3.9	8.3	2.8
180	95	Marshalls Univ	142	..	9.7	6.8	4.7
97	45	Martin-Black	63	..	6.1	9.6	..
260	95½	Martin-News	238	+2	11.0	4.6	5.7
238	91	Martonair	228	..	8.2	3.7	14.2
85	48	May & Hassell	84	+1	4.6	5.5	28.7
150	60	Maynards	142	..	3.2	5.8	10.2
31	13	Mears Bros	37	+1	..	..	70.8
30	10½	Medminster	30	..	2.9	9.8	77.1
150	50	Melody Mills	110	..	4.9	4.5	8.1
17	9	Mentmore Mfg	17	..	1.4	8.2	14.7
200	78	Menzies J.	184	..	4.0	2.0	10.4
392	246	Metal Box	356	+2	22.7	6.4	5.7
109	66	Metal Closures	104	..	6.7	6.4	8.7
55	12¼	Metalrax	52	• ..	1.7	3.3	10.0
77	28	Metoy	77	..	3.2	4.2	5.5
86	44	Meyer M. L.	91	..	7.1	7.8	7.5
48	19½	Midland Ind	45	+1	1.6	3.5	8.6
60	17¼	Milbury	48	..	3.6	7.6	3.9
205	28	Mills & Allen	190	..	11.4	6.0	3.1
103	28	Mining Supplies	101	+½	1.9	1.9	13.7
49	36½	Mit Colts Grp	45½	-½	5.2	11.3	6.1
69	24¼	Mitchell Somers	64	..	2.4	3.8	4.9
76	43	Mixconcrete	71	..	5.1	7.1	11.4
47	22¼	Modern Eng	47	• ..	4.2	9.0	10.2
155	37	Moline	140	• ..	21.1	8.0	10.4
108	23¼	Monk A.	103	+1	5.3	5.3	3.6
50½	33	M'santo 5% Ln	£47	..	500	10.6	..
58½	40	Do 6¼% Ln	£54½	..	625	11.5	..
120	98	Do 5% Cnv	£124	-1	500	4.0	..
72	35	Montfort Knit	72	..	5.5	7.6	9.0
90¼	31	More O'Ferrall	80	..	4.6	5.7	9.5
138	86	Morgan Cruc	126	+1	8.9	7.1	8.9
66	34	Morgan Edwds	66	..	..	..	..
56	34	Morrall Abel	45	..	3.7	8.2	4.8
110	36	Morris & Blakey	105	+1	6.2	5.8	12.8
88	33	Do A	88	..	6.2	7.1	10.4
147	36½	Moss Bros	130	..	4.9	3.8	21.2
73	46	Moss Eng	71	..	6.3	8.9	7.6
210	101	Mothercare	176	..	4.5	2.5	17.3
15½	8	Movitex	15	..	0.3	3.4	16.9
144	48	Mowlem J.	130	-3	9.9	7.6	6.9
220	127¼	Muirhead	216	-1	7.6	3.5	16.5
73	39	Myson Grp	62	..	1.9	3.0	66.3
120	43¼	NSS News	117	..	3.1	2.6	18.4
66	27	Nathan B. & I.	56	..	3.0	7.6	7.3
67	38	Nat Carbon	38	..	..e	..	..
42	12	Needlers	36	-1	2.3e	6.3	6.0
49	30¼	Neepsend	43½	..	4.9	11.2	5.6
34	27	Negretti & Zam	58	+1	5.5	6.3	12.5
109	69	Neill J.	98	..	9.7	11.0	4.2
127	45	Newarthill	168	..	7.3	4.4	5.2
97	33½	Newman Ind	97	..	7.8	8.1	3.4
73	33	Newman Tonks	63	..	6.1	9.7	8.1
230	39	Newmark L.	272	..	10.2	3.7	8.4
109	51	Norcros	106	..	6.7	6.2	7.4
44	21	Norfolk C Grp	36	..	0.9b	2.5	15.0
49	26	Normand Elec	45	..	4.3	9.5	6.3
145½	54	NEI	138	-1	9.8	7.1	7.1
116	43¼	Nthn Foods	106	..	5.7b	5.4	12.6
225	44	Norton & Wright	225	..	6.4	2.8	13.8
34	6	Norton W. E.	34	s +½	1.2	3.6	10.1
107	82	Norwest Holst	94	..	7.0	7.4	4.2
147	60	Notts Mfg	146	-1	5.1	3.5	8.5
122	47½	Nurdin & Peacock	84	-1	2.9	3.5	9.0
32½	17½	Nu-Swift Ind	30	..	2.5	8.3	14.3

O—S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
107	68	Ocean Wilsons	87	-1	4.4	5.0	7.3
131	55	Office & Elect	129	..	6.4	5.0	8.5
116	50	Ofrex Grp	113	..	4.5b	4.2	10.4
23⅛	11⅛	Ogilvy & M	£17⅛	..	51.7	2.9	12.2
127	42	Owen Owen	127	..	4.5	3.6	11.9
74	7	Oxley Printing	67½	..	3.9	5.8	2.9
190	56½	Parker Knoll 'A'	123	•+8	5.3	4.4	6.7
115	90	Parker Timber	112	..	9.2	8.2	6.0
53	14	Paterson R.	45	..	3.5	7.2	7.3
270	126¼	Paterson Zoch	196	..	11.7b	6.0	3.6
227	117¼	Do A NV	190	..	11.7b	6.1	3.5
135	62¼	Pauls & Whites	121	..	6.5	5.4	7.1
267	203	Pearson Long	230	..	9.1	3.9	9.5
246	123	Pearson & Son	242	-2	11.5	4.8	10.2
37½	24½	Do 4½% Ln	£34	..	400	11.8	..
208	148	Pegler-Hatt	174	..	11.6	6.7	6.7
29½	6	Pentland Ind	27½	..	1.1	4.5	5.3
111	47	Pentos	101	..	7.2	7.1	6.2
108	61	Perkin El 4½%	£108	+1	..	..	..
141	30½	Perry H. Mtrs	121	-3	4.6	3.8	4.2
97	59	Petrocon Grp	84	..	0.9	10.7	8.4
64	51	Philips Fin 5½%	£85	+½	375	10.5	..
31	7½	Philips Lamps	£9¾	..	47.1	4.6	..
21	7	Phillips Pats	18	..	..	..	14.5
195	64	Phoenix Timber	155	..	6.5	4.2	..
150	67	P'dilly Theatre	115	..	2.7	2.3	33.8
19	11	Pickles W.	17½	-1½	1.0	5.3	12.0
113	54	Pifco Hldgs	102	..	4.6	4.5	7.1
100	55	Do A	98	..	4.6	4.6	6.9
325	139½	Pilkington Bros	308	-3	8.8	2.9	8.0
59¼	39¼	Pittard Grp	54	..	4.4	8.2	5.1
96	40½	Plaxtons	94	..	5.4	5.7	8.0
79	31	Pleasurama	75	..	3.1	4.1	7.3
125	62	Plessey	124	-1	8.3	6.7	10.1
19¼	7½	Do ADR	£16¼	-¼	..	..	..
106	45	Plysu	96	..	2.1	2.2	8.1
258	158	Portals Hldgs	228	..	12.3	5.4	9.6
127	51	Porter Chad	114	..	8.0	7.0	5.4
69	32	Portsmth News	69	..	4.9	6.9	6.4
225	119	Powell Duffryn	210	..	15.2	7.2	5.1
74	50	Pratt F. Eng	70	..	7.6	10.8	5.9
69	32	Preedy A.	44	..	4.3	5.1	5.2
32	13¼	Press W.	28½	..	1.3	4.3	8.0
185	107	Prestige Grp	180	..	8.5	4.7	10.4
46	27	Prestwich Phr	41	..	4.6	11.1	10.9
205	135	Pretoria P Cem	170	..	16.5	9.7	3.4
97	45	Priest B.	91	..	8.1	8.9	5.0
43	19¼	Pritchard Serv	39	..	2.3	5.8	6.4
113	37	Pye Hldgs	86	-2	5.4	6.3	5.5
48	22	Pyke W. J.	45	..	1.0	2.2	70.2
48	22	Pyramid Grp	43	..	2.7	8.0	8.1
22¼	14	Quaker Oats	£19½	-⅛	60.9	3.3	11.1
46	6½	Queens Moat	41	-1	0.5	1.2	44.6
84	31	R.F.D. Group	79½	+½	2.4	3.0	4.8
360	217	Racal Elect	344	..	5.9	1.7	13.5
18	13	Raine Eng	13	..	1.3b	10.2	5.7
293	140	Rank Org Ord	265	-2	13.1	4.5	8.3
61	39½	RHM	56½	-½	5.2	9.3	9.0
67	50	RHP	67½	-½	5.8b	9.3	8.2
188	96	Ransomes Sims	188	• ..	13.1	7.0	3.8
90	30½	Ratcliffe F. S.	80	..	8.0	9.9	4.6
79	36	Ratners	70	-1	3.6	5.1	9.8
101	31½	Raybeck Ltd	97½	..	5.1	5.3	11.1
45	23½	Readicut Int	43½	..	2.4	5.6	9.1
155	72	RMC	143	-1	9.2	6.4	8.2
330	330	Reckitt & Colman	503	-16	17.0	3.4	9.7
98	39	Record Ridgway	80	..	7.5b	9.4	6.8
325	76	Redfearn Nat	310	..	24.0	7.7	4.1
106	64	Rediffusion	99	..	7.3	7.3	13.2
172	86	Redland	164	-3	6.4	3.9	8.2
63½	16	Redman Heenan	62	-½	3.1	4.8	4.3
106	32	Reed A	99	-3	4.3	4.4	8.5
106	32	Do A NV	99	-3	4.3	4.4	8.5
90	15	Reed Exec	86	..	4.6	5.7	11.2
238	102	Reed Int	172	..	12.1b	7.0	8.2
28¼	14¼	Reliance Grp	£21¾	-½	80.7	3.7	6.2
51½	19	Reliance Knit	51½	-½	5.4	10.4	4.4
58	44	Rennies Cons	52	..	9.7	18.6	2.5
164	112	Renold Ltd	130	-3	14.5	11.1	7.6
75	35	Rentokil Grp	72	..	2.7	3.8	14.2
49	17	Renwick Grp	48	..	1.5	3.2	4.3
200	51	Restmor Grp	200	+3	8.1	4.0	6.6
72	45½	Revertex	70	..	5.2	7.4	8.4
71	37	Rexmore	70½	..	6.4	9.1	8.9
340	68	Ricardo Eng	340	•+5	10.6a	3.1	14.5
96	27	Richards & Wall	84	-1	7.1	8.5	5.4
23¼	14¼	Rich'n-Merrell	£18	-½	33.0	3.1	13.0
66	35	Richardsons W.	60½	..	6.9	11.4	8.1
160	71½	Rockware Grp	143	-2	8.2	5.8	4.3
120	36	Rolls-R Motors	117	•-1	7.9	6.8	11.3
32½	25	Ropner Hldgs	40	..	3.2	8.1	5.4
49	24½	Do A	40	..	3.2	8.1	5.4
37	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	27	+1	..	..	7.6
56	30	Rotaflex	40	..	2.5	6.3	5.5
52	22	Rotaprint	39	..	4.4	11.7	3.2
65½	32	Rothmns Int 'B'	64½	-½	3.1	4.8	2.9
80½	40	Rotork Ltd	58	..	1.9	3.3	5.8
190	65	Routledge & K	185	..	6.1	3.3	10.4
33	10	Rowlinson Con	30	+1	0.9	3.1	7.9
449	229	Rowntree Mac	400	..	19.7b	4.9	9.7
170	66	Rowton Hotels	152	..	9.9	6.5	15.1
171	84	Royal Worcs	171	..	10.0	5.9	26.4
42	34	Royco Grp	42	..	3.0	7.2	11.7
47	19	Ruberoid	46	-1	3.5	7.5	11.2
90	46	Rugby Cement	77	-1	5.9	7.7	9.5
188	58	SGB Grp	179	..	8.3	4.7	10.5
19	7¼	SKF 'B'	£20¼	..	47.9	4.7	5.1
132¾	39	Saatchi	128	• ..	5.5	4.4	12.9
40	26½	Sabah Timber	37½	..	2.5	6.7	4.5
255	130	Sainsbury J.	250	-2	9.2	4.0	9.4
29½	16	St Gobain	£23	..	173	6.2	63.0
335	113¼	Sale Tilney	306	..	16.3	5.3	8.4
209	58	Samuel H.	295	..	7.8	3.9	11.8
199½	56½	Do A	287	..	7.6	4.1	11.3
70	41	Sanderson Kay	70	..	6.5	9.3	8.5
41	20	Sanderson Mur	39	..	5.2	13.6	6.3
56	27	Sanger J. E.	39	-1	..e	..	7.6
119	74	Sangers	84	..	8.8	10.5	7.4
87	30	Savoy Hotel 'A'	78	..	1.5	2.0	12.5
116	69	Scapa Grp	107	..	8.3	7.7	6.3
297	192	Scholes G. H.	290	• ..	28.1	10.0	9.7
92	41	Scoteros	74½	-½	4.8	6.6	7.4
73	14	S.E.E.T.	69	..	2.8	4.0	4.0
47	12¼	Scot Heritable	44	..	1.4	3.1	5.2
74	25	Scottish TV 'A'	71	..	3.7	5.2	5.0
133	83	Sect Univ Inv	123	-1	11.0	8.9	7.9
44½	16¼	Sears Hldgs	42½	-1	1.9	4.5	15.5
175	47¼	Securicor Grp	128	..	3.8	3.0	9.6
135	43	Do NV	125	..	3.8	3.0	9.6
135	56	Security Serv	130	..	5.3	4.1	7.8
135	53¼	Do A	130	..	5.3	4.1	7.8
41	11½	Sekers Int	35	..	2.3	6.5	6.8
29¼	10¼	Selincourt	27¼	-½	1.9	6.7	3.4
30	13	Senior Eng	29½	..	1.8	6.7	8.4
120	44	Serck	89	-½	9.9a	11.1	7.4
39½	25	Shakespeare J.	29	..	2.9	10.1	5.8
70	33	Shaw Carpets	70	..	3.8	5.4	21.2
101	55	Sheepbridge	73	..	6.6	8.9	9.9
14½	3½	Sherman S.	13½	..	..	..	..
105	62	Sidlaw Ind	92	..	9.1	9.9	10.6
218	113	Siebe Gorman	217	..	8.6	3.9	8.3
67	30	Siemssen Hunt	64	..	4.2	6.6	8.0
175	152	Signode 7% Cn	£166	..	700	4.2	..
109	25	Silentnight	107	-1	4.4	4.1	5.7
296	129	Simon Eng	280	..	32.3	4.4	7.4
120	36	Simpson S.	116	..	5.8	5.0	9.4
115	36	Do A	110	..	5.8	5.3	8.9
78	31	Sirdar	76	..	4.4	5.8	5.8
104	34	600 Group	101	-1	8.8	8.7	3.5
138	61	Sketchley	132	-1	8.2	6.2	10.5
41	19	Smallshaw R.	33	..	..e	..	9.1
55	21½	Smart J.	42	..	3.0a	7.2	7.5
107	28	Smith D. S.	84	..	4.0	4.8	7.3
90	39½	Smith & Neph	74	-1	3.9	5.2	9.0
191	67¼	Smith W. H. 'A'	164	..	3.1	1.9	18.4
230	120	Smiths Ind	209	-2	11.4	5.5	9.6
218	34¼	Smurfit	197	..	13.3	6.7	10.2
27	13	Sobranie	27	..	2.7	9.9	27.6
34	15	Do NV	26	..	2.7	10.3	26.5
63	42	Solicitors Law	61	•-1	5.9	9.6	16.6
125	136	Sotheby P. B.	325	+3	12.9b	4.0	13.6
172	111	Spear & Jackson	144	..	14.2	9.9	14.4
243	100	Spear J. W.	225	+5	2.8	1.3	6.7
19	7	Spencer Gears	19	..	0.8	4.6	9.5
39½	23½	Spillers	33	..	2.1a	6.2	8.0
154	70	Spirax-Sarco	166	..	6.7	4.1	22.7
158	66	Staffs Potts	153	+3	6.0	3.9	6.5
136	40½	Stag Furniture	136	+3	7.7	5.7	9.7
40	12	Stakis (Reo)	40	..	1.2	2.9	17.1
160	42¼	Stanley A. G.	160	• ..	6.4b	4.0	11.9
306	163	Staveley Ind	298	..	15.2	5.1	6.2
250	102¼	Steel Bros	234	+3	9.9	4.2	7.9
254	132	Steetley Co	189	-2	10.2	5.4	4.6
19	9	Steinberg	19	..	1.5	7.6	10.9
60	35	Stew't & Ll 44%	50	..	..	..	..
93	22	Stocklake Hldgs	69	-1	3.9	5.6	3.9
192	83	Stocks J. & Son	160	..	6.6	4.1	4.5
114	60¼	Stonehill	114	..	9.1	8.0	13.2
146	93	Stone Platt	111½	•+½	6.1	5.5	5.4
255	95	Stothert & Pitt	238	..	14.9	6.2	10.7
43½	20	Streeters	25	..	2.6	10.3	..
87	54	Strong & Fisher	67	..	7.0	10.4	8.6
36	11	Sunbeam W'sey	31	..	4.3	13.9	4.1
73	25	Sutcliffe S'man	62	..	8.5	13.7	8.2
177	63¼	Swire Pacific 'A'	148	-½	..	..	..
154	44	Sytone	152	..	8.4	5.5	5.8
21	9	Symonds Eng	20	..	2.0	10.2	11.0

T—Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
31	9	Tace	26	..	1.9	7.3	4.5
17½	6⅛	Takeda Bdr	£17	..	16.8	1.0	47.3
29½	3	Talbex Grp	17¼	-½	0.8e	4.7	16.7
220	124	Tarmac Ltd	144	•-3	15.6	10.9	6.9
280	165	Tate & Lyle	173	•-6	20.4	11.8	4.1
139	70	Tavener R'lge	73	..	..e	..	10.4
94	43	Taylor Pallis	93	..	6.8	7.3	6.0
504	244	Taylor Woodrow	428	-2	11.6	2.7	10.2
160	55	Tecalemit	146	-1	8.4b	5.8	7.7
43	18	Telefusion	39	..	2.0	5.1	15.9
42	17	Do A	38	• ..	2.0	5.2	15.4
166	84	Telephone Rent	144	..	8.8	6.1	12.4
57	33	Tesco	59½	..	2.6	4.4	10.7
34	11	Textured Jersey	34	..	1.9	4.5	8.1
130	81	Thermal Synd	101	..	6.6	6.7	5.4
450	196¼	Thorn Electric	380	..	17.4	4.6	9.5
20	6½	Thurgar Bardex	18	..	1.2	6.4	6.4
690	405	Tiger Oats	585	..	32.4	5.5	4.6
318	194	Tilbury Cont	236	• ..	20.4	10.3	5.6
147	64	Tilling T.	129½	-1	6.8	5.3	7.1
215	42	Time Products	203	-1	2.5	1.3	7.6
30	8	Titaghur Jute	9	..	..	..	..
36	10	Tomkins F. H.	24½	..	1.5	6.0	7.4
47	26	Tootal	46½	..	4.3	9.2	6.0
70	16	Tova	70	-1	1.9	2.8	8.7
61	32½	Tozer Kemsley	57	..	4.7	8.2	8.0
165	86	Trafalgar H Ltd	132	-2	8.6b	7.0	7.6
82	45	Trans Paper	71	..	7.5	10.5	9.8
85	48	Transport Dev	77	..	5.0	6.7	12.1
194	77	Travis & Arnold	186	..	5.9	3.2	8.3
90	25	Tricoville	81½	-2½	3.1	3.8	7.5
61	31½	Trident TV 'A'	57	-1	4.4	7.7	7.1
95	23¼	Triefus & Co	94	..	2.8	3.0	10.9
105	50	Triplex Found	99	..	7.0	7.1	4.8
250	114	Trust Hse Forte	242	-6	13.4	5.5	9.9
436	311½	Tube Invest	380	..	33.7	8.9	4.7
312	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	304	-2	16.6	5.5	8.3
19½	7	Turner Curzon	12	-½	1.1	9.0	7.2
233	132	Turner Newall	189	-3	17.4	9.2	6.3
142	53	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
94	37	Turriff	87	..	3.6	4.2	5.1
109	54	UDS Grp	100	-1	8.0	8.0	10.7
193	138	UKO Int	159	-2	13.3	8.4	8.6
109	65	Unicorn Ind	107	..	8.6	8.0	7.8
76	43	Unigate	75	-1	5.2	6.9	8.5
600	412	Unilever	558	-6	20.6	3.7	9.7
28¹⁵⁄₁₆	20⅛	Do NV	£25⁵⁄₁₆	..	123	4.8	8.3
177	81	Unitech	173	-3	6.1a	3.5	15.6
94	69¼	Utd Biscuit	84	-2	4.5	5.3	9.4
72	21¾	Utd City Merc	67	..	1.2	1.8	8.2
85	20	Utd Eng	65	..	3.4	5.2	11.1
70	31¾	Utd Gas Ind	68½	..	5.6	8.2	7.4
403	198	Utd News	375	• ..	22.1	5.9	7.5
342	91¾	Utd Scientific	342	-1	9.1	2.7	14.3
58	19	Valor	56	-1	3.3	5.8	5.3
137	76	Vantona	130	-6	8.1	6.2	8.0
230	95	Vereeniging Ref	213	..	19.7	9.2	5.7
196	84	Vibroplant	196	..	16.1	8.3	11.4
242	144	Vickers	191	-3	14.9	7.8	6.9
58	26	Vita-Tex	55	+1	6.3	9.1	7.6
224	71	Vosper	208	..	7.6b	3.7	7.6
79	37	W'Ribbons	67	..	5.0	7.6	6.3
198	78	WGI	138	..	8.8	6.4	8.8
262	111	Waddington J.	210	..	17.1	8.2	13.0
33	14	Wade Potteries	30	-½	1.7	5.6	8.1
160	70	Wadkin	146	• ..	9.5	6.5	5.5
158	83	Wagon Ind	150	-3	11.6	7.8	8.1
133	78½	Walker C & W	136	•-1	10.0	7.9	5.3
128	32	Walker J. Gold	110	-2½	3.6	3.3	6.5
118	32	Do NV	99	-1	3.6	3.4	5.8
117	55½	Ward & Gold	97	..	6.9	7.1	8.4
83	38¼	Ward T. W.	76½	..	6.2	8.1	8.4
110	19	Ward White	105	•-1	6.1	5.8	5.3
33	13	Wardle B.	27	..	2.0	7.4	8.4
126	44½	Waring & Gillow	127	..	5.4	4.3	7.5
60	29¼	Warne Wright	54	..	4.2	7.7	6.6
65	19¼	Warrington T.	62	..	4.7	7.6	23.0
56	21¼	Waterford Glass	56	-2	2.2	4.0	9.0
106	36½	Watmoughs	105	• ..	6.1	5.8	8.4
70	36	Watson & Philip	56½	-½	3.8	6.9	7.8
126	68	Watts Blake	124	+1	4.4	3.5	13.6
39½	13	Wearwell	37	..	..	..	10.5
39	16	Webster's Pub	37	..	2.0	5.8	5.3
180	71½	Weir Grp	130	..	8.1	6.8	6.6
29½	11½	Wellco Hldgs	27½	..	1.7b	6.2	8.2
50½	31	Wellman Eng	54	..	3.6	6.7	6.2
66	22	Westbrick Pds	61	+1	2.3	3.7	10.1
64½	29	Westinghse Brke	64½	+½	3.4	5.2	6.9
69½	30	Westland Air	39¼	..	4.8	12.2	10.3
9	9	Westminster Inv	9	f ..	..e	..	..
26	15	Wharf Mill	23	..	2.2	9.8	..
54	25	Whatlings	42	..	3.9	9.3	8.1
65	28	Wh'lock Mar	50	+½	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	74	..	7.3	9.8	4.1
9	8	Whewav Watson	21	..	1.3	6.4	6.7
122	41	White Child	122	..	7.0	5.7	8.9
112	64	Whitecroft	106	..	10.0	9.3	7.0
54	18	Whiteley BSW	29	..	..	..	..
240	58	Wholesale Fit	225	..	8.9	4.0	9.6
276	95	Wigfall H.	263	-3	20.5	7.8	11.4
37	11	Wiggins Constr	36	..	2.5	6.9	8.6
138	55	Wight Cons	130	..	11.4	8.6	6.8
214	129	Wilkins'n Match	180	..	15.2	8.4	8.0
104	79	Do 10% Conv	£94	..	1000	10.6	..
54	25¾	Wms J. Cardiff	52	..	4.2	8.0	6.8
63	26	Wills G. & Sons	56	..	2.5	4.5	6.0
91½	51	Wilmot Breeden	68½	..	4.7	6.8	5.1
47	17½	Wilson Bros	46½	..	2.1	4.6	7.2
100	38	Wimpey G.	79½	-1	1.0	1.3	7.7
54	24	Winn Ind	50½	• ..	4.7	9.4	6.4
57	20½	Witter T.	57	..	4.8	8.4	13.5
230	92	W'sley Hughes	225	+3	10.6	4.7	10.5
86	12	Wood & Sons	49	+1	2.5	5.2	8.4
48	30	Wood S. W.	44	..	6.5	14.8	..
101	63	Wood Hall Tst	97	..	8.2	8.4	8.9
127	49½	Woodhead J.	109	-1	5.8	5.3	5.0
32	25	W'dh'se Rixson	29½	..	3.5	11.9	27.6
73¼	49	Woolworth	72½	+½	6.3	8.8	12.0
346	140	Yarrow & Co	340	..	7.6	2.2	11.6
78	23¾	York Trailer	53	+1	3.5	6.7	5.0
80	31	Youghal C'pts	38	-1	..	..	..
44	11	Young H. Hldgs	39	..	..e	..	..
65	22	Zetters	63½	+2	3.0	4.6	4.4

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
285	175	Akroyd & Sm	205	-1	26.4	12.4	3.1
410	200	Assam Trdng 'B'	370	..	3.9	1.0	3.4
60	17	Boustead	60	..	3.3	3.8	12.1
35	6	Brit Arrow	15½	-½	..	..	..
183	102	Challenge Corp	140	..	6.6	4.7	10.0
68	42	Charterhse Grp	65	-1	5.1	7.8	13.5
54½	27¼	C Fin de Suez	£31¼	..	..	..	..
397	215	Daily Mail Tst	392	-6	19.4	4.9	22.0
395	210	Do A	397	-6	19.4	5.0	21.7
308	204	Dalgety	308	..	24.4b	7.9	8.3
46	13	Dawnay Day	43½	..	1.5	3.6	16.6
23	11	Edin Ind Hldgs	11	..	0.2a	1.4	25.0
127	79	Electra Inv	117½	+1	7.6	6.5	21.7
28	15	Exploration	27	..	0.8	3.1	8.7
85	27	FC Finance	73	..	3.1	4.3	14.7
34	2½	Fitzroy Inv	23½	..	..	..	..
30	14	Goode D & M Grp	21	..	0.2	0.9	..
443	293¼	Inchcape	380	-3	22.7	5.8	9.7
129	60	Lloyds & Scot	91	..	6.2	6.8	12.0
36	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	33	• ..	..	..	..
146	61	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	142	..	5.5	3.8	15.0
54	26	Manson Fin	46	..	5.3	11.8	12.1
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	109	..	7.7	7.1	9.7
131	43½	Sime Darby	107	..	3.0	2.8	36.7
69	34	Smith Bros	62	..	7.5	12.1	9.4
860	631	Tyndall O'seas	860	..	46.4	5.4	..
52	14	Utd Dom Tst	44	-1	..	..	7.7
38½	21¼	Wagon Fin	42	-1	3.1	7.5	18.1
87½	33	Yule Catto	78	..	2.2	2.8	10.2

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
131	65	Bowring	125	•+1	4.7	3.7	..
56	28	Brentnall Beard	32	..	2.0	6.3	9.8
184	112	Britannic	170	-2	13.9	8.2	..
172	103½	Com Union	140	• ..	12.2	8.7	..
180	107	Eagle Star	140	..	9.9	7.1	..
194	114	Equity & Law	170	..	10.1	6.0	..
234	161	Gen Accident	208	..	12.8	6.2	..
294	175	GRE	230	+2	16.2	7.0	..
405	185	Hambro Life	400	-3	31.6	7.9	..
297	136¼	Heath C. E.	270	..	7.3	2.7	10.4
218	125	Hogg Robinson	216	+3	9.4	4.4	11.1
191½	126	Howden A.	149	..	10.6	7.1	8.2
184	108	Legal & Gen	147	•-3	9.0	6.1	..
125	90	Leslie & Godwin	125	h ..	6.8	5.4	14.2
150	91¼	London & Man	130	..	10.3	7.8	..
195	97	Ldn Utd Inv	194	..	6.4	3.3	10.8
286	160	Matthews W'son	183	• ..	14.5	7.9	8.5
217	100	Minet Hldgs	182	-3	5.1	2.8	11.4
79	43	Moran C.	58	..	5.0a	8.6	6.4
292	182	Pearl	230	-2	19.1	8.3	..
292	189	Phoenix	246	+2	16.8	6.8	..
143	100	Prov Life 'A'	138	..	12.4	9.0	..
143	100	Do A Br	138	..	12.4	9.0	..
135	100	Do B	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
135	100	Do B Br	134	..	12.4	9.2	..
280	116	Prudential	147	-3	10.6	7.2	..
154	94	Refuge	143	•-2	10.5	7.4	..
490	290	Royal	358	-2	26.3	7.3	..
478	234	Sedg. Forbes	418	-2	16.2	3.9	13.4
113	89	Stenhouse	108	..	6.4	5.9	8.1
662	365	Sun Alliance	550	..	32.3	5.9	..
117	65	Sun Life	107	-1	5.2b	4.9	..
183	112	Trade Indem'ty	175	• ..	13.4	7.7	..
310	195	Willis Faber	250	• ..	14.1	5.7	11.5

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
156	104	Aberdeen Trst	143	-½	7.7b	5.3	27.7
250	169	Alliance Trust	227	-3	10.8a	4.7	27.7
52½	37½	Amer Trust	45	-½	2.1	4.7	33.1
114	78	Ang-Amer Secs	103	-½	4.6	4.4	31.1
52	32	Anglo Int Inv	41	-½	4.9	11.8	12.3
163	87	Do Ass	188	..	..	..	..
55	31	Anglo Scot.	48	..	2.8b	5.3	31.3
142½	92½	Ashdown Inv	139½	+1	6.3	4.6	32.4
74	39	ABC Regional	61	-½	0.8	1.2	63.2
115	49	Atlantic Assets	108	•-1	0.6	0.6	..
68½	40	Atlas Electric	66½	-½	2.9	4.3	33.2
65	39¼	Bankers Inv	59	..	3.8	6.5	22.6
78½	49	Berry Trust	76	..	1.3	1.8	83.5
68	41¼	Border & Sthrn	63	-½	11.7	18.6	38.9
46	30	Brit Am & Gen	42	..	2.6	6.2	24.6
87½	49	Brit Assets Tst	78½	-1	3.6b	4.6	33.6
12½	7½	Brit Emp Sec	11¼	..	0.9	8.0	16.8
176	116	Brit Invest	173	..	7.4	4.2	38.1
171¼	102½	Broadstone	164½	..	8.0	5.2	35.6
110½	63	Brunner	100½	..	5.8	5.7	28.0
128	49	Brycourt Inv	125	..	3.8b	3.0	39.6
79½	43	CLRP Inv	68	..	2.9	4.3	38.7
280	187	Caledonia Inv	275	..	12.9	4.7	26.3
93	56	Caledonian Tst	84	-½	3.0	3.6	49.1
90	52	Do B	80	..	..	..	..
147½	91	Capital & Natl	130½	• ..	7.4	5.6	..
135½	84½	Do B	124½	• ..	..	..	..
134½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	113½	+1	6.1	5.5	..
133	85½	Carliol Inv	119½	..	5.8	4.9	27.7
74	46	Cedar Inv	68	+1	3.9	5.8	25.8
66	40	Charter Trust	58	..	3.3	5.7	26.1
92	54	Glydesdale Inv	81	-½	2.7a	3.3	44.5
85	49	Do B	79½	..	..	..	..
14¼	8¼	Common Mkt	£14	..	34.0	2.4	..
216½	153½	Cont & Ind	201½	-1	9.7	4.8	30.3
204	102	Crescent Japan	192	-1	..	..	..
84	48	Crossfriars	80½	-½	5.6	7.0	31.7
31½	14½	Cumulus	30½	..	1.2	4.0	38.1
165	50	Delta Inv	145	-5	..	..	..
232	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	215	..	21.6	10.0	18.5
170	86	Do Cap	163	..	..	..	..
145	100	Drayton Com	131	..	6.8	5.2	25.5
165	115	Drayton Cons	149	..	7.1	4.8	28.1
216	150	Do Premier	201	..	10.3	5.0	37.9
74	49½	Dundee & Ldn	66	..	3.6	5.5	27.8
188	65	Edin Amer Ass	129	-2	1.7	1.3	83.8
249	164	Edinburgh Inv	235	..	10.4	4.4	33.3
87	50	Elec & Gen	79½	..	2.4	3.0	42.7
97½	69½	Eng & Int	88½	..	5.8	6.5	21.2
87	54½	Eng & N York	78	..	4.6b	5.8	29.1
92	39½	Estate Duties	81	..	2.8	3.4	39.3
111½	69	First Scot Am	98	-½	4.3	4.4	33.0
191	117	Foreign & Colnl	179	-1	5.7	3.2	47.4
193	98	Gt Japan Inv	186	• ..	3.0	1.6	90.5
192½	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	182	..	7.1	3.9	49.5
150	78	Do Conv	146	..	..	..	..
118	74½	Gen Inv & Tsts	111	• ..	6.3	5.6	24.1
90	65	Gen Scottish	89	..	5.1	5.7	26.1
111	64	Glendevon	100	-1	2.8	2.8	55.6
131½	71	Globe Trust	123	+½	7.6	6.2	31.4
85	49	Grange Trust	83	-1	3.3	4.0	36.3
113	78	Great Northern	103½	-1½	6.1	5.9	26.3
103	61¼	Greenfriar	100	..	3.3	3.3	55.6
76	37	Gresham Hse	76	..	4.6	6.0	21.9
89	57	Guardian	82	..	4.1	5.0	28.0
109½	61	Hambros	106	..	5.7	5.3	28.1
204	122	Hill P. Inv	188	-1	12.0	6.4	23.8
91	42	Home Hldgs A	79	-1	7.2	9.3	17.2
60¼	36½	Indus & General	56	-½	2.7	4.7	29.8
84	62	Internat Inv	80	..	4.2	5.3	26.5
179½	89½	Invest in Suc	173½	..	4.6	2.6	55.3
93	59½	Inv Cap Trst	83½	-1	2.9b	3.5	46.1
182	103½	Jardine Japan	168	..	1.3	0.8	..
208	103	Jersey Ext	178	-2	..	..	..
106	66	Lake View Inv	96	..	2.6	2.7	56.7
115	66	Law Deb Corp	105½	..	7.2b	6.8	22.0
129	54	Ldn & Holyrood	121	• ..	5.7	4.7	33.7
300	139	Ldn & Montrose	195	..	3.3	4.3	38.2
127	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	116	• ..	5.4	4.6	34.1
151	84	Ldn Merch Sec	131	+1	2.5	1.7	..
151	31	Do Cap	151	+1	..	..	..
57	44	Ldn Pru Invest	53	..	4.3	8.2	28.3
117	62½	Ldn Trust	107	-1	6.3	5.8	25.4
47	25	Mercantile Inv	43	+¼	1.9	4.4	27.9
83	55	Merchants Trust	77½	..	4.4b	5.7	29.3
110	60	Moorside Trst	105	..	7.6	7.2	21.7
22½	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	20½	..	2.2	11.4	12.8
161	74	Do Cap	148	-2	..	..	..
107	74½	North Atlantic	94	..	4.1	4.4	32.6
114½	71	Northern Amer	105	-1	4.3	4.1	37.0
130	84	Northern Sec	120	..	5.2	4.1	29.5
66	48	Oil & Associated	60	+1	3.2	5.3	27.9
136	85	Pentland	126	-1	6.1	4.9	30.7
76	60	Progressive Sec	65	..	4.2	6.5	21.2
140½	98	Raeburn	129½	-½	5.8	4.6	30.1
193	108	River & Merc	179	-1	13.1	7.3	20.2
162	85½	River Plate	154	..	9.9b	6.4	..
105½	60	Romney Trust	95	..	4.0	4.2	32.8
221½	104¼	Rothschild	205	..	10.6	5.2	22.7
78	44	Safeguard	77	-1	5.5	7.1	20.4
103	57½	Scot Amer	93	-½	3.9b	4.2	..
131	49	Scot & Merc 'A'	95	..	4.6	4.8	20.8
160	103	Scot Eastern	142	-½	6.8b	4.8	33.3
44½	25	Scot European	44½	..	2.3	5.1	26.2
116½	75	Scot Invest	106½	-½	4.2	3.9	39.9
129½	91½	Scot Mortgage	117	-½	5.0	4.3	36.1
168	111	Scot National	155	-½	5.6	3.5	40.5
119	70	Scot Northern	107½	-½	5.1	4.7	32.7
82	57½	Scot United	81½	-½	2.6	3.2	50.6
110½	70	Scot Western	98½	-1½	3.5	3.5	47.8
107	64½	Do B	97	-1	..	..	..
217	143	Sec Alliance	205½	-½	9.6a	4.9	30.7
101	67½	Sec Gt Northern	88	-½	..	..	44.4
99½	58	Do B	85½	-½	..	..	..
198	133	Sterling Trust	179	..	8.0	4.5	32.1
110	67½	Stockholders	102	..	3.6b	3.5	47.4
109	62	Throg Sec 'Cap'	104	-1	..	..	..
83½	43½	Tyrogmta Trust	79½	..	6.6	8.4	17.9
191	125	Trans-Oceanic	180	-1	7.6	4.2	31.8
81	50½	Tribune Inv	78	-1	2.1	2.8	49.4
67½	46½	Triplevest 'Inc'	65	+½	6.8	10.4	14.5
248	94	Do Cap	248	-2	..	..	..
135	93	Trustees Corp	144	..	7.4	5.0	28.6
138	87¼	Tyneside Inv	119	..	5.8	5.0	27.5
144½	87	Utd Brit Secs	133¼	-½	6.7	5.0	30.8
107	74½	Utd States Deb	94½	-1	5.3	5.6	25.3
204	142	Utd States Gen	191	..	9.2	4.8	28.5
104	69½	Viking Res	89½	..	1.7	1.9	58.5
220	140	W'bottom Trust	212	-1	7.6	3.6	46.0
106	62	Witan Inv	95	-½	3.5	3.7	..
101	61	Do B	93	..	0.1	0.1	..
199	111	Yeoman Tst	180	-1	11.5	6.1	24.0
35	17	Yorks & Lancs	33½	..	2.7b	8.6	24.3
90	50	Young Co Inv	86	..	5.5	6.8	25.1

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
321	215	Brit & Comm	309	..	14.2	4.6	9.0
180	54	Fisher J.	175	..	2.3	1.3	8.6
385	207	Furness Withy	234	-1	2.5	1.1	6.5
305	100	Hunting Gibson	305	..	..	..	..
41½	24¼	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	2.8	7.6	15.1
270	205	Manch Liners	230	..	7.7	3.4	21.0
179	104	Ocean Trans	110	..	12.6	11.4	8.9
172	63	P & O 'Dfd'	90	-½	8.9	11.0	5.0

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
765	370	Anglo Am Coal	640	..	38.1	6.0	..
382	196	Anglo Am Corp	368	-4	23.2g	6.3	..
20¼	11¼	Ang Am Gold	£18⅛	-½	104	5.7	..
49	19	Anglo Am Inv	£41½	+½	374	9.0	..
9½	6¼	Anglo Transvl	£7¼	..	72.5	9.9	..
9½	6	Do A	£7¼	..	72.5	9.9	..
18½	8¼	Asarco	£11½	..	20.5	1.8	..
415	238	Ayer Hitam	330	..	66.8	20.2	..
60	36	Beralt Tin	50	+1	11.7b	23.5	..
417	240	Blyvoors	333	+1	59.7	17.9	..
48	13	Botswana RST	24	+8	..	..	..
107	55	Bracken Mines	75	..	26.3	35.1	..
130	61	BH South	105	+2	..	..	..
11⅛	5⅛	Buffelsfontein	£9⅛	-⅛	107	12.0	..
168	106	Charter Cons	154	..	12.6	8.2	..
220½	136	Cons Gold Fields	188	..	13.7	7.3	..
483	188	De Beers 'Dfd'	417	..	32.9	7.9	..
483	145	Doornfontein	288	-6	31.3	10.9	..
463	233	Durban Rood	361	..	..	..	..
37	9	East Daggs	35	..	16.1	60.4	..
917	436	E Driefontein	752	..	62.0	7.0	..
477	237	E Rand Prop	364	-18	..	..	..
62	29	El Oro M & Ex	61	..	1.7	2.7	..
134	64	Elsburg Gold	104	..	6.1	5.9	..
20⅛	8⅛	F S Geduld	£18⅛	-½	176	9.4	..
137	58⅛	Geevor Tin	130	..	7.6	5.8	..
20⅛	12	Gen Mining	£19½	+½	143	7.4	..
132	32	Grootvlei	108	+3	18.8	17.4	..
310	160	Hamersley	300	+3	..	..	..
138	77	Hampton Gold	128	..	5.3	4.1	..
469	236	Harmony	347	-6	33.1	9.5	..
18	7⅛	Hartebeest	£15⅛	-¼	156	12.3	..
18⅛	10⅛	Jo'burg Cons	£15⅛	..	104	6.8	..
450	200	Kinross	331	-3	32.9	9.8	..
660	290	Kloof	507	-5	25.1	4.2	..
74	30	Leslie	55	..	12.6	22.9	..
650	175	Libanon	531	-2	63.3	11.7	..
81	42	Lydenburg Plat	81	+3	4.0	4.9	..
243	123	MIM Hldgs	204	+1	5.7	2.8	..
83	33	MTD (Mangula)	35	..	4.1	11.7	..
121	46	Marievale Con	85	-1	35.0	41.2	..
196	68	Messina Trans	74	..	..	..	..
41	10	Metals Explor	34½	..	..	..	..
235	125	Middle Wits	185	..	15.8	8.5	..
204	123	Minorco	184	-1	6.2	3.4	..
480	247	Nthgate Explor	400	-25	19.3	3.3	..
570	345	Peko Wallsend	478	-8	..	..	..
11⅛	6⅛	Pres Brand	£9⅛	c +¼	73.6	8.1	..
10⅛	4⅛	Pres Steyn	£8⅛	-⅛	25.1	2.8	..
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	105	..	8.9	8.5	..
43½	19	Randfontein	£39½	-½	292	7.3	..
258	164	Rio Tinto Zinc	258	+3	14.4	5.6	..
115	60	Rustenburg	118	+7	4.7	4.1	..
90	35	Saint Piran	65	-2	3.1	4.7	..
17⅛	6⅛	St Helena	£17⅛	-⅛	174	14.5	..
515	370	Selection Tst	470	• ..	28.3	6.0	..
237	118	Sentrust	211	..	18.9	9.0	..
97	29	SA Land	67	-1	..	..	..
76	48	South Crofty	68	+2	6.2	9.9	..
613	235	Southvaal	562	-2	15.1	2.3	..
240	57	Sungei Besi	200	..	14.8	7.4	..
189	116	Tang Cons	185	..	10.0	5.4	..
103	42	Tanjong Tin	89	..	9.2	11.3	..
260	207¼	Tharsis Sulph	233	..	10.0	3.9	..
15⅛	8⅛	Transvaal Cons	£17⅛	..	60.7b	4.5	..
265	93	Tronoh Mines	215	..	16.3	7.6	..
278	117	UC Invest	225	..	20.3	9.0	..
336	166	Union Corp	308	..	24.2	7.9	..
17⅛	8	Vaal Reefs	£14½	-⅛	96.6	6.7	..
288	70	Venterspost	218	..	15.7	7.2	..
42	27	Wankie Colliery	35	..	6.6	18.8	..
373	118	Welkom	337	+5	33.0	9.8	..
29¼	13¼	W Driefontein	£23⅛	+¼	241	10.2	..
209	78	W Rand Cons	132	+11	11.0	8.4	..
243	110	Western Areas	174	-4	9.5	5.4	..
[illegible]	5¼	Western Deep	£8⅛	+⅛	87.9	7.9	..
24⅛	10⅛	Western Hldgs	£20⅛	c -⅛	207	10.3	..
164	84	Western Mining	143	+2	1.8	1.3	..
870	380	Winkelhaak	615	+2	77.1	12.5	..
33½	10	Zambia Copper	18⅛	-⅛	..e	..	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
83	43	Ampol Pet	70½	..	..	..	..
120	47	Attock	90	+3	..	..	..
166	128	Brit Borneo	156	..	10.2	6.5	15.0
960	720	BP	914	..	35.1	3.8	9.9
88	41	Burmah Oil	77	..	..e	..	..
66½	44½	Century Oils	64	+2	4.0	6.2	5.5
34½	16½	Charterhall	33	..	..	..	..
29¼	15¼	C F Petroles	£23	..	111	4.8	5.6
44	24	KCA Int	38	+½	..e	..	17.8
195	134	Lasmo	150	..	..	..	..
415	265	Do Ops	365	+5	..	..	..
109½	84½	Do 14% Ln	£95¼	..	1400	14.1	..
323	77	Oil Exploration	212	-2	3.2	1.5	30.1
22½	8	Premier Cons	16½	..	..	..	..
13⅛	7⅛	Ranger Oil	£11¼	+¼	..	..	..
50⅛	35½	Royal Dutch	£44⅛	..	147	3.3	7.9
633	498	Shell Trans	578	-4	26.6	4.8	6.7
202	104	Tricentrol	178	..	2.2	1.2	19.1
278	116¼	Ultramar	254	-2	..	..	7.9
161	84	Do 7% Cnv	141	..	10.6	7.5	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
66	29¼	Allied Ldn	66	..	2.8	4.2	14.0
234	127	Allnatt Ldn	224	..	6.5	2.9	22.8
270	114	Apex Props	270	..	5.9	2.2	48.3
23	11	Aquis Secs	21½	..	1.0	4.7	23.9
95	51¼	Beaumont Prop	88	..	5.9	6.7	21.8
73	23½	Bellway Hldgs	68	..	4.4	6.4	..
143	59	Berkeley Hambro	138	..	4.9	3.5	31.7
198	130	Bilton Percy	180	• ..	9.4	5.2	20.1
187	116	Do Accum	180	..	..	..	..
275	118	Bradford Prop	236	..	10.3	4.0	8.9
47½	22	British Land	45	..	..e	..	..
116	66¼	Brixton Estate	111	• ..	3.1	2.8	28.7
80	10	Cap & Counties	56	-½	2.6	4.6	27.3
380	141	Chesterfield	365	..	6.1	1.7	40.8
16½	6½	Chown Secs	15½	f ..	..	..	..
330	143	Churchbury Est	325	-2	7.0	2.1	40.8
65	37½	City Offices	64	-1	2.7	4.3	21.8
38	12½	Control Secs	37	..	1.3	3.4	38.5
182	114	Corn Exchange	178	..	3.2	1.8	39.3
31	17	Country & New T	31	..	1.0	3.2	..
112	35	County & Dist	112	• ..	1.3	1.2	88.0
120	38	Daejan Hldgs	111	-1	4.5	4.1	11.8
51½	27	Eng Prop	38	-1	3.4	9.0	14.0
79	21	Estates & Gen	70	..	1.5b	9.1	26.7
104	32	Evans of Leeds	98	..	2.0	2.0	21.1
220	133¼	Gt Portland	216	-3	4.8	2.2	39.4
87	52	Guildhall	82	..	3.8a	4.6	31.4
642	310	Hammerson 'A'	625	..	8.3	1.3	67.4
273	152	Haslemere Ests	250	-2	5.6	2.0	53.1
250	142	Land Secs	234	-2	8.1	3.5	41.0
56	27½	Law Land	47	• ..	1.5a	3.2	..
119	46½	Ldn & Prov Sh	113	..	1.2a	1.1	99.9
88	40	Ldn Shop	78	-1	4.6	5.8	34.2
138	69	Lynton Hldgs	128	..	3.5	2.9	34.3
160	46	MEPC	144	-2	2.6	1.8	..
280	68	McKay Secs	280	..	2.7	0.9	38.6
41	8½	Marler Estates	37	h ..	..	..	..
48	15	Midhurst Whites	47½	..	..	..	..
133	46	Mucklow A & J.	133	..	6.8	4.9	24.8
298	108	Municipal	290	..	7.7	2.6	16.3
88	28	Peachey Prop	87	-1	3.0b	3.5	..
330	180	Prop & Rever	325	..	7.8	2.4	30.5
330	178	Do A	325	..	7.8	2.4	30.5
347	218	Prop Hldgs	316	..	10.0	3.2	40.6
116	37¾	Prop Sec	116	• ..	2.1	1.8	..
6½	3	Raglan Prop	4¼	+¼	..	..	..
87	51	Regional	82	..	1.7	2.0	23.5
78	30	Do A	75	..	1.7	2.3	21.4
128	29	Rush & Tompkins	116	..	4.6	3.8	13.5
118	59¼	Scot Met Props	105	..	3.2	3.0	44.6
119	77	Slough Ests	119	..	5.8	3.2	24.4
283	158	Stock Conv	280	-3	5.1	1.8	35.0
290	96	Smiley B.	278	..	6.6	2.4	..
17	5	Town & City	13½	-½	0.0e	0.1	..
138	41	Trafford Park	130	•-3	6.3	4.7	16.9
34½	10½	UK Props	33	..	0.5	2.2	18.1
17½	6½	Webb J.	15½	s ..	0.7	4.4	7.5
21¼	10½	W'minster & C'ty	21½	+1	..e	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
108	34	Anglo-Indonesia	102	..	4.3	4.0	..
66	13	Bradwall FMS	38	..	2.6	4.5	..
300	82	Castlefield	256	-2	5.0	2.0	..
56	12½	Chersonese	50	• ..	2.1	4.2	..
52	16½	Cons Plant	42½	•-1	3.0	7.1	..
68	13	Doranakande	68	..	2.2a	3.2	..
17½	5½	Grand Central	11½	..	0.8	7.3	..
386	155	Guthrie Corp	348	-6	22.7	6.5	..
128	43	Harrisons Malay	110	h -1	6.7a	5.5	..
135	36½	Highlds & Low	109	-3	4.5	4.1	..
208	97	Hongkong	205	..	11.0	5.4	..
285	125	Killinghall	262	..	17.5	6.9	..
59½	22	Kulim Malaysia	46	-1½	2.1	4.5	..
197	44	Ldn Sumatra	183	..	6.1	3.3	..
80½	22½	Maledie	75	..	1.0	1.4	..
63	12½	Muar River	54	-1	0.7	1.4	..
81	34	Plant Hldgs	66	• ..	3.3	5.0	..
95	18¼	Sengei Krian	88	..	3.3	3.8	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
350	147	Assam Frontier	300	-2	14.9	5.0	..
123	52	Assam Inv	100	..	10.6	10.6	..
307	85	Camellia Inv	307	+2	3.0	1.0	..
156	72	Deundi	150	fk ..	40.4	26.9	..
365	120	McLeod Russel	226	• ..	20.5a	9.0	..
410	124	Moran	350	..	5.5	1.6	..
130	35	Surmah Valley	130	+1	10.0	7.7	..
130	51	Warren Plant	130	•+1	11.1	8.5	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
15⅛	7⅛	Algoma Cen Rly	£13⅛	-⅛	86.0	9.1	19.[illegible]
78	49	Calcutta Elec	73	+1	14.0	17.9	..
63½	43	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£44½	..	490	11.0	..
38¼	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33	..	350	10.6	..
68	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£65	..	193	3.0	14.[illegible]
450	310	Imp Cont Gas	380	..	14.9	3.9	8.[illegible]
38	33	Mid Kent Wtr	£34	..	500	14.7	..
113	46	Milford Docks	112	..	4.1	3.6	..
278	140	Nigerian Elec	210	• ..	30.1	9.8	..
38½	31½	Sunderland Wtr	£32½	..	350	10.8	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 11.10.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1964):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	220.18	5.89	11.53	223.00
Largest Coys.	227.05	5.99	11.04	229.10
Smaller Coys.	210.68	7.10	13.09	211.59
Capital Goods	271.33	6.73	14.28	282.14
Consumer Goods	228.36	6.85	10.63	[illegible]
Store Shares	198.56	6.02	7.68	202.51
Largest financial shares	221.32	6.20	—	[illegible]
Largest financial and industrial shares	206.06	6.06	—	[illegible]
Commodity shares	267.97	6.07	13.08	266.49
Gold Mining shares	345.65	9.06	15.26	345.03
Industrial debenture stocks	82.30	6.20*	—	[illegible]
Industrial preference stocks	55.74	12.30*	—	[illegible]
2½% War Loans	20¼	11.50*	—	[illegible]

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below—

	High	Low
All-time	232.00 (14.09.78)	60.12 (12.12.74)
1978	232.00 (14.09.78)	184.35 (02.03.78)
1977	222.98 (14.09.77)	151.59 (12.01.77)
1976	171.88 (05.05.76)	115.52 (27.10.76)
1975	158.93 (30.12.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	156.12 (28.03.74)	60.12 (12.12.74)
1969	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Flat interest yield.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

John chartered

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Foord surveyors

Stricter checks pose audit problem for small building societies

By Bryan Appleyard

Fears that there could be widespread qualifications of small building society accounts under existing arrangements are concerning the authorities in the wake of the failure of the Grays Building Society in March.

Letters from both the societies' own watchdog body and the leading accountancy body insisting on a tightening of financial controls and reminding directors and auditors of their obligations have come into the possession of *The Times*.

The letters constitute a significantly-stricter interpretation of the Building Societies Act 1962 than previously, and reflect the fear that many auditors were simply not aware of the additional responsibilities involved in vetting society accounts as opposed to those of companies.

The special provisions in the Act were in response to the fact that societies were more open to fraud than most organizations because of the pure cash nature of their business. But there are widespread fears that, particularly in small locally-based societies, the conditions were not being observed.

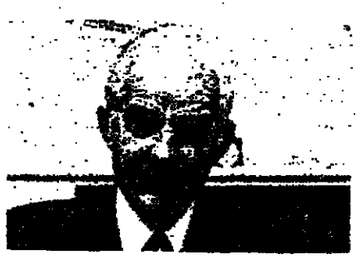
The letters now put the onus on accountants to threaten qualified accounts on any falling short of the tighter standards, and it is feared that this could mean greatly-increased audit fees and higher internal costs, putting the survival of small societies in jeopardy.

The first letter, sent soon after the Grays affair which involved a £7m deficit, became public in March. It was from Mr Keith Brading, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, to all societies.

In it he stressed he was repeating the warnings he had included in a letter in September, 1976, after the discovery of "irregularities" to the tune of £600,000 in the Wakefield Building Society.

It says the full lesson of the Grays debacle cannot yet be learned, but calls for positive action in the meantime. Mr Brading instructs societies to reappraise their system of control, inspection and supervision.

He says these systems must be such as to bring irregularities to light when they do occur. Professional advice should be sought when there was any doubt.



Mr Keith Brading, Registrar if Friendly Societies.



Mr Eric Sayers, president of the Institute of chartered accountants.

"If in the end directors are not satisfied that their systems can be made continuously effective within the society's present capacity, they must draw what seems to be the inevitable conclusion and seek a merger with another society in which their members' funds can be properly safeguarded."

Mr Brading points out that merely because the auditors say nothing is not a good enough reason to believe the terms of the act has been complied with.

He goes on to say that his department is seeking to extend checks on accuracy of accounts. He added that auditors will also be taking a closer look, and any inadequacy will result in a qualified report. This would inevitably lead to a disastrous loss of investors' confidence in any society.

Mr Brading said he would expect to be notified immediately of any possible qualification, and commented that in such a case he would definitely encourage a merger.

The shock effect of his letter was subsequently reinforced by a letter from Mr Eric Sayers, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, to all accountancy firms which were known to be building society auditors and where an institute member was a partner.

"All members undertaking these audits", he wrote, "carry great responsibility, and public confidence in these institutions depends significantly on the conscientiousness with which our members cary our their work."

Mr Sayers also reiterates the two points in the Act which make society audits different from ordinary company audits.

These are that the auditor must form an opinion on whether the society has established and maintained a system of control and inspection of its books of account, and a system for supervising its cash holdings and all receipts and remittances.

Secondly, he must ensure that the society has established and maintained a system to ensure the safe custody of all documents of title belonging to the building society and of the deeds of property mortgaged to the society.

Mr Sayers urges accountants to contact the society at the first sign of any possibility of an audit qualification.

He goes on to restate the second fundamental principle of the profession's ethical guide, which lays down that accountants must work with "a proper regard for the technical and professional standards expected of him" and should not do work which he is not competent to do unless he obtains adequate advice and assistance.

The accountants were subsequently sent a special edition of *Accountants Digest*, which dealt with auditing societies.

Significantly this commented: "In the past the auditing of building societies has not generally been considered to be either exciting or difficult work, and, because of this it has tended not to attract the more able auditors in the profession.

Furthermore, it has perhaps been felt that in a building society nothing very serious is likely to go wrong."

Both the Grays affair and the letters have sent shock waves through the movement, and the Building Societies Association acknowledges that societies have been doing "a lot of heart-searching".

The point is that the letters put a significantly stricter definition on the terms of the Act than before and the societies have been forced to rethink their own systems.

The problem is particularly acute for smaller societies. As the operation of a society requires very few employees to handle very large amounts of money, the resources to institute checking procedures do not exist.

In addition small societies tend to be audited by local accountants with whom they have close connexions and a relationship of trust. Both the accountancy establishment and the movement fear that the closeness of these connexions may be leading to excessively lax auditing.

But a significant stepping up of the audit procedures would add to a society's costs, putting a further strain on the margins of small units.

With the accountancy profession currently striving to codify its own regulations and discipline as a result of scandals in the past, it is unlikely to want to continue with a situation where more failures are likely to occur.

As a result it now appears ready to align itself behind the scenes with the forces pressing for a drastic reduction in the number of societies from the current level of 340, and for a more powerful policing body.

Financial Editor, page 29

Schlesinger doubts on oil imports cutback spur new slump in dollar

The dollar slumped in hectic and nervous trading yesterday. One factor behind the renewed weakness was a speech on German television by Mr James Schlesinger, the American Energy Secretary, in which he said the United States goal of million barrels a day by 1985 was unattainable.

He said he expected America to be importing between nine million and 10 million barrels of oil a day by 1985—well above the official target.

He also said that he would not be surprised if the Opec countries raised the price of oil by between 5 and 10 per cent early next year.

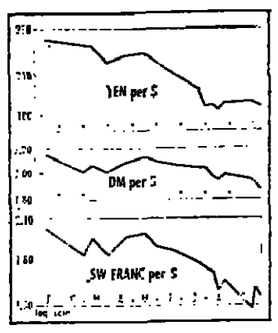
Some dealers reported heavy dollar sales from the Middle East, in particular by the Kuwait Central Bank.

In spite of the heavy fall in the dollar over the past 18 months, the oil exporting countries are thought to have left much of their money in dollars. If they began to unload their holdings now this would send the rate plunging further.

The German mark finished at a record high level to the dolar of DM1.87 yesterday—a rise of 2.35 pfennigs on the day. The Swiss franc also rose sharply to 1.541 francs to the dollar, from 1.572 on Tuesday. The currency also sank against the Japanese yen to 185.8 yen from 188.05.

Sterling gained 90 points against the dollar to close at $1.9925. Its effective rate index, measured against a basket of currencies, lost 0.1 to close at 62.5 per cent of its end-1971 value.

German reserves rose by $1,280m in the first week of October as a result of the heavy intervention necessary to keep the "snake" currencies in line



Peter Norman writes from Brussels: The Belgian National Bank today acted to bolster the Belgian franc in the European currency "snake" by partially raising the interest rates at which it lends money to banks, forcing banks to hold a certain proportion of their funds in government stock, and by clamping a ceiling on short-term credits which banks can advance to companies.

The bank announced that from today the Lombard rate, at which it lends money to banks against collateral, will be raised to 8.5 per cent from 6 per cent at present, and this rate would apply to a quarter of commercial banks' re-discount facilities.

Belgium's bank rate will remain unchanged at 6 per cent and apply to the first three-quarters of the bank's re-

The rates of interest aplied to bank borrowings in excess of the rediscount facilities will also be increased and in futura fixed at ½ a percentage point above three-months money on the Belgian market.

Meanwhile the EEC Monetary Committee continued its study of the technical problems involved in setting up the planned European Monetary System (EMS) in preparation for next Monday's meeting of finance ministers in Luxembourg.

Although the details emerging from the meeting were sparse, it appeared as if little progress was made for most of the day. However, in the evening it was suggested from some quarters that there may have been a narrowing of differences between the national delegations of central bank and finance ministry experts.

One of the main subjects under discussion in Brussels over the past two days has been the importance of the "indicative basket," which under the Belgian compromise proposals for the EMS would show which currencies are deviating from the norm in what would otherwise be a parity grid system similar to that in operation in the Europen cusrency "snake."

Lloyd's test of means to be £100,000

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

A "show of wealth" of at least £100,000 will be needed from next year compared with the current £75,000, by those wishing to become an underwriting name in Lloyd's insurance market.

The increase in the minimum means test levels—the first time since just after the war—was notified to underwriting agents yesterday.

At the same time minimum wealth requirement for so-called "mini-names", who can underwrite limited business, is to go up from £37,500 to £50,000. The minimum for foreign nationals jumps from £100,000 to £135.000.

Inflation is one of the main factors behind the decision. But it is clear that the committee has become increasingly embarrassed over the last two years by the massive influx of new names at a time when conditions are patchy.

The number of names at Lloyd's has more than doubled to about 14,000 over the last five years, and a further influx of 3,000 is expected next year.

Some areas of the market require the increased capacity brought by new names, but in other areas, particularly some hard-pressed sections of the marine field, there are growing fears that over-capacity is creating over-competition and driving rates down to dangerously low levels.

The committee is reluctant to reimpose restrictions on new admissions each year, on the basis that the marker itself should dictate its own capacity requirements.

Change of heart by Sir Francis Sandilands

Sir Francis Sandilands, whose committee on inflation accounting rejected the concept of adjustments for monetary items, has had second thoughts on the subject (Financial Editor, page 29).

In the Stamp Memorial Lecture Sir Francis said that he had now come to the conclusion that it was necessary to make an adjustment in the profit and loss account to reflect the balance between monetary assets and liabilities.

He added, however, that his change of heart since 1975 had come about largely as a result of the practical considerations involved. He had still not found a solution to the problem of treating monetary assets and liabilities which gave him complete intellectual satisfaction.

The practical considerations which had caused him to change his mind were essentially twofold.

First, there was the fact that the accounting profession considered that no system of inflation accounting could be complete without a monetary adjustment.

Second, it was clear that parts of industry felt that the pure Sandilands adjustments would lead to greater reductions in historic cost profits than could be justified in practice, possibly impairing some companies' creditworthiness and their ability to borrow for investment.

It was clear, Sir Francis said, that the weight of opinion both in business and the accounting profession was in favour of monetary adjustment and against the conclusions of the Sandilands Report. The demand for monetary adjustments ought to be satisfied.

But Sir Francis also indicated that he did not favour the proposed Hyde treatment of monetary items. He called them an "unsatisfactory compromise" and argued that if there was to be a gearing adjustment, then it was logical for it to relate to all holding gains, whether realized or not.

His own overall preference was for "Current Cost Accounting sired by Sandilands, out of Morpeth, trained by Gibbs and ridden by ICI".

In his general reflections on the progress towards the adoption of inflation accounting, Sir Francis suggested that the timetable recommended by Sandilands for the introduction of inflation accounting had been too ambitious.

He felt it would have been wiser to recommend that for a period of three years, or longer if necessary, companies should produce current cost accounts in supplementary form, retaining historic cost figures as the basic accounts.

This would have given time for experiment, which in the light of subsequent developments, would have been helpful.

John Whitmore

£17m subsidy to increase CEGB consumption of coal by 3 million tonnes

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

A £17m scheme to increase by three million tonnes the amount of coal used this winter by the Central Electricity Generating Board was announced yesterday by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy.

He has also asked the National Economic Development Council whether it would be possible to subsidize coking coal burnt by the British Steel Corporation. Officials are now looking into it.

The £17m CEGB scheme runs in parallel with a smaller Scottish scheme, and results from talks with the CEGB and the National Coal Board following the National Union of Mineworkers' conference. Government aid of £17m will be provided to the NCB so that its coal is as competitively priced as imported coal or oil.

Oil has gained price advantages over coal recently, because of the increased value of sterling.

The CEGB has switched to burning more oil-fired capacity to meet basic load requirements and total coal stocks have reached a record 33 million tonnes.

With the subsidy, the CEGB will be able to take the 74 million tonnes of coal it has told the NCB it intended to have without putting an increased quantity into stocks. The £17m absorbs the scheme introduced to help burn stocks in South Wales.

Announcing the scheme, Mr Benn said the subsidy would resolve a contradiction in energy policy whereby coal and oil were imported, while indigenous coal, which was the most efficiently produced in Europe, was built up in stocks.

The effects of the subsidy were to help the balance of payments by £60m, and reduce the public sector borrowing requirement by £50m.

"It marks a change from the view that all that needs to be taken into account is what the NEGB is paying for its imports", Mr Benn said.

The Electricity Board has repeatedly said that any increase in the amount of coal it burnt other than on grounds of price should not mean increased charges to the consumer. The subsidy meets that demand.

Japan offers to buy more US uranium

Tokyo, Oct 11.—Japan has offered to buy an extra $500m worth of uranium ore or enriched uranium from the United States in an effort to trim its trade surplus with the country, which could total $13,000m this year compared to $8,660m last year.

Treasury revision of N Sea revenues based on output rising most in 1980s

By Caroline Atkinson

North Sea oil is expected to have a smaller impact on the economy between now and 1980, but a substantially larger one after that, than was forecast last year.

The latest Treasury estimates of the contribution from the North Sea to Britain's total income and the balance of payments were published yesterday in the *Economic Progress Report*.

They say that the annual income from the North Sea will rise from £2,200m this year to £6,600m in 1985, and that the balance of payments benefit, now £3,200m, will total £8,600m in 1985. All the figures are at 1977 sterling prices.

North Sea production has been running below forecast this year. The Treasury has revised its profile of the pattern of oil production, assuming lower output for the 1970s and higher output in the early 1980s than it did last year.

The real value of oil and gas sales, which form the sector's major contribution to the United Kingdom's gross national product, is thus expected to be £500m lower at 1977 prices than was forecast last year.

The overall forecast of benefits to the United Kingdom from North Sea oil and gas has been pushed up, however, by the Government's proposed legislation on petroleum revenue tax.

Another significant revision to last year's figures has come from the higher estimates of investment in the North Sea. Capital spending on oil and gas production is thought to be running at £2,100m (1977 prices) this year, £300m more than forecast a year ago.

Estimates for later years have also been revised upwards. The Treasury does not expect more exploration and drilling than it did last year, but it has pushed up its estimate of investment needed while production is on stream.

In the light of experience it is now thought that companies will invest £1,100m in 1985, compared to the £500m expected last year.

The Treasury has estimated separately the effect of oil and gas production on the total gnp and on the balance of payments.

Lower-than-expected production has cut by £700m last year's forecasts of the addition to national income from the North Sea between 1977 and 1981.

But in 1985 alone North Sea operations are expected to earn Britain £700m more than last year's forecasts.

By 1985 most of the additional benefit is due to the extra take from petroleum revenue tax. This is expected to raise £4,500m a year rather than £4,000m before the proposed changes.

North Sea profits and dividends paid abroad are expected to total £800m by 1985, against earlier forecasts of £1,300m. The balance of payments benefit from the North Sea has been calculated in a different way this year. Assumptions of what would have happened to the economy without oil are no longer made. This has the effect of reducing the estimated benefit.

The current account is thought to have been boosted by £3,200m compared to a 1977 forecast of £3,600m.

Tables, page 28

CSI dilemma on insider trading laws

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

There is a danger that laws against insider trading could frustrate desirable activities, says the new Council for the Securities Industry, the City's overriding non-regulatory body.

In its first public statement on an issue of central importance, the CSI says it would be an advantage to brand insider dealers as criminals, since this itself would be a strong deterrent.

But it adds: "Experience suggests that the formulation of a criminal offence on this subject presents great difficulties, if desirable activities are not to be frustrated."

The CSI, like Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, is therefore worried about how an insider should be defined.

"The definition of the offence must be wide enough to catch the various activities that are regarded as reprehensible", it says. "At the same time it should not discourage the holding of shares by directors in their own company, or the close interest that institutional shareholders and others are expected to show in the companies in which they are investing funds, or the legitimate activities of investment analysts, stockbrokers and others engaged in the securities market.

In July, the Government produced White Paper proposals for outlawing insider trading by anyone connected with a company or anyone who gained information in an official capacity.

In its statment reviewing the debate so far, the CSI says it has taken a broader approach to the question because it is concerned with ethical standards.

The aim is that company directors, employees, shareviers should realize exactly where they stand in relation to insider trading possibilities.

But the CSI also questions whether the net should be made wider to include anyone who receives and deals on what they know to be insider information. It suggests, for example, that organizations other than listed companies should consider whether they should prepare a code of conduct for their members

E. FOGARTY & CO. LTD.

Manufacturers, of continental quilts, pillows, bath and scatter rugs, soft furnishings, processors of feather, down and man-made fibre fillings.

	6 months ended 30th June 1978 £'000	30th June 1977 £'000	Year to 31st December 1977 £'000
Sales	10,078	7,862	17,451
Profit before Tax	1,056	727	1,840
Taxation (estimated)	549	320	710
Profit after Tax	507	407	1,130
Preference Dividend	41	—	—
Ordinary Dividend	46	35	105
Ordinary Dividend per Share	1.12p	0.8481p*	2.55195p*
Earnings per Share	11.3p	9.9p*	27.4p*

*Adjusted for May 1978 Capitalisation Issue.

Trading Prospects

Business remains good and we would expect the improved rate of profitability to be continued for the full year.

Dividend

In view of trading prospects the Directors propose to pay total dividend in line with the maximum permitted by current legislation. The whole of the 10% basic increase will be applied to the interim dividend which will be 1.12p per ordinary share payable on 8th November 1978. The balance of the permitted increase will be added to the final.

Lucas takes fight for Ducellier to French court

By Our Midland Industrial Correspondent

Lucas Industries yesterday stepped up its fight to gain control of Ducellier, the French auto-electric manufacturer, by applying to a French court for an interim injunction to prevent Ducellier's books being made available to the rival Ferodo concern.

A ruling on the application is expected today.

While the hearing was proceeding in Paris, Mr Bernard Scott, Lucas chairman, told a press conference in London: "The forces ranged against us are daunting and remain so, but we will continue the struggle for a legal and just settlement."

Lucas's £13.3m bid for the 51 per cent of Ducellier owned by the Bendix Corporation of America has been blocked by the French Government for the past nine months. Lucas already holds the remaining 49 per cent of the equity.

Under pressure from the French Government, the Americans have announced plans to transfer control to Ferodo.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 223.18 −1.82
The FT index: 504.2 −5.1

Rises

Ass News	6p to 194p	Parker Knoll 'A'	8p to 123p
Centreway	7p to 280p	Ricardo Eng	5p to 340p
Christies Int	5p to 135p	RTZ	3p to 258p
Church & Co	4p to 185p	Rustenburg	7p to 115p
Home Charm	5p to 232p	Spear JW	5p to 225p
Lydenburg Plat	3p to 81p	Welkom	5p to 337p
Mears Bros	1p to 17p	W Rand Cons	11p to 132p

Falls

Barr & Wallace	11p to 163p	ICI	7p to 393p
Brown J	10p to 462p	Nthgate Explor	25p to 400p
Costain R	7p to 248p	Reckitt & Cinn	16p to 503p
Farnell	8p to 420p	Tate & Lyle	6p to 172p
Freemans Ldn	15p to 380p	Trust Hse Forte	6p to 242p
Glaxo Hldgs	8p to 582p	Vantona	6p to 130p
Hawker Sidd	8p to 244p	Unilever	6p to 558p

Equities fell back.
Gilt-edged securities lost ground.
Dollar premium 80.25 per cent (effective rate 38.09 per cent).
Sterling gained 90 pts to $1.9925. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.5.
Gold gained $1.25 an ounce to $226.875.
SDR-$ was 1.29308, while SDR-£ was 0.65144.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1513.5 (previous 1517.1).

Reports, pages 30 and 32

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austria $	1.77	1.71
Austria Sch	28.75	26.75
Belgium Fr	65.25	61.75
Canada $	2.41	2.34
Denmark Kr	10.82	10.32
Finland Mkk	8.33	7.88
France Fr	8.84	8.44
Germany Dm	3.92	3.70
Greece Dr	74.00	70.00
Hingkong $	9.60	9.15
Italy Lr	1675.00	1590.00
Japan Yn	395.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.25	4.02
Norway Kr	10.30	9.85
Portugal Esc	93.50	88.00
S Africa Rd	2.09	1.94
Spain Pes	149.50	142.50
Sweden Kr	8.98	8.58
Switzerland Fr	3.30	3.08
US $	2.04	1.98
Yugoslavia Dnr	42.50	39.75

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Pre-tax profits up 19.5% in our 16th year of growth.

1978 £6.70m
1977 £5.61m
1976 £4.22m
1975 £3.21m
1974 £2.83m
1973 £2.56m
1972 £2.11m
1971 £1.63m
1970 £1.27m
1969 £1.21m
1968 £1.00m
1967 £0.81m
1966 £0.69m
1965 £0.60m
1964 £0.56m
1963 £0.47m



Mr. F. V. Waller, Chairman, reports a rise of 19.5% in pre-tax profits and an increase of 29% in the dividend more than maintains the growth pattern of the Company which has now been unbroken for sixteen years.

Moreover, we anticipate improved profits in the current year and believe we can look forward to a successful future.

Copies of the Annual Report containing the Chairman's Statement to shareholders, are available from the Secretary, Adwest Group Limited, Reading RG5 4SN.

Adwest Group

Automotive, Electrical, Agricultural, Industrial and Engineering Products

Electricians join fitters' strike to back Motor Show pay demands

By Clifford Webb

Only eight days before it is due to open, Birmingham's first International Motor Show is threatened by strike action on three fronts. By far the most damaging involves 300 electricians who have voted to walk out today in support of pay claims.

Without them it will be almost impossible for the show to proceed normally.

Some 1,400 stand fitters and contractors' workmen staged the first of a series of half day strikes yesterday. They are threatening to repeat their action unless stand contractors agree to their demands for a £5.80p weekly attendance allowance to be incorporated into their basic pay.

The electricians are making a similar claim in respect of an £8.80p attendance allowance. Behind both claims is an attempt to increase overtime payments, a manoeuvre frequently used when the Motor Show was at Earls Court, London.

If the attendance allowances are incorporated in the basic wage on which overtime payments are calculated, the manoeuvre will succeed.

Shop stewards at Ford have "blacked" work on the preparation and despatch of the company's cars for the Motor Show. Even cars which hal already arrived have had to be taken off the stand and put under covers at the rear of the National Exhibition Centre to avoid a further confrontation with show workers, who claimed they had been delivered by scab labour.

At a pre-show press confer ence in London yesterday Mr Gerry Kunz, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders' show manager, revealed that he had personally intervened to persuade Ford to "take the heat out of the situation" and remove the cars.

Midland union officials were last night blaming "London militants" for stirring up trouble.

But this was denied by Mr Gerry Flynn, senior convenor on the site for the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians. He said: "It is a load of rubbish blaming the London lads. They are only 300 out of 1,400."

Mr Frank Goldsworthy, UCATT's regional organizer, said he thought the show would be ready for the public opening on October 20, but not for the two press days which preceded it.



Sir Barrie Heath, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, who yesterday described the disputes at the NEC as yet another example of motor shows being disrupted by strikes.

Ford denies new Spanish investment provoked by UK plant disputes

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 11

A spokesman for Ford España confirmed here today that the Ford Motor Company was considering substantial new investment in Europe, possibly in Spain ,but he denied that the plans had anything to do with Ford's labour troubles in Britain.

Reacting to reports published here which link the two issues, he said: "A strike is a temporary thing. These are long range plans. The question of labour relations in general is taken into account in long range planning, but not strikes in particular."

While he would not comment on the amount of the proposed investment, Spanish newspapers quoted another Ford spokesman at the factory near the eastern coastal city of Valencia, as confirming that the amount in question is $500m, to be spread out over a period of several years.

While Ford denied that Dagenham has anything to do with the plans, Spanish newspapers and news agencies have stressed that theme.

The Madrid company spokesman insisted that no deal has yet been completed with the Spanish Government, and that the company's current European investment plans did not rule out other countries on the Continent; but among them he did not mention Britain.

One of the conditions which Ford has proposed to Spain, according to several press reports is the removal of the present restriction on the number of Ford cars manufactured in Spain which can be sold in this country.

Ford had to accept a limit of 10 per cent of the domestic market as a condition for entry into car manufacturing in Spain, and the company is still bound to that.

"The circumstances of the market have changed since Ford came to Spain", the Madrid Ford spokesman said. "Government policies are less protectionist than before and we feel the restriction can be lifted. Other manufacturers are not bound in the same way.

"We estimate that this year we will sell our limit, or a little over 60,000 units in Spain; but we could sell 90,000 in this country if they let us."

The current domestic sales one-third of the total production of the huge two-year-old Ford Fiesta factory near Valencia. The remainder is exported.

The spokesman did not deny that Ford was expecting to hear from the Spanish Government in the near future about the possibilities of new investment.

Just where the new For installations might be built if the deal with Spain works out, is still in doubt. Some Spanish news media mention the Canary Islands a freeport area which is at present economically depressed, while others have suggested the present Almusafes factory site, near Valencia.

Bonn and Tokyo leaders agree closer US trade links

Tokyo, Oct 11.—Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, opened three days of talks here with agreement on the need for closer trilateral co-operation between Western Europe, North America and Japan.

Herr Klaus Bölling, West Germany's chief government spokesman, said the two statesmen agreed that in the past relations between Western Europe and Japan had not been as intensive as the closeness of each of them to the United States, warranted, but now the triangle was being strengthened and this process should continue.

Herr Bölling said Herr Schmidt had suggested that one way for Japan to make more financial aid available for other countries would be to open up its capital markets to a greater extent and liberalize them.

He added that Mr Fukuda seemed to react positively to this, and had told Herr Schmidt that Japan had already taken some measures in this direction.

Herr Schmidt had invited Mr Fukuda to pay an official visit to Bonn, and the Prime Minister had accepted.

Mr Fukuda told reporters that his trip to West Germany would take place next year. —Reuter.

Exports up 19.6 per cent: Japan's exports certified in September on a dollar basis rose 19.6 per cent from the year before to $8,976m (about £4,950). The rise was down from the strong August gain of 21.4 per cent, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

On a yen basis, certified exports in September fell 14.8 per cent from the year earlier. In August, certified exports fell 7.3 per cent from the year before.—AP-Dow Jones.

Councils urged to follow City's lead in listing pre-stressed concrete buildings

By John Huxley

Local authorities throughout Britain are being urged to follow the example of the City, which has succeeded in persuading the Greater London Council to draw up a register of buildings using pre-stressed, post-tensioned concrete.

The intention is to warn contractors' workmen who may start alterations or demolition work without knowing that considerable forces are locked into the buildings, the majority of which will have been built within the past 20 years.

Mr Norman Harding, chairman of the City's planning and communications committee, said: "It is overstating the danger to say that buildings will collapse like a pack of cards if a principal member is removed during alterations, but it is certainly true to say that large forces are locked up in these buildings. Releasing them could cause damage and injury to anyone who got in the way."

The register, which will cover "scores" of pre-stressed concrete buildings in the City, has been welcomed by the National Federation of Demolition Contractors.

The federation has been concerned for some time about what it describes as the "very real risks to life and limb", and, in conjunction with the Institution of Structural Engineers, recently produced a report which recommended correct demolition procedures.

The plaques, inscribed SB for "special building" are intended for placing in the foyer or entrance. Each will carry a reference number, through which details of construction can be obtained from a register kept by the federation.

The City of London corporation says that its register is a preemptive move designed to prevent accidents from disintegrating concrete. It has been produced after months of discussions involving the Department of the Environment, British Standards Institute and the Health and Safety Executive.

After a meeting between the technical officers of the City and the GLC it was agreed that the register should be started now. The fear is that much information on pre-stressed concrete buildings is no longer available. Although an experienced engineer could offer advice after inspection, the contractor may proceed not knowing that the building used pre-stressed and post-tensioned members.

Mr Harding said a return to traditional building methods was under way, with fewer buildings using pre-stressed components.

INCOME FROM OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION*
£billion at 1977 prices
(detail may not add to totals, owing to rounding)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1985
1. Oil and gas sold	2.6	3.4	5.3	6.5	8.2	8.3
	(2.9)	(3.9)	(5.6)	(6.8)	(7.9)	(8.4)
2. Goods and services bought outside the 'sector'†	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.2)
3. Employment income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
4. Total royalties *plus profits* before tax	2.1	2.9	4.6	5.8	7.3	7.2
	(2.5)	(3.4)	(5.0)	(6.2)	(7.1)	(7.1)
5. *of which* interest, profits and dividends due abroad	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	0.8
	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.3)
6. **GNP at market prices arising within the 'sector' (equals line 3 plus line 4, minus line 5)**	1.7	2.2	3.5	4.4	5.2	6.6
	(1.9)	(2.6)	(3.6)	(4.4)	(5.2)	(5.9)

*Last year's estimates are in brackets †Defined as operating costs *less* employment incomes.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONTRIBUTION OF NORTH SEA OIL AND GAS
£billion at 1977 prices

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1985
1. Oil and gas sold, at equivalent import value	4.5	5.0	6.8	8.1	9.7	10.2
	(4.8)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(8.4)	(9.4)	(10.0)
2. Imports of goods and services directly for the programme	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.6)
3. Interest, profits and dividends due overseas	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	0.8
	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.3)
4. **Net contribution to the current accounts (equals line 1 minus line 2 minus line 3)**	2.9	3.2	4.5	5.7	6.7	8.6
	(2.9)	(3.6)	(4.6)	(5.5)	(6.5)	(8.1)
5. Net effect on capital account	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	−0.1
	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(−0.2)
6. **Net effect on the balance for official financing (line 4 plus line 5)**	4.2	4.3	5.5	6.1	6.8	8.5
	(3.9)	(4.6)	(5.5)	(6.2)	(6.9)	(7.9)

*Last year's estimates are in brackets.

Unions accept terms for Scottish steel closure

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

British Steel Corporation has reached agreement with steel industry unions for the premature closure of the last open-hearth furnace steelmaking plant in Scotland, at Glengarnock.

Union leaders and BSC executives reached agreement early yesterday morning for the closure of steelmaking at the plant on December 23 this year with the loss of 280 jobs.

The unions have also agreed to talks for a planned reduction in manning levels at the plant's rolling mill, and a further 430 jobs at the plant are likely to disappear as a result.

Workers affected by the shutdown—the plant was reprieved as a result of the Government's review of the plant closure programme of BSC carried out by Lord Beswick, the Minister of State for Industry with an original closure date of not before the beginning of 1980—will receive maximum severance payments of up to £16,000.

Average pay-outs by the BSC to the redundant steelworkers will be £4,500 with top payments reaching £9,000, but overall levels will be enhanced by readaptation benefits made available by the European Coal and Steel Community.

If there is agreement on the further labour force reductions, the unemployment rate in the Garnock valley will rise to about 35 per cent.

French restructuring: A government plan to restructure the country's steel industry, despite union protests that it would cause a loss of at least 15,000 jobs, has bee adopted by the French Parliament.

The plan seeks to rationalize France's ailing steel industry by converting the steel companies' debts of about 40,000m francs (about £4,500m) into shares in three holding companies. The Government will hold 15 per cent of the share

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Designing a less damaging lorry

From Mr J. V. Waterford

Sir, Clifford Webb in his comments "Could EEC money clear a way for heavier lorries?" (October 5) rather misses the point. Receiving subsidies for trunk route building would not help the fundamental problem, that of the image of the heavy goods vehicle (HGV) as being aggressive, damaging and dangerous.

There is no doubt that heavier vehicles are more cost-effective and equally there is no reason why they should not be permitted, *provided* that they are less damaging and safer than what is in use now.

The major problems occur with present vehicles not just on motorways but on minor roads, both suburban and out of town. The problem areas are of damage to roads and adjacent buildings, plus the safety implications of poor stability, feeble brakes and weakly restrained loads. EEC grants would not help many of these areas.

Rather, what is needed is primarily the fiscal incentive to build lorries of less damaging configuration; an advanced 11-tonne axle may be superior to the present 10-ton rear axle but is still too damaging. What is needed is probably nearer *seven or eight tonnes per* axle (with better suspension and brakes) with taxation based on vehicle damage (axle loadings raised to the fourth power would suffice).

In this way, we could accept the 38-tonne HGV in the knowledge that it would be far kinder to the road fabric and nearby buildings in general than the existing 32-ton vehicles.

As for dimensions, the European lorry manufacturers do not just want "a few inches to the length" added but:

—one metre on length to make 16 metres (52ft 6in) artics;

—10 centimetres on width to make 2.6 metres (8ft 6¼in) and

—15 centimetres on height to make 4.15 metres (13ft 7¼in).

If nothing else, these demands show a remarkable lack of sensitivity to the public attitude towards HGVs and an unbelievable lack of imagination in proposing design solutions to their own problems.

Yours faithfully,
J. V. WATERFORD,
19 Bridle Road,
Pinner,
Middlesex.
October 9.

Spanish wealth tax

From the Legal Attaché at the Spanish Embassy

Sir, I thought that I had made it abundantly clear that in the Spanish wealth tax provisions there is no discrimination whatsoever against foreigners owning holiday homes in Spain.

But in her letter published on October 10 Mrs Jill Neill states that my letter "appears to leave unanswered the 'discriminatory' criticism of Mr Kennedy (October 3) and still leaves obscure the liability, apparently with no exemption, of the 'tourist'." In Britain ,she adds, she expects to receive the requisite form and demand from the taxation officials before the final date of payment, and apparently she thinks that Spanish tourists would receive "the same courtesy of notification".

Mrs Neill appears to have overlooked the fact that very often the tax authority has no record, immediately available, of the names and adresses of persons who may be liable to tax. She forgets that in the United Kingdom returns are required each year under section 8 of the Taxes Management Act, 1970. If returns are not made, and the tax authority discovers it, any courtesy in the notification would be surprising indeed.

Exactly the same position obtains in Spain.

However, so that there may be no ambiguities or misunderstandings whatsoever, I crave the indulgence of your columns in order that your readers with properties in Spain may be left with no doubts.

First, the wealth tax is a special tax, which for the present is an annual one and not just a once only one. Secondly, it is a general tax applicable to residents and non-residents alike, irrespective of nationality.

If the owner of the "wealth" ("patrimonio") in question is not habitually resident in Spain, which for Spanish taxation purposes means that he does not reside in Spain for a greater period than six months in any one year, then his liability is limited to such assets as he may physically own in Spain, which, of course, includes a holiday home.

Where the value of those assets is under 25 million pesetas, which will be the case in the vast majority of cases, then the rate of wealth tax is only 0.2 per cent.

If the owner is a Spanish resident, be he Spanish or foreign, as above defined, his wealth tax liability is in respect of all his assets, wherever situate, as indeed is his Spanish income tax liability, subject to such adjustments as may be appropriate under the relevant Double Taxation Convention. It is because of this total liability that there is wealth tax relief in the sum of four million pesetas, which are exempt.

It is difficult to follow how an owner of a home in Spain can be said to be a "tourist", and even more difficult to glean any discrimination against such owners by reason of the above provisions.

As regards returns and method of payment, the procedure is set out in Articles 18-21 of the Order of January 14, 1978; but the simplest course is for the owner in question to request his Spanish bank to attend to the matter on his behalf. Alternatively, in the case of a British subject, he can address himself to the British Embassy in Madrid, or to any British Consulate, for a list of local competent Spanish lawyers. The nominee of his choice will be happy to assist.

Yours faithfully,
RAFAEL VALLS,
Legal Attaché,
The Spanish Embassy,
24 Belgrave Square,
London SW1X 8QA.
October 10.

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, The Spanish Legal Attache Sr Raphael Valls, puts up an all too superficial defence (October 5) of his country's new wealth tax mechanisms.

In what civilized countries, can he say, *does anyone pay* income, wealth or property taxes before an assessment is made? What are owners of property in Spain supposed to do—make an arbitrary assessment of the value of their own holdings and pay tax on that? Is there an appeal procedure available to either the tax payer or the authorities?

Contracts can fail for lack of certainty; and it seems to me that taxes ought to fail for the same reason. If the Spanish authorities cannot tell me what I am to be assessed on—and I do pay local Spanish taxes—how on earth am I to avoid breaking their laws?

Yours sincerely,
HORACE CUTLER,
The County Hall,
London SE1 7PB.
October 9.

Tory policy on smal firms

From Mr D. J. Ironside

Sir, Not all small businesses deserve to be encouraged. There is no justification for fiscal or other discrimination in favour of static, inefficient businesses whether small or large. It is those small businesses which are innovative and efficient which should be encouraged to expand. This distinction can best be made by changing our taxation basis from income tax to expenditure tax, as advocated in the Meade Report. *Money could then be invested* in such businesses free of tax by those carrying on the business, those working in it and their relatives and friends.

It is a pity that the Conservative Party's Small Business Bureau does not include implementation of this change among its proposals.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. IRONSIDE,
Westward,
Cuck Hill,
Shipham,
Winscombe,
Avon BS25 1RA.
October 10.

From Mr Geoffrey Hilton

Sir, May I be permitted to add a further pitfall to those considering letting their homes and which Roger Beard (October 7) has overlooked and which could have even more disastrous results than an unsatisfactory tenant—and that is to ensure that the mortgagee's consent to any proposed letting is first obtained. Failure so to do might produce results never envisaged by the most prudent owner occupier.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY J. HILTON,
66 Twiss Green Lane,
Culcheth,
near Warrington,
Lancashire.
October 8.

Britain's record as a film maker

From Mr Michael Howes

Sir, Your report headed "W hope for the British Film dustry?" (September 26) d cribes very well the curr position of the industry t makes films just for cinema; and it is easy to into the trap of judging whole of the industry in same light.

Films for the cinema rep sent only about 5 per cent the total professional films fo age shot each year, with remaining 95 per cent be divided between television a the now enormous range films being made in support industry, commerce, the pro sions, the City, the public vice and education.

In the case of television three channels are genera accepted as holding an outsta ing reputation across the wor while in the industrial do mentary sector a brief study the prize winners at any in national documentary film tival demonstrates both quality of the films produced this country and the valua contribution that the Brit film industry is making to balance of payments—and image abroad—a far cry fr the picture painted by y article about one sector of industry.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HOWES,
Corpro Industrial and Documentary Films,
2-16 Goodge Street,
London, W1.

Effects of opencast coal mining

From Mr G. D. Ashley

Sir, As an independent consultant I hope that I may allowed to join issue with Davies, Chairman, Opencas Executive, of the National Co Board (letter, September 12).

His claim that restorati after opencast mining leav land in a better state cannot justified. It is the statement an administrator and not of person versed in soils or agriculture. It is possible, obvious, to view the landscap and be accurate to a yard as where mining has been.

The storage of top soil for period of two or more month invariably leads to shrinkage, often by as much as 30 per cent. Since extremely heavy scrapers are used both to re move and replace this vital soil the depth of top soil is often reduced by compaction nearer 50 per cent of the original depth. This applies equally to the sub-soil.

Thus, there is serious damag to the so-called soil profile This leads to stunted ro growth of an inverted umbrell type, inferior crops, liability water-logging and a resultan diminution of crop yield, be grass or cereals. Root cro cannot be grown. Furthermor due to the compressed natu of the replaced material it sterile, with no soil fau (worms, bacteria, etc), essenti to a "living soil".

Farmyard manure can be to alleviate this state of affai but vast quantities are needed far beyond the capabilities the normal farmer. In fact, a "show piece" of restor land the farmer in question w able to spread slurry fr another farm to the order 9,000 gallons per acre, annum, and still not attain former productivity of the la

To ensure crop growth at the farmer has greatly increase the application of a ficial fertilizer and seed in this intractable mediu which also requires tractors greater brake horse power an effort to create a seed-be

I enjoyed Mr Davies's p of phrase "We do accept that takes time to work up a tilth Does he really understand phrase? Does he know th winter wheat on undisturb well farmed land of medi texture shows root penetrati to six feet? Or that the humi cabbage has a root form appro mating to a diamond shape tending downwards to inches.

If further evidence is need I would ask him to look at thorn hedges planted betwe double wooden fences. Ma have failed and those still tant have, after 15 to 18 yea still provided insufficie growth to warrant cutting even trimming by the farm They in no way improve countryside and give the dir lie to the claim that the land improved.

To call opencast mining, the words of the original le line, a "mixed blessing" is c rect. It provides one harv only, namely coal. For it be many decades before the placed material is capable producing an edible harvest on which this small land ours will become ever incre ingly dependent.

It would be interesting if Davies could inform readers of any experimentati on restored opencast land whi is taking place, or has tak place, since the work of writer and Mr B. W. Wilkin of the Ministry of Agricultu Fisheries and Food betwe 1958 to 1960.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. ASHLEY,
Director,
NovAsol Limited,
59 Central Boulevard,
Wheatley Hills,
Doncaster.
September 23.



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EDITOR

Britain's record as a film maker

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Ethics and the insider

After Nicholas Goodison's speech in Sao Paulo the Council for the Securities Industry had to make its position clear on insider trading if only to demonstrate where the main body of City opinion stood on this issue. Its response—if that is what it is—is a sophisticated one in that the CSI has produced what it considers should be the ethical standards on insider trading; a statement which reviews the debate thus far and attempts to leave no one closely connected with a company—directors, employees, shareholders and professional advisers—in doubt about where they stand and that they are considered to be insiders.

This fits in of course with what the Government is proposing in its White Paper and which could be the basis for dealing with insiders in a Companies Bill before the next parliamentary session. But then the CSI ventures into the minefield which concerns people like Mr Goodison. Should the net be spread wider than those directly connected with a company quoted on the Stock Exchange? Should it encompass private companies? And what about so called "tipees"—people who come by price sensitive information often because of a breakdown in security by a professional adviser or within the company?

The CSI feels it is ethically wrong for anyone who receives from an insider information which he believes to be price sensitive and then deals on it.

And it is right of course. But it must know that to try to trawl in the general public into any legislative action against insiders is impractical. Or is it? When Mr Goodison returns from his Latin American travels next week we may find that this is what he was getting at. Rather than questioning whether the insider should be a criminal, he seems to have been alarmed by the prospect of a very wide definition of what an insider is restricting the proper working of the securities markets. He has left it rather late in the day, but the Government is apparently prepared to listen nevertheless.

Textile companies

Takeover tensions

Vantona, the group which opened the bidding for uniform maker, J. Compton Sons & Webb, may now have delivered a knockout blow with yesterday's £12.8m cash or share offer.

This agreed bid is worth only £500,000 more than the previous agreed offer from Courtaulds, but it comes with the promise of two seats on the Vantona board and accordingly firmer guarantees about future independence for Compton. So Courtaulds or the third suitor, Carrington Viyella, will have to be significantly more generous to persuade the Compton board to switch horses again.

At last night's close the cash offer of 75p per share compared with a share swop value of 76.7p, though Vantona, with nil gearing would presumably prefer cash acceptances than face the dilution implied in an exit p/e ratio of around 13.

With the long-running Compton battle and the more recent acrimonious tussle involving William Baird, Dawson International and John Haggas it is almost like old times in the textile sector.

Although a return to the mad vertical integration scramble of the 1960s can be ruled out, there seems little doubt that the current bids could trigger some fairly frenetic takeover activity in the coming months, a point incidentally identified last week by the Bank of England.

This is, of course, partly due to the fact that there are now plenty of medium-sized groups with money to spend; Dawson, Vantona and Nottingham Manufacturing to name but three. However tension has also increased within the industry as a result of growing cynicism about the effectiveness of controls under the multi-fibre agreement. Launching of imports in the first-half and some destocking has meant that the industry has so far seen none of the benefits of retail sales growth in excess of 5 per cent.

If the GATT agreement stands up the demand upturn could start to surge up the textile pipeline towards the year-end, but with those groups nearest the consumer tending to gain first and most. Groups further up the hierarchy are thus becoming increasingly anxious to integrate into the finishing end.

Such is the incestuous structure of much of the textile industry, however, that bid tends to feed on bid as supply and demand lines to individual groups become vulnerable. Except where strategic stakes are involved this prospect has yet to be reflected in share prices of the smaller companies in the sector but speculative interest could soon start to spill over as tension mounts within the sector.

Building societies

The aftermath of Grays

The Grays affair now looks certain to be the trigger for a radical rethinking of the mechanisms for control of the building society movement. The strict terms of the reminders to societies from the Registrar of Friendly Societies and to auditors from the Institute of Chartered Accountants carry the clear implication that the audit investigations of cash controls and deeds held by societies required by law may not have been carried out in the past.

Obviously £7m worth of "irregularities" at Grays and the £600,000 at Wakefield in 1976 were reason enough to prompt such reminders. But the wider significance, now acknowledged both within the movement and by accountants, is that a deposit-taking system which now has assets of over £34,000m is threatening to break out of the legislative framework designed for it.

On the one hand the auditors are expected to take on a management function under the 1962 Act by investigating every detail of the business, a process likely to be made prohibitively expensive by any substantial tightening up. On the other hand the registrar with limited resources and powers is expected to sit in judgment on the behaviour of the entire movement.

Evidently the Grays report will reveal serious shortcomings in this system and the danger is that this will lead to intervention by the Government to enforce tighter controls. So the future of the movement in its present form now depends critically on its ability to put its own house in order.

Cons Gold

Industrial earnings come through

Consolidated Gold Fields' record profit of £69.8m, up 96 per cent, suggests that the company may be firmly on the road to consistently better results over the next few years, especially if there are no more write-offs such as the surprise at Gunpowder copper in Australia which meant that the outcome was some £6m below market estimates. But Gold Fields may still have a problem convincing investors that it has either struck a balance, or is within reach of doing so, between its gearing to the gold price and steadier industrial earnings.

In fact, only perhaps £8m of the total profit increase of £34.2m is attributable to gold mines, realizations, and dividends from Gold Fields of South Africa. The major growth sector was construction materials, which rose £12.6m to £30.3m. As the results the day before yesterday from Amey Roadstone showed, Gold Fields' management has proved adept at picking earners in this area.

Against this it must be said that the extra earnings from gold are a response to its higher price, and that £9.7m of the overall profits rise was lower provisions, which Gold Fields takes in above the line. Nevertheless, if one assumes an averag gold price during the current financial year of around $200 and that no more serious write-offs are likely, future earnings from these sources must look good.

Gold Fields has been accused of simply buying earnings, but that is shortsighted, as are the related criticisms of its rights issues. It is possible the company will make further acquisitions this year, and its cash and deposit at £67.3m are almost double those of 12 months ago. With earnings per share at 25.15p, against 20.28p and with the price unchanged at 188p the shares are on a p/e ratio of 7.5, and yield 7.3 per cent which is attractive given the diminishing political risk.

Economic notebook

Shrugging off the embrace of EMS

Unlike Greta Garbo, the managers of the nation's currency do not want to be alone. This fear of isolation is the main force which is driving many in the present Government towards the view that it just cannot afford not to join the proposed European Monetary System.

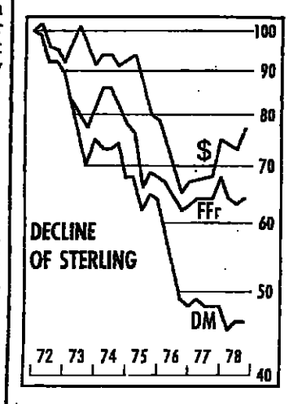
The worries about isolation are in part political but they include economic fears as fell. In addition, as a final decision comes closer many in the Government seem to be seeing previously unknown economic advantages in the scheme. Before the whole topic is finally submerged in the political debate, it seems worth trying to spell out some of the economic issues involved in the debate on whether the scheme is good for Europe as a whole and whether Britain in particular should take part.

The economic arguments would seem to point against.

At present the "snake" works reasonably well because it has only one major currency —the mark— around which the others revolve.

In practical terms, much foreign exchange market behaviour towards currencies such as the Dutch guilder starts from the question "Is the parity against the mark right?" This is, indeed, the correct question to ask because of the heavy concentation of trade which the small countries around Germany have with that country.

This concept of a mark zone cannot and will not work if expanded to take in other major currencies such as the franc and the pound. For them, parity questions are a far more complex thing than they are for the currencies of smaller countries, a point which was shown in the circumstances that led France to quit the snake after its ill-fated reentry from 1975 to 1976.



Attempts to change parities within the snake, with the mark going up against the franc or the franc going down against the mark, fell apart because the whole thing got too unwieldy, involving as it did changes against all the other snake currencies.

These institutional problems in getting parity changes in an enlarged system are made much more severe by the fact that the Community has opted for a "parity grid" as opposed to a "basket" system, since under the parity grid a change in one country's parity automatically involves a change in the parity of everyone else.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that once parity changes become a matter for inter-governmental agreement there is almost bound to be a desire to avoid them if possible.

Governments whose currency is under selling pressure usually want to prop the rate up and those whose currency is being bought usually want to keep the rate down.

Yet, as the chart shows, what we have experienced since the breakdown of the regime of fixed exchange rates is a steady fall in the value of the pound against most major currencies and a steady rise in the value of the mark.

There have been spectacular instances of a currency being driven down and then going back up (like sterling in 1976-77) but generally the view of the markets has been both consistent and right, certainly a great deal more correct than the public pronouncements of governments.

The Government's attitude to the way the pound would fit into a European system seems about as contradictory as it is possible to be. On the one hand we are told that sterling is now a strong currency and that there is no reason at all to believe that we shall suffer either speculative pressure or a loss of competitiveness in the new arrangement.

At the same time British officials in the EEC's European Monetary Committee have been pressing for the use of the basket system because that is fairer to weak currencies, while at the same time pressing with the French for more finance on easier terms. This is the action of either a selfless country or of one which has a strong suspicion that it is more likely to be a borrower than a lender in the new regime.

The truth is that a fear that sterling outside the European Monetary System would fall lower than it would inside the new system is one of the main arguments being used by supporters of the scheme.

Yet all the experience of the past few years ought to tell us that access to funds for intervention, however large, cannot stave off a really determined attack from speculators who believe that a curency is overvalued.

Even more certain than this is the fact that merely announcing the intention to defend a particular rate will fool no one. If the markets feel that the pound is overvalued, they will sell just to test out the degree of commitment the authorities have.

However desirable a goal it may be, there seems no prospect of getting British inflation down to the German level within the next year or two. As long as Britain continues to have a higher inflation rate than countries such as Germany it must expect to have continuing devaluations against them.

There are, it is true, those who argue that continuing devaluation has made our inflationary problems worse, but the experience of a high parity since late last year has clearly not removed all inflationary pressures from the economy.

There is a last and most bizarre reason which has been advanced recently for advocating British participation in the European Monetary System.

This is that the defeat of the 5 per cent pay policy at Blackpool last week gives new strength to the case for joining EMS. It is certainly true that there has been a remarkable willingness to overlook the failure of European inflation rates to converge in the discussions about setting up the system. (The European Monetary Committee, for example, reported that it had not even tried to deal with problems of economic policy coordination, which need to be solved if economic convergence is to be achieved.)

It is, however, a big and foolish step to go from this position to one where the very fact that a greater divergence in inflation rates is expected to put forward as an argument for tying ourselves into a fixed exchange rate. Higher domestically generated inflation is a reason why the pound has to go down, not something which can be postponed indefinitely by trying to keep the pound up with borrowed money.

David Blake

Does British tin mining have a future?

Britain's tin mining industry is in danger of slipping into oblivion for a second, and perhaps, final time. The Government has had in its possession for four weeks a crucial consultants report into the conditions under which the troubled Wheal Jane tin mine, which opened only seven years ago but stopped production in May, could continue to operate.

As the Government digests the report the price of tin has continued to rise, reaching record levels this week. But the future is uncertain. Closure of two of Cornwall's four producing mines—Wheal Jane and Mount Wellington—has drastically reduced the United Kingdom's tin mining capacity.

The two mines had a combined productive capacity of about 350,000 tonnes of ore a year, and, although Mount Wellington had yet to reach full production, the total output of tin from these two mines in 1977 amounted to 1,371 tonnes, about 35 per cent of the United Kingdom's 1977 production and 11 per cent of its consumption. Tin will now have to be replaced by imports at a cost of some £7,590 a tonne.

The resurgence of exploration and mining activity in Cornwall started in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the area became eligible for the new investment grants. Three new mines, whose estimated combined annual output of 3,000 tons would save some £5m in foreign exchange, were opened between 1971 and 1976.

Wheal Jane, owned by Consolidated Gold Fields, and with reserves estimated at 5 million tons of tin-bearing ore which could be mined at an economic cost, was officially opened in October 1971. Developed at a cost of £6m, it was the first new major Cornish tin mine to be opened in 50 years.

Across the Bissoe valley from Wheal Jane, the Mount Wellington mine was dewatered and brought into production in 1976 by Cornwall Tin and Mining. Reserves were estimated at 1 million tons with a further 3 to 4 million tons of potentially minable ore.

The third new project was Pendarves, near Camborne. A prospect shaft was begun in 1967 but the mine did not actually come into production until 1972. But the operation was short-lived and went into receivership the following year.

The company's assets were purchased by South Crofty in June, 1973, and since then mining operations have been restarted and continued successfully.

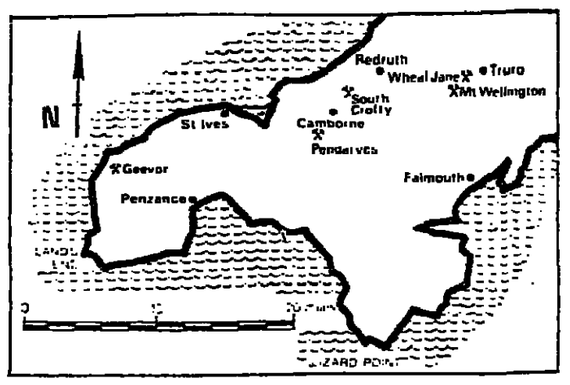
United Kingdom tin output increased in the early part of the decade when Wheal Jane came into production, but since then it has remained fairly steady, the rise in 1977 being due to increased output from the long-established South Crofty and Geevor mines.

The problems at Pendarves were the first sign that the resurgence of Cornish mining was running into problems, but it was not a unique case. At Wheal Jane, tin recovery was averaging only about 65 per cent despite the fact that the plant was brand new.

Although the planned annual output of 1,524 tons of tin was achieved in 1972, it was necessary to mine more ore than expected in order to recover the planned tonnage of tin.

In 1973, 1,626 tons of tin was recovered from the treatment of 206,000 tons of ore, and thereafter, both mill tonnage and tin output continued to decline while tin recovery remained at about 65 per cent.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the results indicate a serious fault in the mill design, and that this was the root cause of the mine's trouble which resulted in a loss of £500,000 in 1976. It is also suggested that the ore reserve grades failed to match earlier expectations. Indeed, it has been said by one of Gold Fields' executives that the company was perhaps too optimistic about the ore grades at Wheal Jane.



Cornish tin mines and processing plants

> As a decision is awaited on the future of a key Cornish tin mine Ron Marshman looks at the industry's difficulties

Nevertheless, an expansion of the mill was completed last year, and shaft deepening was started to give access to more ore.

The Mount Wellington mill had been designed on similar lines to its neighbour's plant but used only gravity concentration techniques to recover the tin. Water problems had been encountered since shaft sinking and development began in 1967, while the complex ore caused metallurgical problems and further increased costs.

The mine struggled from the outset and a loss of £2.25m was recorded for the year to September 30, 1977.

Although the problems were well known, the announcement in April this year that Mount Wellington was to close with the loss of 300 jobs was a big blow. The closure was all the more serious because the mine is connected by old workings to Wheal Jane. Mount Wellington had been pumping 36 million litres of water a day during the winter months and, once the pumps ceased to operate, the mine would quickly flood and the water would then flow into Wheal Jane.

Within a few days of the announcement Consolidated Gold Fields intimated that the additional cost of pumping this water would place too great a financial burden on the company and that Wheal Jane would therefore also have to close unless a satisfactory solution could be found.

In the intervening months there have been many meetings between Gold Fields, the Department of Trade and Industry, MPs and other interested parties to try to clarify the conditions under which Wheal Jane could continue to operate. These culminated in thegovernment commissioning RTZ Consultants to carry out a detailed study.

If mining is to continue a large amount of government money will have to be injected. An interim government grant has kept Mount Wellington's pumps in operation pending a final decision, but should mining operations cease it is almost certain that rising costs would preclude the dewatering and reopening of the mines in the future, no matter what the price of tin.

Cornwall's two remaining tin mines, South Crofty and Geevor, are both operating successfully and appear to have a fairly secure future, although costs have been increasing heavily.

The rate of mineral exploration in the United Kingdom has declined rapidly since the early 1970s, largely because of environmental constraints and the difficulties in obtaining mineral rights. The lack of progress with legislation to facilitate the acquisition of mineral rights if normal procedures fail has meant that little use has been made of the £50m set aside by the Government in 1971 for assistance with mineral exploration projects within the United Kingdom. By the end of last year, only £740,000 had been taken up.

A number of companies are at present carrying out exploration programmes within this country and particularly in south-west England. Probably the largest project is the joint venture between Amax and Hemerdon Mining and Smelting. These companies are drilling the Hemerdon Ball tin-tungsten-china clay deposit near Plymouth.

Reserves of 5.6 million tons of ore have been outlined.

Should it be decided to proceed with an open pit mining operation, environmental restrictions and conservation objections are almost certain to arise, further highlighting the problems for mining companies in general.

The development of a coherent national minerals policy, as called for by Professor R. N. Prior in his presidential address to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in July this year, is now an urgent requirement.

The author is on the staff of the *Mining Journal*, London.

UNITED KINGDOM TIN OUTPUT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Production	1,650	1,615	3,300	3,600	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,900
Consumption	16,950	16,300	14,600	16,600	14,700	12,200	13,500	12,500
% of domestic consumption	9.7	10	23	22	22	27	24	31

Business Diary: Appointment with Venus Name dropping

Export managers the length and breadth of the solar system will applaud the achievement of an American organization in cracking one of the toughest markets there is—Venus.

Nothing less than a standing ovation, however, is due to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for a second achievement, that of securing an import rebate of £2,000 (about £6,000) on the item, to whit a porthole.

NASA's Ames Research Centre at Moffett Field, California, paid the duty on it when it was imported from Holland for use on board the pioneer Venus Multiprobe spacecraft.

The heat-resistant porthole is made of diamond and about the size of a 5p piece. It is part of a probe which should reach Venus on December 9, the spacecraft having been launched in August.

American customs regulations allow a refund of import duty for the components of products "subsequently shipped out of the country".

Farmers are not usually the people to mince words but John Padfield and his fellow mushroom growers are far more fastidious than most.

Bradfield is chairman of the Mushroom Growers' Association, whose members over the last 30 years raised more than fourfold the per capita consumption of what is a fungus grown on sterilized manure.

To the association, however, a mushroom is a fungus only in its technical literature. In the association's consumer publications the mushroom becomes a vegetable.

Bradfield, who grows mushrooms in Norfolk, was in London yesterday for an association meeting at which an untitled film about mushrooms was shown. The commentary was jaunty enough, but became coy at the point where a mechanical scoop is shown delving into a steaming pile of horse muck.

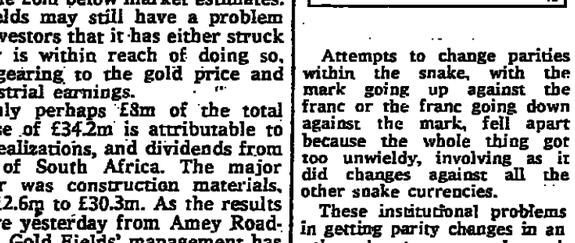
"The industry", says the soundtrack, "has to buy vast quantities of organic material".

Dwelling not upon the harsh realities of his craft, Bradfield spoke movingly instead of an international brotherhood of fungus farmers, where a grower stranded abroad would turn for help to a fellow grower before seeking out his country's consul.

Yet even at home the mushroom growers' lot is not unreservedly a happy one. Apparently they, unlike members of the fraternity elsewhere in the EEC, are stuck with an insatiable public demand for just one mushroom.

This is the white, pink-gilled variety. Most Britons, it seems, will have none of the many other varieties that grow wild and could be commercially grown.

■ Gilbert Trigano, founder, president and guiding light of the Club Mediterranée, has been elected Manager of the Year by the financial weekly *Nouvelle Economiste*. The award was created only three years ago so he is only the third holder of the title after Laurent Boix-Vives of Rossignol Skis and Roger Martin of Saint-Gobain Pont à Mousson.



"We live and learn. Are you trying to tell me that Benn's right when he says that only 24 per cent of North Sea oil is ours?"

The club is now 25 years old and Trigano has built it up into a concern with 14,000 employees around the world. This year it organized holidays for 600,000 people—only half of them French—which means that it has an external balance for the year of $10m.

With trade figures so beneficial to France could it be that Raymond Barre, the French prime minister, had a word in the judges' ear about what sort of manager he would like to see given the award?

■ Does Lord Kearton wish to leave the chairmanship of the British National Oil Corporation after his three-year contract expires at the end of the year?

He will be nearly 68, having started as head of the state-owned oil company when most men are starting their retirement.

He has been dropping more and more hints that he feels he has done enough. From taking on the activities of Burmah Oil and the National Coal Board in the North Sea, BNOC's staff has grown to nearly 1,000. It has developed the Thistle field and found oil of its own near Fulmar.

It was widely thought that the Department of Energy was looking for Lord Kearton's successor earlier this year when it advertised for a deputy chairman.

Lord Croham, formerly Sir Douglas Allen, who was head of the home Civil Service, was chosen to do the job part-time. He would be a possible chairman if the chief executive's role was given to an oil industry man.

But there isn't any hurry to find a new chief executive. The future of BNOC is uncertain and there are also internal candidates including Alastair Morton and Jerry Evans, the two managing directors.

■ Ernest Timson has decided at the age of 76 that it is time to stand down from the managing directorship of the family's printing machinery company, which he joined 58 years ago.

The firm has received at last the first reorder for one of the specialist jobs produced when Timson joined the company in the early 1920s—a machine for producing church offering envelopes.

The zig-zagging process used for producing the continuous envelopes—one to be torn off and used each week of the year—is similar to that for continuous computer stationery which is now the company's bread-and-butter.

Hansard is still printed on three quick delivery rotary machines they supplied in 1934.

Timson's which is based in Kettering, is so much a family firm that its own brochures list the board of directors as . . . "Mrs E. J. Brown MA, my daughter; Mr P. Brown, BSc, my son-in-law".

Timson is being succeeded as managing director by "my son-in-law".

A recent cartoon by Bernard Hollowood in Business Diary described the "Quid" as being an "impartial" name for an EEC currency unit. This evidently struck a chord in reader C. J. Fell of Newport, Essex, who writes to say that a more appropriate choice would be the "Loony".

Ross Davies

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Esso Overseas Finance N.V.

8½% Guaranteed Debentures Due November 15, 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of November 15, 1971 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating $2,800,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on November 15, 1978 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Outstanding Debentures of $1000 each of prefix "M" bearing the distinctive numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

03 24 61 70 73 74 81

Also outstanding Debentures of prefix "M" bearing the following numbers:

184	2484	6384	9884	12784	14984	17284	19684	22284	24484	26784	29184	32184	34384	36884	40184	44084	46984
384	3684	6484	9984	12884	15084	17384	19984	22484	24784	26884	29284	32284	34584	37084	40284	44284	47184
584	3784	6584	10084	13084	15184	17484	20084	22684	24884	27084	29384	32484	34684	37184	40384	44384	47484
684	3884	6784	10184	13184	15284	17784	20184	22784	24984	27184	29484	32584	34784	37284	40484	44484	47584
884	3984	7184	10284	13284	15384	17884	20284	22884	25084	27384	29584	32684	34884	37584	40584	44584	47684
1084	4284	7484	10584	13384	15484	17984	20384	22984	25184	27484	29684	32784	34984	37684	40784	44684	47784
1284	4384	7884	10784	13484	15684	18084	20484	23084	25384	27484	29784	32884	35084	37984	40884	44784	47884
1484	4484	7984	10884	13584	15784	18384	20684	23184	25384	27584	29884	33184	35384	38384	41184	44984	48184
1584	4584	8084	11184	13684	15984	18384	20784	23284	25484	27784	29984	33284	35484	38484	41284	45084	48284
1684	4684	8184	11384	13884	16184	18484	20884	23384	25684	27884	30284	33384	35584	38684	41584	45184	48384
2084	4784	8284	11484	13984	16384	18584	21084	23484	25784	27984	30384	33484	35684	38784	41784	45384	48484
2184	5084	8384	11584	14084	16384	18784	21184	23584	25884	28084	30484	33584	35784	39084	41984	45484	48584
2284	5284	8684	11684	14184	16484	18984	21284	23684	26084	28184	30784	33684	35984	39284	42084	45584	48684
2584	5484	9084	11784	14384	16684	19184	21384	23784	26184	28384	30884	33784	36084	39484	42684	45784	48784
2784	5584	9184	11884	14484	16784	19284	21784	23984	26284	28484	31184	33884	36384	39584	42784	46084	48984
2784	5784	9384	12084	14584	16884	19384	21884	24084	26384	28684	31684	33984	36484	39684	42984	46284	49184
2884	5884	9584	12184	14684	16984	19484	21984	24184	26484	28784	31784	34084	36584	39784	43084	46484	49284
2984	6084	9684	12284	14784	17084	19584	22084	24384	26584	28984	31884	34184	36684	39984	43284	46584	49384
3284	6184	9784	12384	14884	17184	19684	22184	24384	26684	29084	32084	34284	36784	40084	43684	46784	49484

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due November 15, 1978 and subsequent coupons attached at the corporate trust office of **Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 13th Floor, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015,** or the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London, Paris and Zurich; Banca Vonwiller & C. S.p.A. in Milan and Rome; Bank Mees & Hope NV in Amsterdam; and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg. Coupons due November 15, 1978 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

On and after November 15, 1978 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

ESSO OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.

Dated: October 12, 1978

NOTICE

The following Debentures previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

M	5	1174	3740	7220	9656	12212	12285	17804	22756	24317	24346	25903	27919	39969	43681
	161	1198	4124	7235	9657	12223	12285	17888	22762	24318	24363	27645	27995	42328	44042
	168	1284	6791	7282	9678	12226	12366	18691	22768	24320	24368	27652	28116	42351	45254
	172	1418	6792	8485	9679	12228	12378	18902	22776	24330	24619	27664	28225	42354	45551
	173	1981	7199	8565	9681	12245	12282	18907	22780	24333	24627	27695	29027	42359	46056
	193	2371	7201	8769	9694	12246	12285	22297	24266	24334	25588	27697	29828	42363	46099
	807	2372	7217	9634	9699	12253	12286	22301	24285	24336	25589	27700	29959	42908	48970
	1082	2636	7218	9639	10312	12254	17798	22754	24311	24344	25590	27796	39568	42910	

Gold Fields

Preliminary Announcement of Results for the year to 30th June 1978 and Proposed Final Dividend on Ordinary Shares

At the Annual General Meeting to be held at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1., on Tuesday 28 November 1978, at 11.30 a.m., the Directors will recommend a final dividend of 6·0005p per fully paid Ordinary share payable on 6 December 1978. Together with the interim dividend of 3·1916p per share this amount will make a total of 9·1921p per share for the year. After taking into account the related tax credit, this total is equivalent to 13·7195p per share compared with 12·4723p per share the previous year and represents an increase of 10% which is the maximum permitted under current legislation.

The results of the Group for the year were as follows:-

	1978 £ million	1977 £ million
Operating profit:		
Construction materials	30·3	17·7
Industrial and commercial	17·7	14·9
Mining	7·7	4·8
Financial		
Dividends on investments	16·3	14·8
Realisation of investments	10·0	7·0
Other revenue net of charges	3·6	6·0
Exceptional items	(11·9)	(21·6)
	73·7	43·6
Share of profit of associated companies	13·8	8·6
Profit before interest and taxation	87·5	52·2
Interest payable	17·7	16·6
Profit before taxation	69·8	35·6
Taxation		
Group	28·8	15·5
Associated Companies	0·9	0·6
Profit after taxation	40·1	19·5
Attributable to outside shareholders	5·6	(5·5)
Attributable to the members of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited	34·5	25·0
Ordinary dividends (including proposed final)	13·5	9·9
Retained	21·0	15·1
	34·5	25·0
Earnings per share (based on the average issued ordinary share capital)	25·15p	20·28p*

*Adjusted in respect of the rights issue in November 1977.

NOTES:

1. Profit before interest and taxation
Profit before interest and taxation increased by £35·3 million (68 per cent) to £87·5 million. The principal factors were:

(a) Construction Materials
Increase £12·6 million.
In the United Kingdom continued improvements in productivity, plus a small upturn in demand for most of Amey Roadstone Corporation's products, resulted in substantially higher profits being achieved. In the United States, profits included those arising from the acquisition of Hydro Conduit Corporation in July 1977.

(b) Industrial and Commercial
Increase £2·8 million.
This was mainly attributable to higher sales in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of beer containers and dispensing equipment by Alumasc and improved steel markets and manufacturing efficiencies in Azcon.

(c) Mining
Increase £2·9 million.
In Australia, because of higher tin prices and production. Renison's profits increased sharply. This was offset to some extent by a *number of adverse factors including difficult* market conditions for the iron ore and mineral sands operations.

(d) Financial
Increase £2·1 million.
This was principally due to higher dividends from the gold mines and lower unrealised investment depreciation.

(e) Exceptional items
Provision reduced by £9·7 million.
The charge this year consisted of a general provision towards closure of Wheal Jane, the Group's tin mine in Cornwall, and a provision in respect of the Gunpowder copper mine in Australia which is currently on a care and *maintenance basis.*

(f) Associated companies
Increase £5·2 million.
This was mainly due to higher profits in Gold Fields of South Africa, reflecting increased *dividends from the gold mines, higher profits* on realisation of investments sold to finance new projects and lower unrealised investment depreciation.

2. Net profit attributable to the members of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited
The net profit attributable to the members of Consolidated Gold Fields rose by £9·5 million (38 per cent) to £34·5 million.

3. *Earnings per Ordinary share*
At 25·15p, earnings per Ordinary share showed an increase of 4·87p (24 per cent).

4. Annual Report and Final Dividend
It is intended to post the Report and Accounts on 27 October 1978, and subject to approval of the proposed final dividend at the Annual General Meeting, the following arrangements with regard to payment will be made:
The dividend will be payable to holders of Ordinary shares registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 27 October 1978, and to holders of Coupon No. 124 detached from *Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer.*
Dividend warrants will be posted to registered shareholders on 5 December 1978.
Shareholders on the Johannesburg Branch Register of the Company will be paid from the Company's office at 75 Fox Street, Johannesburg, in South African currency at the London foreign exchange market spot selling rate for Rand at the close of business on 27 October 1978, or, if no dealings in Rand are transacted on the date, *at the close of business on the day next following on which dealings* in Rand are transacted.
Holders of Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer are notified that Coupon No. 124 will be paid:
In London at
Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London, EC3N 4DA
or in Paris at
Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited, 43 Boulevard des Capucines, 75061 Paris, Cedex 02
or in Zurich at
Union Bank of Switzerland, 8021 Zurich, 45 Bahnhofstrasse
on 6 December 1978, or at the expiration of six clear days after lodgment thereof, whichever is the later.

By Order of the Board,
P. F. G. ROE
Secretary

11 October 1978

Consolidated Gold Fields Limited
49 MOORGATE, LONDON, EC2R 6BQ

NOTICE OF ISSUE **ABRIDGED PARTICULARS**

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

RICKMANSWORTH AND UXBRIDGE VALLEY WATER COMPANY

(Incorporated in England on the 19th May, 1884, by the Rickmansworth Waterworks Act, 1884.)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £2,500,000

7 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1985
(which will mature for redemption at par on 31st December, 1985)

Minimum Price of Issue—£97.50 per £100 Stock
yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £10.71 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order, 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on this Stock will be at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum without deduction of tax. Under the imputation tax system, the present associated tax credit (33/67ths of the distribution at the current rate of Advance Corporation Tax) is equal to a rate of 3 30/67ths per cent. per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX marked "Tender for Rickmansworth Water Stock", so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Thursday, 19th October, 1978. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before 14th December, 1978.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,
10, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EA.
National Westminster Bank Limited,
Princes Street, London, EC2P 2AH.
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Depressed market steadies after hours

There were few bright spots to be found yesterday in a stock market depressed by pay policy *deadlock between the Government* and unions and the troubled economic outlook.

Though trading was quiet, losses were widespread and not one o fthe 30-share index stocks could manage a gain on the day. By the close the index, which drifted down steadily, had fallen 5.1 to 504.2, its lowest level of the day.

Speculation on when the Littlewoods Organization would come to market was fuelled last night by Mr John Moores. He told the BBC Tonight programme that he expected his pools-to-retail group would have a quote within the next five or six years. But there were few in the market prepared to take a bet on it.

In the British Funds market the implications of the increased Government Borrowing Requirement brought out the sellers and, at the longer end, stocks lost up to half a point at one stage.

However, a slightly steadier trend in after hours contained the fall to three eighths while in shorts, most stocks ended around a quarter off. *Dealers* report that underlying sentiment is quite firm at this end of the market and there are few who anticipate a change in MLR today.

The Treasury's move to block the preference share loophole through dividend restraint took its toll on the share price of Barr & Wallace Arnold where the "A" lost 8p to 162p after the proposed preference scrip was cancelled whie Campari also hoping to boost its payout by way of a preference issue, lost 3p to 106p.

Among the industrial leaders John Brown led the way down with a 10p loss to 462p while ICI shed 7p to 393p and Beecham at 695p and Unilever at 558p lost 5·6p. GKN at 271p shed 2p while Cadbury-Schweppes eased ½p to 57½p.

Electricals lost much of their recent firmness with EMI slipping 4p to 157p and Farnell, succumbing to profit-taking after interim figures on Tuesday, fell 8p to 420p.

Interim figures much in line with expectations left Empire Stores 3p better at 176p while Grattan eased a further 3p to 107p and Freemans, which reported on Monday, tumbled 15p to 380p.

Ahead of figures next week Marks & Spencer eased a penny to 83p while British Home Stores at 214p and Mothercare, reporting later this month, at 176p held steady on the day.

Advertising agency Collett Dickenson Pearce was helped by sharply higher profits and the shares rose 3p to 90p, after 96p.

A 40 per cent interim profits increase coming under the hammer at Christies International added 5p to the shares at 135p while E. Fogerty at 192p and Wombwell at 28p firmed 2p each on trading news.

The market was not so impressed with Lawtex, which lost 4p to 68p or William Pickles which eased 1½p to 17½p. Lockwoods Foods at 120p and Sirdar at 76p ended the day unchanged.

After touching 71½p BOC fell back to end a penny off at 70p on thoughts that a pay offer which breaks the Government's 5 per cent guidelines may avert a strike while Ford dealers were unsettled by the continuing industrial action in the car industry and TC Harrison shed a further 2p to 116p while BSG, underpinned by next week's figures, eased slightly to 42½p.

Compton Sons & Webb climbed 1½p to 74½p on news of a higher, and agreed, offer from Vantona, 6p off at 130p, while Courtaulds, the other suitor shed 2p to 121p.

With the price of platinum reaching new peaks, Rustenburg added 7p to 115p while gold shares eased slightly despite bullion reaching a new record of $226.30 at the afternoon fixing.

Lower than expected figures from Consolidated Gold Fields saw the shares trade between 185p and 191p before settling unchanged on the day at 188p.

Banks were mixed with Lloyds losing 2p to 256p, Barclays easing a penny to 342p, Midland holding steady at 40[illegible] and National Westminster, in contrast, adding 2p to 270p.

Recovery stock Rosgill Holdings, 4p higher at 30p yesterday, has been an active market of late. Some small but persistent buying has caught jobbers short of stock and the spread, at one point, was widened from 2p to 10p. Although there is some vague bid speculation, the market is giving it little credence.

In a dull properties sector 2 losses left Land Securities at 234p, MEPC at 144p and Hasl[illegible]mere at 250p while in oils BP after touching 924p ended u[illegible] changed at 914p. Shell marke[illegible] time at 578p.

Higher interim profits gav[illegible] Hunting Associated Industries late rise of 3p to 375p bu[illegible] Moran Tea slipped 8p to 370 after disappointing tradin[illegible] news.

In a becalmed shipping secto[illegible] Furness Withy eased a penny t[illegible] 234p while P & O dfd also lo[illegible] ground at 90p.

In insurance composite[illegible] losses of 2 or 3p left Prudentia[illegible] at 147p, Royal at 358p an[illegible] Legal & General at 147p.

Equity turnover on Octob[illegible] 10 was £77.507m (15,330 bu[illegible] gains). Active stocks yesterda[illegible] according to Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, BP, Ree[illegible] International, ICI, Gratta[illegible] Warehouses, EMI, Glax[illegible] Gutehrie, F. W. Woolworth[illegible] Trust Houses Forte an[illegible] Beecham.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Altifund (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3.3(3.0)	4/11	—(8.3)
BMP (F)	48.8(41.1)	4.1(1.8)	55.4(32.9)	2.4(2.2)	—	3.2(2.86)
Christies Inta (I)	9.8(6.8)	2.6(1.92)	—(—)	1.25(1.0)	28/11	—(—)
Cons Gold Fields	—(—)	*69.6(35.6)*	—(—)	6.0(5.3)	—	13.7(14.5)
Coronation Synd (F)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	6b(—)	—	8b(2.5b)
Empire Stores (I)	51.9(44.5)	2.95(2.5)	5.2(5.05)	2.5(2.2)	—	5.4a(4.8)
External Inv (I)	—(—)	0.31(0.21)	—(—)	2.75(2.25)	15/11	5.5a(4.75)
E. Fogarty (I)	10.1(7.8)	1.1(0.73)	11.3(9.9)	1.12(0.84)	—	—(2.55)
Hunting Assoc (I)	46.3(39.9)	2.5(2.0)	12.76(10.41)	1.5(1.35)	23/11	—(21.9)
Lawtex (F)	12.5(9.7)	0.47(0.43)	0.23(0.21)	1.7(1.4)	1/2	3.2(2.4)
Lockwoods Foods (F)	—(—)	2.3(2.2)	18.56(18.42)	4.1(3.7)	15/11	4.2(3.7)
Ldn Strathclyde	—(—)	0.67(0.62)	1.31(1.38)	1.12(0.9)	—	1.6(1.3)
Moran Tea (F)	—(—)	0.18(1.3)	—(—)	10(10)	2/1	15(15)
Wm Pickles (I)	12.1(11.8)	0.32(0.52)	0.54(0.95)	0.2(0.3)	29/12	—(0.6)
Sheffield Brick (I)	*1.25(1.26)*	*0.05(0.08)*	—(—)	*0.75(0.75)*	*18/10*	—(2.8)
Sirdar (F)	19.3(16.4)	2.1(1.13)	20.78(12.98)	1.8(1.64)	—	3.15(2.8)
Trans & Gen Inv (I)	—(—)	0.09(0.09)	—(—)	2.5(2.25)	15/11	5.0a(4.5)
Tweefontein Utd (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	47(45)	30/11	—(92)
Weeks Assoc (I)	5.2(4.4)	0.29(0.37)	2.81(2.61)	0.6(0.5)	—	—(—)
Wombwell Found (F)	4.5(2.76)	0.61(0.24)	8.9(4.3)	1.3(1.2)	—	1.3(1.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are nil. a Forecaset ; b Cents.

Higher third quarter for Kaiser

Oakland, California.—Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation has reported third-quarter net earnings of $34m *(£17m) or $1.67 a common* share—almost double third-quarter earnings of $17.9m, or 86 cents a share, in 1977. Sales reached $602.3m, compared with $487.6m. Earnings for the first nine months of 1978 rose to $111.3m. or $5.48 a share, compared with $82.1m ($4.05). Sales for the first three quarters of this year totalled $1,829.3m, compared with $1,644.4m. Kaiser Aluminum's return on average invested capital in the first three quarters of 1978, on an annualized basis, is 10 per cent.

Mr Cornell C. Maier, chairman, said the company's substantially higher earnings in the quarter were due to "a strong performance by our aluminium division. Shipment volume was much higher this quarter than in yast year's third period", he said, "and fabricated product prices are also improved. A *most encouraging sign is that* the rise in volume is coming from most segments of the aluminium market, not just one or two areas."

Briefly

E. FOGARTY
Turnover £10m (£7.8m) for half-year to June 30. Profit, £1.05m pre-tax (£727,000). Earnings a share, 11.3p (9.3p). Interim is *1.66p (1.28p) gross. Board expects* improved rate of profit to be continued for the full year.

NCR CORP
Nine months profits $103.74m *(166.03m) net on sales, £1,760m* ($1.590m). Third quarter profit $46.9m ($27.07m) on sale $630.1m ($554.1m).

WEEKS ASSOCIATES
Turnover for 28 weks to August 13 £5.18m (£4.37m). Pre-tax profit £285.000 (£373,000). Earnings a share 2.81p (2.61p). Dividend 0.89p (0.75p).

LOCKWOODS FOODS
Pre-tax profit for year to May 31 £2.25m (£2.24m). Earnings a share 18.56p (18.42p). Dividend 6.12p (5.57p).

CORAL LEISURE
Coral Leisure Group has bought the Strand Club Casino in Manchester for £540,000.

METAL INDUSTRIES
Metal Industries (subsidary of *Thorn Electrical) reports turnover* up from £53.3m to £73.15m for year to March 31 and pre-tax profits up from £6.45m to £6.51m.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL
Australian National Industries has bought Container-Care of Hongkong, which is the largest individual repairer of shipping containers in the world.

THOMAS TELLING
Thomas Tilling has formed a new company, Newey and Eyre Group, to provide a formal organizational basis for the development of Tilling's technical distri*bution activities in all industrial,* electrical and energy-related markets on an international basis.

WARWICK ENGINEERING
Warwick Engineering Investments and Gidney Securities have reached agreement on the terms of the proposed scheme of arrangement under which Warwick will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Securities. The price at which Warwick shareholders will be invited to dispose of their shares under the scheme is 41p.

HALMA LTD
Halma's chairman, Mr David Barber, told the annual meeting that profits for the first five months of the current year are ahead of the similar period last year. He confirmed his confidence that profits for the half-year to September 30 will be a further improvement on the record first-half profits of last year.

Hunting Assoc tops £2.5m at half time

An across-the-board improvement has lifted pre-tax profits of Hunting Associated Industries for the six months to June 30, from £2m to £2.5m.

Turnover of the group, whose activities include aviation support, engineering, oilfield services, resource surveys and photography, increased by £6.4m to £46.3m.

Earnings a share, excluding extraordinary items of £1.58m, were 12.76p against 10.41p. An interim dividend of 2.2p gross has been declared against 2p last time.

All the group's activities made a contribution except the South African survey group which has now been sold. A provision against the probable loss of £250,000 on this disposal has been made in arriving at the group's pre-tax profit.

The pre-tax profits for the second six months are expected to be similar to those of the first six months.

Rickmansworth Water's £2.5m issue

The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company ies planning to raise about £2.5m through an issue of 7 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1985. The *stock is being offered for sale* by tender with a minimum price of £97.50 per cent. At this price, the yield, including the associated tax credit at the current rate, is £10.71 per cent. Tenders are due by Thursday week. Brokers to the issue are Seymour, Pierce & Co.

Sheffield Brick

The depressing conditions in the building industry have shown through in the interim figures of Sheffield Brick Group.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30, show pre-tax profits sliding from £85,000 to £54,000 on turnover also down from £1.3m to £1.2m.

At the end of September, Raine Engineering Industries sold its 28.8 per cent holding in Sheffield Brick, the bulk of which was bought by Mr Roger Marsh, who now has a stake of 20.3 per cent and has been elected to the board.

GFSA group quarterlies

Higher gold prices are show[illegible] ing through in the late[illegible] quarterly results from the gol[illegible] mines in the Gold Fields [illegible] South Africa group, 46 pe[illegible] cent controlled by Consolidate[illegible] Gold Fields. The average gol[illegible] price received was $201.4 a ounce, with the exception o[illegible] Deelkraal, which is not yet[illegible] earning.

The highest price, $204 a[illegible] ounce, was earned by Vlakfon[illegible] tein, with Libanon following a[illegible] $203. West Driefontein, which received a price of $201, raise[illegible] its gold output from 13,721 *ounces in the previous quarter* to 15,098 ounces... The other major mine in the group, East Driefontein, produced 11,662 ounces of gold compared with 12,697

The Times Veuve Clicquot Award.

Business Woman of The Year.

Do you know an outstanding business woman who could win this Award?

The Times and Veuve Clicquot are searching for the Business Woman of The Year. Although it is no longer exclusively a 'man's world' this is still the only accolade awarded to women who, even today, may be regarded as trail blazers.

Women are now accepted by their male colleagues as professionals and equals but for them the climb to the top is arguably a harder one.

In the final analysis, success is the ability to be powerful, dynamic, innovative, tough and yet, above all, the ability to remain feminine.

The Clicquot Inspiration

La Veuve Clicquot was a vivacious young widow and the inspiration behind the Award. Possibly the first female 'tycoon'. Madame Clicquot became a successful entrepreneur and adventurous exporter. She was a key figure in the perfection of the world's most exciting wine and with her bubbling champagne she thwarted Napoleon, seduced the Russian Court and laid the foundations for one of the world's leading Champagne Houses.

A Successor

Madame Clicquot had a charisma built on business and commerce and she still lives on every time her wine is affectionately called for as 'The Widow'. The panel is searching for a woman who is the modern image of this nineteenth century business woman.

Her business is irrelevant. Her achievements, her power, her inventiveness, her enterprise are all the ingredients the panel will consider when making its decision.

Nominations

Completed entries should give the fullest information and may be accompanied by press cuttings and relevant background material.

Nominations can be from anyone and previous entrants may be nominated again for 1978.

Completed forms should be returned to Kerry Falcon, 'Business Woman Award', P.O. Box 7 New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Closing date for entries is November 10th, 1978.

Champagne Prizes

Two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will go to the person who nominates the winner and the nominators of all finalists will be invited to a champagne presentation in The Times Boardroom.

The Award

The Times Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of The Year will receive:

A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards.

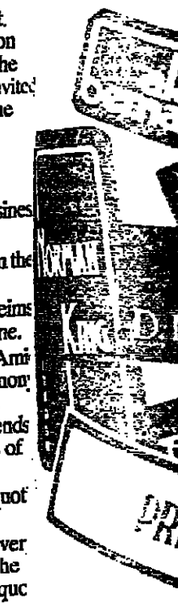
An expenses-paid visit to Rheims for two for the christening of the vine.

The winner will become Une Amie de La Veuve. At a traditional ceremony in the Clicquot caves, she will be made one of a select circle of friends of the House who receive a bottle of 'The Widow' on every birthday.

A silver replica of Madame Clicquot own 'tastevin'.

A case of La Grande Dame—a very special vintage champagne from the vineyards owned by La Veuve Clicquot during her lifetime.

The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Board room of The Times Newspaper



THE TIMES
Veuve Clicquot
Business Woman of The Year 1978.

I nominate _____ Her company is _____

Her status _____ My reasons for nominating her are as follows _____

Nominator's name _____ Address _____

_____ Daytime telephone number _____

Rules:
1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
2. Times Newspapers Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
4. Closing date of the Award: 10th November 1978. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
5. No names will be quoted without prior consent.

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NANCIAL NEWS

lbex calls EGM

Asking for carte blanche

dbex has taken the seem- unusual step of calling for extraordinary meeting on ber 26 at which sharehol will be asked to authorise board to make a bid for ins & Horton "upon such ns as the directors may think

The move looks excep- al on two points. First that gholders' approval is sought re a decision whether or to make an offer is taken second, Talbex appears to sking for carte blanche in g the consideration.

ost would argue that a re- sible shareholder would no give his board of direc- an entirely free rein than ould his barber, bank man- or tailor. But, in anything than the most abnormal mstances, it is difficult to ine a bidder going deliber- over the delicate margin hich his terms at once look ctive to the offeree and ide the most advantageous to his own company. A afting of that resolution ld achieve the same effect out leaving the trace of a icion that shareholders are g something away.

e attempt to win sharehol- ders' approval—with or without carte blanche—looks to be prompted by the desire to remove one condition which could not otherwise be satisfied until 14 clear working days after the offer document has been posted to shareholders. Rule 34(2) of the City Code states that "any acquisition of shares which might give rise to a requirement for an offer under the provisions of this Rule must not be made if the implementation of such offer would or might be dependent on the passing of a resolution at any meeting of shareholders of the offeror or upon any other conditions, consents or arrangements". In other words, Talbex which already holds 29.8 per cent of the Hoskins equity, wants greater flexibility to receive any early acceptances.

It may also be that companies are now more conscious of the need to seek approval for any major diversification. In the post Allied Breweries—J. Lyons era, the Yellow Book (admission of Securities to Listing) will be widely read for the Stock Exchange makes it clear that any diversion of 25 per cent or more of the company's net assets to an operation which differs widely from those operations previously carried on by the company, or the contribution of 25 per cent to pre-tax profits should be made conditional on approval by the company in general meeting.

Ahead of the publication of any bid terms it is difficult to determine whether Talbex will need shareholders' approval for an increase in authorized share capital. At a recent middle price of 172½p, the outstanding 70.2 per cent of Hoskins is valued at £2.86m. Taking Talbex at 18p, the highly geared bidder would have to issue some 15.9m new shares to satisfy its intention "that any such offer, if made, would be funded as to the major part in shares, underwritten for cash". The issued capital has been boosted by 3.86m ordinary shares for the James Warren acquisition and a futher 2.25m shares on the purchase of A. P. Skelton. The aggregate issued capital is now 28.32m shares and, at 172½p, a bid for Hoskins would lift the issued equity to within 6m shares of the authorized capital of 50m shares.

Talbex appears to have discovered many marketing and distribution benefits from the proposed merger

But the resolution at the extraordinary meeting suggests strongly that Talbex sees Hoskins as a significant diversification. It will also require a substantial underwriting effort for, even if it bids at or near the current Hoskins price, it will be increasing its capital by some 56 per cent.

The role of Artoc Bank & Trust, the rich Bahamanian group which shares three directors with Talbex and which has also pledged "to support by means of underwriting or subscription the raising of additional or convertible loan stock" may be somewhat limited in the lead underwriting. The rules of the City Code would restrict Artoc's support to the extent of its 29 per cent stake unless, by deliberately allowing its holding to pass 30 per cent, it signals a full bid for Talbex. And, for the moment, the word is that this is something that Artoc is emphatically not contemplating.

Ray Maughan

Christies up 40pc in first half

Christie's International, the fine art auctioneers, pushed up pre-tax profits by 40 per cent to £2.68m in the half year to June 30.

Turnover increased from £6.8m to £9.7m and the chairman, Mr John Floyd, said the increase in profits "reflects not only the continuing buoyancy of the international art market but also the greater activity in the group's sale rooms throughout the world".

United Kingdom sales amounted to £29.6m and overseas increased by 50 per cent to £18m. "The New York saleroom has established itself within fourteen months to such good effect that it has made a significant contribution in this half year."

A 25 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 1.86p gross has been declared. The company hopes to take advantage of the dividend control legislation to increase the dividend by 13 per cent overall at the year end, if profits show about a 33 per cent increase.

Empire Stores rises 15 pc in first half

Empire Stores (Bradford), the last of the mail order groups reporting this week, has announced an increase in pre-tax profits for the six months to August 12, of 15.6 per cent to £2.95m.

A volume increase of 7 per cent has pushed up sales from £44.5m to £51.9m, resulting in trading profits of £3.1m, against £2.9m.

An interim dividend bf 3.69p gross has been declared, compared with 3.4p for the corresponding period. The directors also intend to pay a final dividend for the year of 4.3p, making a total for the year of 8.02p, compared with 7.2p.

Mr John Gratwick, newly appointed chairman, still anticipates that the full year's results will again show a satisfactory increase in both sales and profits.

Indeed, some observers expect Empire to report pre-tax profits of about £4.5m for the full year.

The results are much in line with the group's expectations and the rise is much in line with the stores sector as a whole, te chairman added.

However, he tressed that at present there was no consumer boom and went on to describt it more as a "slight upturn".

Nevertheless, these figures leave Empire firmly wedged in between the other two big mail order groups Freemans and Grattans.

Earlier this week Freemans reported a rise in profits of 31 per cent, while at the other end of the scale, profits at Grattan's plunger by 27 per cent.

Empire is now in the final stages of the transfer of agency accounting to the computerised system and the board expects that this will have been completed by the end of the current year.

This is expected to lead to a reduction in overheads, while the group is already in a position to exercise tighter debtor-control and is also benefiting from an improved cash-flow.

The market reacted well to the figures yesterday and the shares moved ahead 3p to 176p.

Collett rises 66pc with more on way

Collett Dickenson Pearce International, one of the largest British-owned advertising agencies, increased its interim pre-tax profits by 66 per cent to £904,000 to June 30.

The agency, which handles such accounts as Benson & Hedges, Reckitt & Colman and Barclays Bank, showed a continued change in its trading pattern which has produced increased first half profits over the second in the past three years. Chairman, Mr John Pearce, said that the interim profit is "expected to be well above half that for the whole year. The profit for the year is expected however to be above that for last year".

Last year's pre-tax profit was £1.35m.

The results put an early spurt on the share price to 96p up 9p but it fell back later to 90p.

Inland Revenue proceedings against the agency, announced earlier this year, have not progressed any further.

elays hit Norsk Hydro

Nicholas Hirst

rther delays on the Phil Petroleum terminal at side for separation of oil gas frm the Ekofish field ausing problems for the wegian group Norsk Hydro its partners in the new es chemical plant. Mr Odd d, managing director of k Hydro, told a press con- nce in London on the al report yesterday, that Rafnes plants were com- d last year, but because of delays in the Phillips's ter- d ethylene was having to ought on the open market.

illips now estimate that side will begin operating e middle of next year. An ement has been signed the Phillips group on pensation for the delay in deliveries, but Mr Narud said that both groups had agreed keep its details secret

Meanwhile, Norsk Hydro, is expected to announce shortly a deal to buy the chemical interests in the United Kingdom of the United States-owned Coneco Oil. Mr Narud said a settlement should be achieved in the next fee days.

Norsk Hydro and DSM, the Dutch state-oned chemical group, have both been talking with Conoco about buying its half-share in Vinatex, the third largest United Kingdom producer of polyvinyl chloride and a 10 per cent holding in Staveley Chemicals. Staveley owns the other half share in Vinatex and the National Coal Board and British Steel each own 45 per cent of Staveley.

Sirdar jumps to best-ever £2.1m

Hand-knitting yarns group, Sirdar, pushed pretax profits up by 86 per cent to a record £2,100,000 in the year to June 30, 1978. Turnover increased by 17 per cent to £19,200,000 during the year. But exports were disappointing and accounted for 11 per cent of sales against 15 per cent the previous year. Stock losses in Germany accounted for £100,000 with the loss of a major mail order customer. These amounted to £76,000 in 1977 in Switzerland.

A one-for-two scrip issue is proposed and a final dividend of 2.8p gross has been recommended, making 4.67p for the year.

Y J Lovell buys Farrow from ICI

Y. J. Lovell (Holdings) has now reached full agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries to purchase the equity capital of Farrow Group. The price will be £2.25m paid in cash by three annual instalments commencing on October 1, 1979. The net assets of Farrow at September 30, 1978, are expected to be about £4m. The directors believe that the earnings of the enlarged group, will b econsiderably increased as a result.

Options

Consolidated Gold Fields, with figures below general estimates, dominated both options markets yesterday.

On the traded options pitch the stock accounted for 162 of the 634 contracts deal though any traders buying the options for the 7.3 per cent yield are already too late. The shares go ex-dividend on Monday and it is not possible to exercise options in the last two days of an account.

Amal Power still pushing ahead

Interim figures from Birmingham-based Amalgamated Power Engineering show a rise in pre-tax profits from £2.9m to £3.1m for the six months to June 30, on turnover up from £27.6m to £32.6m.

An interim dividend on 4.4p gross has been declared compared with 3.9p.

A statement from the group said it was expected that pre-tax profits for the second half year will show a modest improvement over the same period last year.

Orders on hand at the group as at June 30, amounted to £67.5m compared with £61.4m as at January 1, and £56.5m at June 30, 1977.

This, the group said, is a satisfactory position which is expected to be maintained.

In the last full year to December 31, Amalgamated pushed up pre-tax profits from £3.4m to £6.3m on turnover up from £46.3m to £56.1m.

LAWTEX
Turnover for year to July 1, £12.45m (£9.77m). Group profit, £502,000 (£458,000). EPS 0.235p (0.214p). Dividend, 4.79p (3.6p).

R. CARTWRIGHT (HOLDINGS)
Sales for half-year to June 30 up from £2.42m to £3.07m. Pre-tax profits up from £297,000 to £392,000. Interim dividend, gross, 2.23p (against equivalent of 2.06p).

Briefly

BARCLAYS INTERNATIONAL
The derictor general of the Bahrain Monetary Agency, Sayed Abdullah Salf, will officially open the new offshore banking unit of Barclays Bank International in ahrain on Sunday, October 15. He will be accompanied by Mr Anthony Tuke, chairman of the Barclays Group. The branch will provide wholesale, corporate and related international business services in non-Bahraini currencies, and will oe the 14th foreign exchange dealing centre in Barclays worldwide network of branches.

ROPNER HOLDINGS
Ropner Holdings has agreed to pay £1.25m cash for Frederick Greenwood and Sons (Holdings).

JAMES HALSTEAD (HOLDINGS)
On turnover up from £15.45m to £18.13m, pre-tax profits jumped from £197,000 to £785,000 in the year to June 30. Earnings per share up from 2.79p to 4.25p. Total gross dividend raised from 0.49p to 1.2p.

FARNELL ELECTRONICS
Group turnover for half-year to July 31, £10.63m (£8.53m). Pre-tax profit, £1.83m (£1.13m). Interim payment, gross, raised from 3.5p to 3.84p.

INTER-CITY
For the half-year to June 30, Inter-City Investment Group's pre-tax profits jumped from £105,000 to a record £307,000. Turnover, £4.73m (£4.5m). Third-quarter's fading indicates that second-half's profit will be "substantially in excess" of first half-year. Interim payment, gross, raised from 0.3p to 0.89p.

SECOND CITY-CONTROL
Control Securities have bought 610,000 shares in Second City Properties (about 5 per cent of the ordinary shares of Second City). Purchase was made for Control's investment portfolio.

PERKIN-ELMER
Sales for year to June 30 up from £10.97m to £14.17m. Pre-tax profit, £1.82m (£1.63m).

MERGERS CLEARED
Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided on the information at present before him, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission: The Kaye Organisation—Bonser Engineering; Pilatus Flugzeugwerke AG—Britten-Norman (Bembridge).

WOMBWELL FOUNDRY
Turnover for year July 31 £4.48m (£2.76m). Pre-tax profit £601,000 (£242,000) after exceptional profit £254,629 (nil). EPS 8.92p (4.26p). Margins remain narrow, but outlook is encouraging.

HIGHLAND ELECTRONICS
Turnover for year to April 30, £6.7m (£5.26m). Pre-tax profit, £555,000 (£429,000). Earnings per share, 3.21p (1.67). Total gross dividend, 1.77p (1.62p). Balance-sheet value per share, 36p—an increase of 10p.

DANKS GOWERTON
One-for-one scrip issue is proposed by board.

DUFAY BITUMASTIC
Acceptances have been received for £342,498 nominal of 10½ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1998-2003 offered on September 15 by way of rights to holders of ordinary shares on the basis of £1 nominal of stock for every 12 ordinary shares held. The balance of £582,188 has been taken up by the underwriters who have arranged for such amounts as the institutional sub-underwriters do not wish to retain to be placed through the market.

CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN
Brussels.—The Long Term Credit Bank of Japan is issuing $15m of floating-rate Certificates of Deposit. Nippon European Bank SA said here as sole lead manager.—Reuter.

BARR AND WALLACE ARNOLD TRUST
In view of the announcements from HM Treasury concerning the Counter Inflation (Dividends) Amendment Order 1978, the directors do not intend to proceed with their proposal for a bonus issue of new preference shares. The proposal for a bonus issue of "A" ordinary shares will proceed as planned.

siness appointments

ndustrial Life Offices' chairman

Nevil Carroll, general man- of Britannic Assurance, has elected chairman of the strial Life Offices Association ccession to Mr R. E. Holland.

Charles Eglington and Mr ien Raven are to become dir- s of Akroyd and Smithers November 9.

John Silk, formerly with ate, has joined Anglo Dutch Co as chairman and manag- director.

D. F. Greenfield and Mr J. Hayes have been made direc- of E. N. Bray.

W. L. Telfer joins the board taddingtonshire Fabricators.

John Mason has become aging director of Taylor Wood- Plant.

Richard Morbey joins the d of E. & D. Taylor (Insur- Brokers).

Graeme Scott, finance dir- of Britvic Minster, has addi- ally been made deputy chief utive.

D. J. Farthing, risk manager ainx Xerox, has been elected man of The Association of rance and Risk Managers in stry and Commerce, in suc- on to Mr J. A. Kimberley.

Mr Malcolm Morgan has been appointed a director and general manager of Monmore Tubes.

Mr Michael de Semlyen, group managing director of Tudor Photographic Group, has been appointed chief executive.

Mr Geoffrey Bowler, deputy chairman of Airclaims Group, has been elected chairman to succeed Mr J. L. Sage, who has retired but who remains on the board. Mr R. H. Peet becomes a director and deputy chairman and Mr R. E. Holland retires.

Mr P. J. Hughes has been appointed a director of C. E. Heath (Insurance Broking).

Mr Gordon Colby, sales director, and Mr Percy Garner, technical director, join the board of W. E. Sykes.

Mr Tom Garnier, managing director of the Kalamazoo Group, has been made chairman of Kalamazoo Finance. Mr Geoffrey Braithwaite becomes a director and chief executive. Other directors are Mr George Coates, Mr David Impney and Mr Iain Mackenzie.

Mr P. J. Freeman, sales manager of Dorman Smith Traffic Products, has been appointed sales director. Mr A. K. Horsfield becomes works director.

Mr Allan Spink becomes a director of Sample Surveys.

Mr Bryan Fawcett, formerly feed director, has become managing director of Dalgety Crosfields. He succeeds Mr Maurice Warren, who in addition to his new appointment as deputy managing director of Dalgety UK, continues as managing director of the agricultural division.

Mr John Boyd, Mr Clifford Rose and Mr Harry Urwin have joined the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service Council.

Mr Martin Greenwood has been appointed managing director of Uptonspur. He succeeds Mr D. S. Sandys-Renton, who remains chairman.

The board of Hartley Cooper Life & Pensions Brokers has recently been reconstituted as follows Mr P. A. de Pinna (chairman); Mr M. J. Hunt (managing director); Mr K. A. J. Francis; Mr J. M. Niblett and Mr J. H. Miller.

Mr K. S. Dawood becomes general manager of Jubilee Insurance.



We've designed our way to record profits again.

Helene has again designed its way to another set of record trading figures. In the six onths to 30th June 1978 turnover advanced 18%. More significantly profits showed an even gger improvement jumping 29%.

Chairman Mr. Monty Burkeman is able to tell shareholders that sales are currently very ioyant with exports again reaching record levels.

The young team of talented executives who have consistently increased profits for the ast decade are confident that the Helene Group of companies will go on from strength to rength in the future.

Unaudited results for the six months ended 30th June 1978

Full Year 1977 £	6 Months 1977 £		6 Months 1978 £
11,560,541	5,044,363	Turnover	5,947,793
1,062,061*	431,156	Net Profits before tax	556,318
550,098*	225,000	Tax (estimated)	295,000
511,963	205,156	Profit after tax	261,318
	21,160	Preference Share Dividend at 6p per £1 for six months to 30th June 1978 (1977 – 3.68p)	34,076

*after deducting minority interest.

Helene of London Limited

Our principal activities are design and manufacture of fashion leisurewear and textile merchanting.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Collett Dickenson Pearce

Advertising agents

Half-yearly report
Six months to 30th June 1978

The directors present the unaudited group results for the six months to 30th June 1978.

	Six months to 30th June 1978 £	Six months to 30th June 1977 £	Year to 31st December 1977 £
Trading profit before taxation	904,408	542,621	1,386,259
Taxation	547,912	334,456	925,758
Profit after taxation	356,496	208,165	460,501

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 1.7381p per share payable on 27th November 1978 to shareholders on the register on 27th October 1978. With the related tax credit this dividend is equivalent to 2.5941p per share which represents a 10% increase over the interim dividend of 2.3583p paid in 1977. The net cost to the company of this payment is £57,941 (1977 – £51,887).

The pattern of trading continues to change, and the trading profit for the six months to 30th June 1978 is expected to be well above half that for the whole year. The profit for the year is however expected to be above that for last year.

Clients and products handled by Collett Dickenson Pearce and Partners, London: Abbey Life, Alcan Windows, Barclays Bank, Birds Eye Foods (Cod in Sauce, Crispy Fish, Pies, Beefburgers, Roast Meats, Ready Meals, Cakes), The Building Societies Association, Carnation Foods (Slender Slimming Food, Go Cat, Go Dog), Central Office of Information (TV Licence Evasion, Army Officer Recruitment, Queen Alexandra's Nurses), Cinzano, Clarks Limited (Shoemakers), Cunard, Express Newspapers, Domecq's Sherries, Dunn & Co., EMI Records, Fiat, Fine Fare, Formica, Gallaher (Benson & Hedges, Silk Cut, Hamlet Cigars, Mellow Virginia Pipe Tobaccos, Gold Bond), GKN, Heinz (Big Soups, Low Calorie Soups), Hovis Bread, ICI (Vymura Products), J&B Rare Scotch Whisky, Mary Quant Cosmetics, Metropolitan Police, Myer's Beds, Nabisco (Hovis Crackers), Olympus Cameras, Parker Pen, Pretty Polly Stockings, Reckitt & Colman (Supersoft, Mr Sheen, Jif Products, Robinson Drinks, Windolene), RHM Foods (Paxo), Ronson (Shavers, Hairdryers, Toothbrushes), Texaco, Trebor Limited, Walls (Sausages, Bacon, Pies), Whitbread (Heineken, Pale Ale, Gold Label, Mackeson, Long John, Stella Artois).

Issued by Collett Dickenson Pearce International Limited.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, wire bars, £759.50-60.00 a metric ton; three months, £780-80.50. Sales, 2,000 tons. Cash cathodes, £738.50-39.00; three months, £769-69.50. Sales, 750 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £759-59.50; three months, £779.50-80.00. Settlement, £759.50. Sales, 8,250 tons. Cash cathodes, £747.50-48.00; three months, £768.50-69.00. Settlement, £748. Sales, 950 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 299.9p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 597.5); three months, 307.5p (608.1c); six months, 313.4p (619.00c); one year, 331.6p (643.3c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 300.5-300.7p; three months, 308.1-08.3p. Sales, 14 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 300.1-300.2p; three months, 307.6-07.7p. Settlement, 300.2p. Sales, 37 lots.

TIN reached record new highs with the tightening nearby position the main firming influence. Standard cash rose £187.50 on the day and three months was £102.50 ahead.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,580-7,600 a metric ton; three months, £7,260-70. Sales, 480 tons. High grade, cash £7,580-7,600; three months, £7,270-7,310. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,490-7,500; three months, £7,220-25. Settlement, £7,500. Sales, 730 tons. High grade, cash, £7,490-7,500; three months, £7,230-60. Settlement, £7,500. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,930 a picul.

LEAD: Cash was £10 down and three months lost £6.50.—Afternoon.—Cash £423-424 per metric ton; three months £411.50-12.00. Sales, 1,250 tons. Morning.—Cash £418-419; three months £408-08.50. Settlement £419. Sales, 6,500 tons.

ZINC: Cash dropped £11 and three months was £9 lower. Afternoon.—Cash, £362.50-63.50 a metric ton; three months, £372.50-73.00. Sales, 6,450 tons. Morning.—Cash, £364-64.50; three months, £373.50-73.00. Settlement: £364.50. Sales, 4,000 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £162.55 ($324) a troy ounce (new high).

ALUMINIUM was firmer.—Afternoon.—Three months, £601-602 a metric ton. Sales, 1,275 tons. Morning.—Three months, £594-595. Sales, 400 tons.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo).—Nov, 62.10-62.20; Dec, 62.35-63.10; Jan-March, 64.65-64.70; April-June, 67.15-67.20; July-Sept, 69.40-69.45; Oct-Dec, 71.40-71.50; Jan-March, 73.40-73.50; April-June, 73.45-75.50; July-Sept, 77.50-77.55. Sales: 353 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot, 61.75-63.75. Cifs. Nov, 63.25-62.65. Dec, 63.50-64.00.

COFFEE: Robustas were steady: arabicas were dull.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton): Nov, 1,646-49; Jan, 1,553-54; March, 1,455-57; May, 1,392-95; July, 1,345-55; Sept, 1,316-25; Nov, 1,290-1,310. Sales: 3,245 lots including 16 options.

ARABICAS: the positions unquoted.

COCOA was easier (£ per metric ton).—Dec 1,889-90; March 1,912-13; May 1,934-35; July 1,937.50-40.00; Sept 1,924.50-30.00; Dec 1,890-95; March 1,870-94. Sales, 5,325 lots including two options. ICCO prices: daily, 167.98c; 15-day average, 171.16c; 22-day average 171.70 (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £112; the "whites" price was unchanged at £114.50. Futures were quiet (£ per metric ton).—Dec 118.50-18.40; March 120.05-20.10; May 122.60-22.70; Aug 124.90-25.00; Oct 126.50-26.70; Dec 129.30-29.75; March 135.50-35.75. Sales: 2,324 lots. ISA prices: 9.09c. 15-day average 8.70.

White sugar was steady.—Feb 123-23.20; April 126.25-27.00; July 130.65-30.70; Sept 134-34.50; Nov 138-38.50; Feb 145.25-45.50; April 148.25-48.50. Sales: 187 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per metric ton).—Oct, 117-18; Dec, 118.70-18.90; Feb, 120.50-20.70; April, 121-22; June, 121.10-22.40; Aug, 121.50-23.00; Oct, 122.60-23.00. Sales: 80 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo): **AUSTRALIAN** (quiet): Oct, 234-30; Dec, 237-30; March, 236-38; May, 238-40; July, 234-45; Oct, 234-40; Dec, 235-45; March, 239-47. Sales: nil. **NEW ZEALAND CROSSBREDS** (quiet): Dec, 187.5-90.0; March, 187.5-90.0; May, 191-95.0; Oct, 192-94.0; Dec, 192-94.5; March, 191-95.0. Sales, nil.

JUTE was steady. Bangladesh white "C" grade, Oct-Nov, $516 per long ton. "D" grade, Oct-Nov, $500.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Oct, £93.50 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £84.80; Nov, £85.80; Dec, £87.55 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Oct, £85.05; Nov, £86.05 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Oct, £103; Nov, £101; Dec, £102 trans-shipment east coast. South African white: Oct-Nov, £61.50 Glasgow. South African yellow: Oct-Nov, £61.50 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct, £80.50; Nov, £82.50 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was very steady: Nov, £81; Jan, £83.80; March, £86.20; May, £88.35. Sales: 183 lots. WHEAT was very steady: Nov, £88.50; Jan, £91.95; March, £93.65; May, £96.10. Sales: 60 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm prices:

Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY

Shrops — £85.60 £73.40
Essex — £85.20 £75

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 11.—**GB:** Cattle, 67.05p per kglw (+0.19). **UK:** Sheep, 132.4p per kgestdcw (−3.0). **GB:** Pigs, 63.3p per kglw (−0.6). **England and Wales:** Cattle numbers up 15.1 per cent, average price 66.66p (+0.05). Sheep numbers up 18.8 per cent, average price 133.2p (−2.7). Pig numbers up 8.2 per cent, average price 63.30 (−0.6). **Scotland:** Cattle numbers down 17.0 per cent, average price 68.36p (+0.69). Sheep numbers up 54.3 per cent, average price 123.7p (−3.7). Pig numbers down 27.5 per cent, average price 64.4p (−0.8).

Strong copper prices expected in 1982-87

Las Vegas, Oct 11.—The drawdown in worldwide copper stocks will slow considerably in 1979 as the Caridad project in Mexico and Sar Chesmeh in Iran come on stream, according to a forecast by Mr Robert H. Lesemann, vice-president of Consolidated Research Inc.

While it will take about three years to get the copper market into balance and bring prices back up to profitable levels, Mr Lesemann told the annual meeting of *the American Mining Congress* here that very strong prices are expected from 1982 to 1987, with a peak reached in 1984.

Mr Lesemann based his projections on an expected annual consumption growth of 3.25 per cent for the non-socialist world, using 1977 as the base and going out to 1987. Brazil, already the seventh largest copper consumer, is expected to move up to fifth place by 1987, tripling its current copper usage over the decade, and possibly go into third place by 1990, behind the United States and Japan.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)

	Bid	Offer
Australia 8 1982	96⅞	96⅞
Austria 8¾ 1990	98⅞	99⅛
Avco 9¾ 1985	98⅞	99⅛
Barclays 8½ 1992	95¾	96¼
Bealrice 7½ 1983	95⅞	96⅛
Canadair 8½ 1985	97¼	97⅞
Canada Nat Railway 8⅞ 1986	90⅞	96⅛
CECA 9 1993	99¼	99⅞
Charbonnage de France 8⅞ 1981	98⅛	98⅞
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	95¼	95⅞
Citicorp 7 1981	94⅛	94⅞
DFC New Zealand 8½ 1983	95⅞	96⅛
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1985	96⅞	96⅞
Dow Chemical 8 1986	94⅞	95¼
EEC 7½ 1979	98	98½
EEC 8¼ 1983	96⅞	97⅞
EIB 8 1984	94⅞	95⅞
EIB 9¼ 1995	98⅞	99¼
Elf-Aquitaine 8⅞ 1984	94¼	96
Eurofima 8¾ 1988	96	96½
I.C. Industries 9 1985	97¼	97⅞
ITEL 9¾ 1988	98⅞	99¼
I.U. 8¾ 1987	95¼	95⅞
MacMillan Bloedel 9¼ 1993	98⅛	98⅞
Midland Bank 8¾ 1993	96½	97
NCB 8 1987	93¼	93⅞
National Westminster 9 1986	100¼	100⅞
New Zealand Forest Products 9 1986	98⅛	98⅞
Newfoundland 9¾ 1990	99⅞	99⅞
Nordic Invest Bank	97⅞	97⅞
Norsk Hydro 7⅞ 1982	95	95⅛
Norway 7⅞ 1983	95	95⅛
Offshore Mining 8⅞ 1985	95⅞	95⅞
Occidental 8⅞ 1985	95⅞	96⅛
J. C. Penney 8¾ 1985	98¼	98¾
Quebec Hydro 9¼ 1995	99½	100
Renault 8¾ 1981	98⅞	99
R. J. Reynolds 7⅞ 1982	97¼	97⅞
Shell 8¼ 1990	95¼	95⅞
Tauernautobahn 8½ 1987	96⅛	96⅞

CANADIAN DOLLARS

	Bid	Offer
Avco 9½ 1892	97⅞	97⅞
Ford 8¾ 1984	96⅞	96
General Motors 9¾ 1988	97	97½
Royal Bank of Canada 9⅞ 1992	97⅞	98⅞
Union Carbide 9¾ 1986	98⅞	99⅞

FLOATING RATE NOTES

	Bid	Offer
Chase Manhattan 9 16/16 1993	97½	98
Intl Westminster 8 1984	99½	100
Midland 9 7/16 1993	97⅞	98⅞
Offshore Mining 9 7/16 1986	98½	99
Williams & Glyns 9⅞ 1984	99⅞	99⅞

US $ CONVERTIBLES

	Bid	Offer
American Express 4¼ 1987	80	81½
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	137	138
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	97	99
Bealrice Foods 4⅞ 1992	113½	115
Beecham 6¾ 1992	113½	113½
Boots 6¾ 1995	99¼	100⅞
Borden 5 1992	97	98⅞
Broadway Hale 4⅞ 1987	73⅞	75
Carnation 5 1988	76½	78
Dart 4⅞ 1987	83½	84
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	86½	88
Economic Labs 4⅞ 1987	80	81½
Firestone 5 1988	74	75⅞
Ford 5 1988	82½	84
General Electric 4¼ 1987	84⅞	86
Gillette 4⅞ 1987	76	77⅞
Gulf & Western 5 1988	86⅞	88
Harris 5 1992	230	232
Honeywell 6 1986	87	88½
ICI 6⅞ 1992	97¼	98⅞
INA 6 1997	99¼	100⅞
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	114½	116
ITT 4⅞ 1987	77	78⅞
Jusco 6 1992	153½	154½
Komatsu 7½ 1990	156⅞	157¼
J. Ray McDermott 4⅞ 1987	165½	167
Nabisco 5⅞ 1988	106	107½
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	116	117⅞
J. C. Penney 4⅞ 1987	74	75½
Revlon 4⅞ 1987	132½	134
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	90	91⅞
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1987	96⅞	98
Squibb 4⅞ 1987	80	81⅞
Texaco 4½ 1988	75	76½
Texas Int Airlines 7⅞ 1993	94⅞	95⅞
Toshiba 6½ 1992	140⅞	141⅞
Tyco 8¾ 1988	106	107
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	88½	90
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	81	83⅞
Warner Lambert 4⅞ 1988	75	76⅞
Xerox 5 1988	74½	76

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Audiotronic 12% Cum Pfd (10)	17+1
Bristol Wtr 7⅞ Pf 1983 (a)	110
Camden 12½ Red 1985 (99¼d)	149¾+¼
Carlier Superfoods 20p Ord (55)	65+2
Dutar 10% Ln	100
Ferranti 50p Ord (10)	335+5
Do 50p (10)	255-2
Hunting Petroleum Serv 25p Ord (63)	93+3
Jones (Ernest) 10p Ord (115)	156
Southwark 12½ 1987 (95¼)	57⅞+¼
W. Kent Wtr 7⅞ Pf 1983 (97¼)	3¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renunc.	
Barlow Rand (R350)	Oct 13	30 prem
Change Wares (12)	Nov 30	2 prem
C F Ilex Petroles (110)	..	20 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‖ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £20 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £55 paid.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 11.—Stocks moved lower in moderate trading this morning continuing Tuesday's late slide. Gold and gaming shares were among the few groups moving higher.

Associated Dry Goods topped the active list but was unchanged at 19⅞. Ford Motor, in second place, eased ⅛ to 45⅜.

On Tuesday the market closed lower, giving up a small mid-session gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.56 after a 13.17 gain on Monday.

There was little in the news to sustain a mid-session rally. The dollar fell against most major currencies in Europe.

Short-term interest rates pressed higher despite the Federal Reserve's attempts to hold down the key Fed fund rate.

	Oct 10	Oct 9
Allied Chem	38½	38⅛
Allied Stores	25⅜	25⅞
Allied Supermkt	2⅞	2⅞
Allis Chalmers	36⅛	36⅛
Alcoa	50½	51⅛
Amax Inc	50⅞	50⅛
Amerada Hess	32	31⅛
Am Airlines	17⅛	17⅛
Am Brands	50⅛	50
Am Broadcast	38⅛p	38⅛
Am Can	39⅛	39⅛
Am Cyanamid	29⅛	29⅛
Am Elec Power	23⅛	23⅛
Am Home	29⅛	29⅛
Am Motors	6⅛	6⅛
Am Nat Res	45⅛	46⅛
Am Standard	50⅛	50⅛
Am Telephone	64	64⅛
AMF Inc	23	23⅛
Armco Steel	22⅛	22⅛
Asarco	16⅛	16⅛
Ashland Oil	46⅛	46⅛
Atlantic Richfield	55⅛	55
Avco	31	31⅛
Avon Products	51⅛	51⅛
Bankers Tst NY	38⅛	38⅛
Bank of America	28⅛	27⅛
Bank of NY	35⅛	35⅛
Beatrice Foods	26⅛	26⅛
Bell & Howell	20⅛	20⅛
Bendix	39⅛	39⅛
Bethlehem Steel	23	23⅛
Boeing	63	64⅛
Boise Cascade	31⅛	30⅛
Borden	29⅛	29⅛
Borg Warner	34⅛	33⅛
Bristol Myers	35⅛	33⅛
BP	18	17⅛
Burlington Ind	19½	19⅛
Burlington Nthn	44⅛	43⅛
Burroughs	73⅛	73⅛
Campbell Soup	34⅛	34⅛
Canadian Pacific	20⅛	20⅛
Caterpillar	59⅛	58⅛
Celanese	42⅛	42⅛
Central Soya	14⅛	15
Charter NY	35	35⅛
Chase Manhat	36⅛	36⅛
Chem Bank NY	43⅛	43
Chesapeake Ohio	30⅛	30⅛
Chrysler	11⅛	11⅛
Citicorp	26	25⅛
Cities Service	58⅛	56⅛
Clark Equip	39⅛	38⅛
Coca Cola	45⅛	45⅛
Colgate	20	20⅛
CBS	56⅛	56⅛
Columbia Gas	27⅛	28⅛
Combustion Eng	38⅛	38⅛
Comwlth Edison	26⅛	26⅛
Cons Edison	24⅛	24⅛
Cons Foods	24⅛	24⅛
Cons Power	24⅛	24⅛
Continental Grp	30⅛	30⅛
Continental Oil	29⅛	29⅛
Control Data	38⅛	38⅛
Corning Glass	56⅛	56⅛
CPC Intnl	52⅛	52⅛
Crane	34⅛	34⅛
Crocker Int	29⅛	29⅛
Crown Zeller	36⅛	36⅛
Dart Ind	45	44⅛
Deere	35⅛	36⅛
Del Monte	43⅛	43⅛
Delta Air	48⅛	48⅛
Detroit Edison	15⅛	15⅛
Disney	42⅛	43⅛
Dow Chemical	30⅛	30⅛
Dresser Ind	44	44
Duke Power	19⅞	19⅛
Du Pont	136	135⅛
Eastern Air	12⅛	12⅛
Eastman Kodak	64⅛	64⅛
Eaton Corp	40⅛	40⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	17⅛	17⅛
Equitable Life	20⅛	20⅛
Esmark	27⅛	27⅛
Evans P. D.	12⅛	12⅛
Exxon Corp	52⅛	52⅛
Fed Dept Stores	36⅛	36⅛
Firestone	13⅛	13⅛
Fst Chicago	24⅛	24⅛
Fst Nat Boston	32	32
Fst Penn Corp	15⅛	15⅛
Ford	45⅛	45⅛
GAF Corp	14⅛	14
Gamble Skogmo	36⅛	36⅛
Gen Dynamics	83	83⅛
Gen Electric	53	53⅛
Gen Foods	34⅛	34⅛
Gen Mills	31⅛	30⅛
Gen Motors	64⅛	64⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	19⅛	19
Gen Tel Elec	30⅛	30⅛
Gen Tire	27⅛	27⅛
Genesco	5⅛	5⅛
Georgia Pacific	29⅛	29⅛
Getty Oil	43⅛	44⅛
Gillette	31⅛	32
Goodrich	20⅛	20⅛
Goodyear	17⅛	17⅛
Gould Inc	32⅛	32⅛
Grace	32	32
Gt Atlic & Pacific	6⅛	6⅛
Greyhound	13⅛	13⅛
Grumman Corp	19⅛	18⅛
Gulf Oil	25⅛	25⅛
Gulf & West	14⅛	14⅛
Heinz H. J.	42⅛	43⅛
Hercules	17⅛	17⅛
Honeywell	68⅛	68⅛
IC Inds	28⅛	28⅛
Ingersoll	59⅛	60⅛
Inland Steel	38	38
IBM	280⅛	282
Int Harvester	40⅛	40⅛
INCO	19⅛	19⅛
Int Paper	44⅛	45
Int Tel Tel	32⅛	32⅛
Jewel Co	21	23⅛
Jim Walter	33⅛	33⅛
Johns-Manville	31⅛	31⅛
Johnson & John	82⅛	82⅛
Kaiser Alumin	39⅛	40
Kennecott	28	28⅛
Kerr McGee	47⅛	47⅛
Kimberly Clark	49	47⅛
Kraftco Corp	48⅛	47⅛
K Mart	26⅛	26⅛
Kroger	35	34⅛
Ligget Group	33⅛	33⅛
L.T.V. Corp	10	10⅛
Litton	28	28
Lockheed	30⅛	29⅛
Lucky Stores	16⅛	16⅛
Manuf Hanover	39	39
Mapco	34⅛	33⅛
Marathon Oil	54⅛	54⅛
Marine Midland	16⅛	16⅛
Martin Marietta	32⅛	32⅛
McDonnell	34⅛	34⅛
Mead	30⅛	32
Memorex	50⅛	51⅛
Merck	59⅛	60
Minnesota Mng	60⅛	59⅛
Mobil Oil	71⅛	71⅛
Monsanto	59⅛	59⅛
Morgan J. P.	50⅛	49⅛
Motorola	44⅛	44⅛
NCR Corp	62⅛	62⅛
NL Industries	23⅛	23
Nabisco	27⅛	27⅛
Nat Distillers	21⅛	21⅛
Nat Steel	31⅛	31⅛
Norfolk West	26⅛	26⅛
NW Bancorp	26⅛	26⅛
Norton Simon	19⅛	20
Occidental Pet	19⅛	19⅛
Ogden	35⅛	34⅛
Olin Corp	25⅛	25⅛
Owens-Illinois	21⅛	21⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	21	21
Pan Am	9⅛	9⅛
Penney J. C.	37⅛	38⅛
Pennzoil	32⅛	32⅛
Pepsico	28⅛	28⅛
Pfizer	35⅛	35⅛
Phelps Dodge	26⅛	26⅛
Philip Morris	74⅛	74⅛
Phillips Petrol	34⅛	34⅛
Polaroid	51⅛	52⅛
PPG Ind	30⅛	30⅛
Proctor Gamble	87⅛	87⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	23⅛	23⅛
Pullman	45⅛	46⅛
Rapid American	15	14⅛
Raytheon	49⅛	48⅛
RCA Corp	29⅛	29⅛
Republic Steel	26⅛	27
Reynolds Ind	62⅛	62⅛
Reynolds Metal	39⅛	39⅛
Rockwell Int	37	36⅛
Royal Dutch	64⅛	64⅛
Safeways	43⅛	44⅛
St Regis Paper	34⅛	33⅛
Santa Fe Ind	36	36
SCM	22	22⅛
Schlumberger	89⅛	90⅛
Scott Paper	16⅛	16⅛
Seaboard Coast	32⅛	33
Seagram	25⅛	25⅛
Sears Roebuck	22⅛	22⅛
Shell Oil	36⅛	36⅛
Shell Trans	45⅛	45⅛
Signal Co	57⅛	56⅛
Singer	19	19
Sony	7⅛	7⅛
Sth Cal Edison	25⅛	25⅛
Southern Pacific	31⅛	31⅛
Southern Rly	54⅛	55
Sperry Rand	45⅛	45⅛
Std Brands	26⅛	26⅛
Std Oil Califnia	48⅛	48⅛
Std Oil Indiana	53⅛	54⅛
Std Oil Ohio	39⅛	39⅛
Sterling Drug	17⅛	17⅛
Stevens J. P.	16⅛	16⅛
Stude Worth	66⅛	65
Sunbeam Corp	21⅛	22
Sun Comp	44⅛	44⅛
Teledyne	101⅛	104
Tenneco	34⅛	33⅛
Texaco	26⅛	26⅛
Texas East Corp	37⅛	38
Texas Inst	88⅛	90
Texas Utilities	20⅛	20⅛
Textron	32⅛	32⅛
TWA	25⅛	25⅛
Travelers Corp	38⅛	38
TRW Inc	38⅛	39
UAL Inc	40⅛	40⅛
Unilever Ltd	46	46
Unilever NV	62⅛	62
Union Bancorp	26⅛	26⅛
Union Carbide	40⅛	41⅛
Union Oil Calif	55⅛	55
Un Pacific Corp	56⅛	55
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	13⅛	13⅛
US Industries	12⅛	12⅛
US Steel	27	27⅛
Utd Technol	44⅛	44⅛
Wachovia	19⅛	19⅛
Warner Lambert	27⅛	27⅛
Wells Fargo	30⅛	29⅛
West'n Bancorp	30	30
Westnghse Elec	22⅛	22⅛
Weyerhaeuser	30⅛	30
Whirlpool	23⅛	23⅛
White Motor	12⅛	13⅛
Woolworth	21⅛	21⅛
Xerox Corp	57	56⅛
Zenith	15⅛	16⅛

Canadian Prices

	Oct 10	Oct 6
Abitibi	19⅛	19⅛
Alcan Alumin	42⅛	41½
Algoma Steel	25⅛	25⅛
Bell Telephone	63⅛	63⅛
Cominco	34⅛	34⅛
Cons Bathurst	37⅛	37
Falconbridge	35⅛	35⅛
Gulf Oil	34⅛	34⅛
Hawker Sid Can	9.50	9.50
Hudson Bay Min	22⅛	22
Hudson Bay Oil	43⅛	43⅛
Imasco	37⅛	37⅛
Imperial Oil	24⅛	23⅛
Int Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	13⅛	13
Royal Trust	19⅛	19⅛
Seagram	33⅛	33⅛
Steel Co	30⅛	30⅛
Talcorp	11⅛	11⅛
Thomson N 'A'	14⅛	14⅛
Walker Hiram	38⅛	38
WCT	11⅛	11⅛

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9855 (NA); three months, 1.9705 (NA). Canadian dollar, 84.55 (NA).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was unchanged at 380.35. The futures index was down 2.80 to 381.75.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 89.63 (893.19); transportation, 248.89 (248.30); utilities, 106.75 (106.63); 65 stocks, 307.21 (307.34). New York Stock Exchange index, 58.84 (58.90); industrials, 64.42 (64.51); transportation, 39.92 (49.78); utilities, 40.40 (40.50); financial, 63.35 (63.54).

Silver gains 3 cents

New York, Oct 10.—**SILVER** futures closed 3.10 cents higher. Oct, 589.00c; Nov, 592.50c; Dec, 596.50c; Jan, 600.70c; March, 609.10c; May, 617.60c; July, 626.60c; Sept, 635.70c; Dec, 650.00c; Jan, 654.70c; March, 664.20c; May, 673.80c; July, 683.50c. Handy and Harman of Canada $7.050 ($6.848).

GOLD gained slightly. Oct, $224.90; Oct, $224.90; Nov, $226.40; Dec, $227.90; Feb, $231.50; April, $235.10; June, $238.80; Aug, $242.50; Oct, $246.30; Dec, $250.10; Feb, $254.10; April, $258.20; June, $262.40; Aug, $266.60. **CHICAGO IMM:** Dec, 227.90-227.60; March, 233.60-233.40; June, 239.20 bid; 259.50; Sept, 245.20; Dec, 250.70; March, 258.00; June, 263.40; Sept, 269.90.

COPPER closed steady. Oct, 67.90c; Nov, 68.40c; Dec, 69.00c; Jan, 69.55c; March, 70.60c; May, 71.65c; July, 72.60c; Sept, 73.50c; Dec, 74.70c; Jan, 75.10c; March, 75.85c; May, 77.35c.

SUGAR futures were firm at 0.14 to 0.33 cents higher.—Jan, 9.54c bid; March, 9.71-73c; May, 9.87c; July, 10.01c; Sept, 10.13c; Oct, 10.19-0.20c; Jan, 10.10-35c; March, 10.20c bid.

COCOA futures closed near the day's low, down 2.85 to 1.95 cents.—Dec, 164.60c; March, 164.50c; May, 165.70c; July, 162.65c; Sept, 161.05c; Dec, 157.05c.

COFFEE futures closed weak with final losses of 1.58 to 3.06 cents. Dec, 154.50c; March, 145.50-60c; May, 140.00c; July, 136.00-75c; Sept, 133.25-4.25c; Dec, 130.13-2.00c; March, 122.00-32.00c.

COTTON futures weakened with final losses from 0.57 to 0.36 cent. Dec, 66.61-65c; March, 68.95-9.00c; May, 70.03c; July, 70.18-30c; Oct, 66.95-75c; Dec, 66.30-40c; March, 67.50-70c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Soyabean futures shed good early gains to close sharply lower, down six to 9½ cents a bushel. **SOYABEANS:** Nov 671-72c; Jan 675-76c; March 683-83½c; May 685¾-86c; July 684c; Aug 678c; Sept 654c; Nov 644c. **SOYABEAN OIL:** Oct 25.90-95c; Dec 25.35-30c; Jan 25.10-05c; March 24.75-80c; May 24.50-60c; July 24.35-40c; Aug 24.10-05c; Sept 23.80c; Oct 23.35-40c. **SOYABEAN MEAL:** Oct $179.20-9.10; Dec $181.70-1.50; Jan $181.70-1.90; March $182.70-2.50; May $182.50-2.80; July $185.00-5.50; Aug $182.00; Sept $177.50-180.00; Oct $178.90-9.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures closed 1½ to one cent a bushel lower. **WHEAT:** Dec, 345¼c; March, 340¼c; May, 335¼c; July, 321¼-21c; Sept, 325c; Dec, 331c. **MAIZE:** Dec, 229¼-¼c; March, 238¼-½c; May, 244¼-¼c; July, 247½c; Sept, 249-49½c; Dec, 262½c. **OATS:** Dec, 146¼c; March, 155¾-¼c; May, 159c; July, 158¼c.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7½%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 143.46 on October 10 against 144.90 a week earlier.

M.J.H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
78	29	Airsprung Ord	78	+2	5.5	7.0	10.3
210	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	210	+5	18.5	8.8	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	44	−1	3.6	8.1	8.0
182	105	Bardon Hill	182	+1	12.0	6.5	9.9
143	51	Deborah Ord	142	+1	5.6	3.9	8.8
242	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	+2	17.5	7.2	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	132	+1	12.4	9.3	5.2
154	135	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
60	36	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	7.0
116	55	James Burrough	116	+1	6.5	5.6	10.7
340	188	Robert Jenkins	308	−2	29.7	9.6	5.1
24	9	Twinlock Ord	22	—	—	—	19.6
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	82	—	12.0	14.6	—
97	54	Unilock Holdings	95	−2	7.4	7.7	10.2
121	67	Walter Alexander	120	−1	7.2	6.0	7.4

MUAR RIVER RUBBER CO. LIMITED

Sir John D. Barlow's, Bart, review

The fifty eighth annual general meeting of the Company was held in London on 11th October 1978.

SIR JOHN D. BARLOW BART., the chairman said:

RECORD PROFIT

The trading profit after charging replanting, for the year ended 31st March 1978 of £822,000 was a record.

Rubber earned £328,000, cocoa profit doubled to £156,000 and investment income was £376,000. £38,000 was spent on replanting other crops.

The dividend to be paid to members is 0.48335p per 10p share and is 10% more than the previous year.

The report and accounts were adopted [illegible]

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Foreign Exchange

The dollar recorded widespread and sharp losses on foreign exchanges yesterday. Selling of dollars was at its heaviest early in the morning, after President Carter failed to ease fears about United States balance of payments and inflation. During the day, the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank were reckoned to have intervened in support of the dollar.

Sterling chalked up a gain of 90 points in terms of the dollar at $1.9925. But with Continentals strengthening against sterling, the effective exchange rate index dipped 0.1 to 62.5.

German marks advanced from 1.8935 to 1.8700, while Swiss francs rose from 1.5720 to 1.5410 and French francs gained from 4.2950 to 4.2625. The yen appreciated from 188.05 to 185.80.

Gold gained $1.25 an ounce to close in London at $226.875.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) October 11	Market rates (close) October 11
New York	$1.9865-9960	$1.9920-9930
Montreal	$2.3470-3610	$2.3600-3610
Amsterdam	4.02½-7½fl	4.03½-4½fl
Brussels	58.35-59.15f	58.90-70f
Copenhagen	10.22-41k	10.36-37k
Frankfurt	3.72-76dm	3.72½-73½m
Lisbon	89.10-90.00e	89.40-60e
Madrid	140.40-85p	140.55-65p
Milan	1622-29½lr	1624½-25½lr
Oslo	9.87-93k	9.90½-91½k
Paris	8.45½-53½f	8.49-50f
Stockholm	8.62½-72½k	8.69½-70½k
Tokyo	368-73y	370-72y
Vienna	27.00-30sch	27.05-15sch
Zurich	3.03-12f	3.06½-7½f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was down 0.1 at 62.5.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.38-.42c prem	1.35-1.45c prem
Montreal	.56-.70c prem	2.05-1.95c prem
Amsterdam	2-3c disc	1-1½c disc
Brussels	25-30c disc	65-20c disc
Copenhagen	4½-6½ore disc	10½-12½ore disc
Frankfurt	3-2pf prem	6-5pf prem
Lisbon	70-170c disc	225-475c disc
Madrid	25-125c disc	130-220c disc
Milan	2-6lr disc	10-14lr disc
Oslo	1-3ore disc	4-6ore disc
Paris	2½-1½c prem	7½-6½c prem
Stockholm	2ore prem-1ore disc	3½-2½ore prem
Vienna	15-5gro prem	37-27gro prem
Zurich	3¼-2½c prem	10¾-9½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar) 84.53-42

Euro-$ Deposits

Calls, 8¼-8¾; seven days, 8½-8¾; one month, 8⅞-9⅛; three months, 9⅜-9⅝; six months, 9¾-10⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $226 an ounce; pm, $226.50. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $235-236 (£117-119); resident, $233-235 (£117-119). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $61-63; resident, $63-64 (£32-33).

Discount market

The market had a largely uneventful session, though flat positions, with the clearing banks, who were not eager to increase their reserve assets, caused some patchiness and rather slow going for the houses. The Bank of England was eventually called upon to give help on a moderate scale by direct Treasury bill purchases from the houses.

Rates stayed in the 8½-⅞ per cent area during the morning. They firmed a little to 8¾ per cent around lunchtime, but came off smartly at the tail end of the day, with the consequence that books were closed anywhere between 7 per cent and 5½ per cent.

None of the day's factors was of any great significance. On the plus side were slight excess of Exchequer disbursements over Revenue receipts and a slight reduction in the note circulation. Adverse items comprised moderately run-down bank balances brought over from Tuesday, slight Treasury bill take up, and some local authority bills maturing in official hands.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10% (last changed 9/6/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 8¾ Low 7
Week Fixed: 8¾-9¼

Treasury Bills (Dis %)
Buying: 2 months 9⅛; 3 months 9⅛
Selling: 2 months 9⅛; 3 months 9⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis %) / Trades (Dis %)
2 months 9⅞-9⅞; 3 months 9⅞-9⅞; 4 months 9⅞-9⅞; 6 months 10⅛-10⅛
3 months 10⅛; 4 months 10⅛; 6 months 10⅛

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 9⅛-9⅞; 2 months 9⅞-9⅞; 3 months 10-9⅞; 4 months 10⅛-10; 5 months 10⅛-10; 6 months 10⅛-10
7 months 10⅛-10; 8 months 10⅛-10; 9 months 10⅛-10⅛; 10 months 10⅛-10⅛; 11 months 10⅛-10⅛; 12 months 10⅛-10⅛

Secondary Mkt. CD Rates (%)
1 month 9⅞-9⅞; 3 months 10⅛-10; 6 months 10⅛-10⅛; 12 months 10⅛-10⅛

Local Authority Market (%)
2 days 8⅞; 7 days 9; 1 month 9⅛; 3 months 9⅞; 6 months 10⅛; 1 year 10⅛

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: open 8¾-9½ close 4½
1 week 8¾-8⅞; 1 month 9⅞-9⅞; 3 months 10⅛-10; 6 months 10⅛-10⅛; 9 months 10⅛-10⅛; 12 months 10⅛-10⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt Rates %)
3 months 10⅛; 6 months 10⅛

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
37.3	24.3	Abbey Capital	35.6	37.9	4.12
50.4	35.7	Abbey General	48.0	51.1e	4.86
44.3	29.6	Do Income	42.6	45.3	5.70
40.7	27.6	Do Invest	38.2	40.6	4.19
73.9	50.7	Equitas Prog	70.0	73.8	3.86
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd. Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, E.C.1. 01-588 6371			
80.9	51.4	Albon Trust (3)	80.2	86.4	3.78
75.0	47.0	Do Inc (3)	75.0	80.6	6.55
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
79.6	53.6	Allied Capital	73.3	77.4e	4.39
62.4	50.8	Do 1st	60.7	74.6	5.43
70.0	48.5	Brit Inds	67.5	72.4	5.08
41.4	27.8	Growth & Inc	40.3	43.0	4.25
38.2	24.0	Elec & Ind Dev	36.3	39.0e	4.54
45.4	32.4	Met Min & Cmdty	43.7	46.7	4.90
71.5	45.3	High Income	69.8	74.7e	6.62
42.6	28.2	Equity Income	41.5	44.4	6.75
30.0	22.4	International	27.9	29.8	2.28
76.5	44.0	High Yield Fnd	75.0	80.3e	7.84
117.1	79.1	Hambro Fnd	112.8	120.7	5.08
103.8	52.4	Do Recovery	102.6	109.8	4.69
41.5	17.3	Do Smaller	41.5	44.4	4.17
134.2	80.7	Do Accum	127.5	136.5e	4.72
50.2	24.3	2nd Smaller	50.2	53.7e	3.43
66.1	45.5	Secs of America	56.4	60.4	2.90
51.6	31.0	Pacific Fnd	48.3	51.7	1.93
63.9	45.9	Overseas Fnd	62.2	65.5	4.42
256.6	138.3	Exempt Smaller	247.9	260.9e	4.60
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd. 37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY. 01-236 5281			
110.9	107.3	Extra Income	109.9	118.1	10.56
47.8	31.3	High Income	43.1	46.4e	8.56
60.6	39.6	Do Accum	60.1	64.7e	8.56
57.8	33.8	8½% W'draw	57.1	61.5	8.56
26.7	23.8	Pref Fund	25.0	26.9	12.21
38.5	32.1	Do Accum (1)	38.5	41.5	12.21
22.1	15.5	Capital Fund	21.0	22.6	..
67.6	45.1	Commodity (5)	65.0	69.9	4.69
97.5	61.0	Do Accum (5)	93.4	100.5	4.69
61.6	41.9	10% W'draw (5)	56.9	61.1	4.69
19.3	12.7	Arb Fin & Prop	18.1	19.5e	2.98
42.6	31.0	Giants Fund	40.6	43.7	2.44
49.9	34.9	Do Accum	47.6	51.2	2.44
34.7	25.1	Growth Fund	36.9	39.6e	2.36
45.1	29.6	Do Accum	44.8	47.4	2.36
29.9	19.3	E & Int Fund	27.9	30.1e	1.25
33.5	15.9	6% W'draw (5)	29.2	32.0e	1.96
35.0	23.6	N Amer Int (4)	31.6	34.0	1.00

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هكذا من الأصل



£5,000+ Appointments



Home and Overseas

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
Strasbourg, France

TRANSLATORS

(English mother tongue)
(permanent and temporary vacancies)

The work consists essentially of translation into English mainly from French but also from other languages, of texts dealing with a wide variety of subjects of international co-operation, many highly specialised
Essential qualifications are English as mother tongue, a good university degree and a thorough knowledge of French. Knowledge of other European languages, in particular German and Italian, will be an advantage, as will postgraduate translation diploma and/or relevant professional experience. Some posts will be reserved for short listed candidates who in addition to above qualifications possess a legal diploma. Candidates must be nationals of Member States of the Council of Europe, and under 32 years of age for a permanent vacancy; older candidates may be considered for short temporary contracts.
Starting salary: between 7,957.52 and 9,899.99 French francs per month, according to experience. Expatriation (16-23% of basic salary), marriage and children's allowances as appropriate. All emoluments tax-free. Deductions for pension scheme (7%) and social insurance (5%).
Suitable applicants will be invited to sit a written examination in London or Strasbourg on or about 8 January (no expenses), followed by interviews for short listed candidates in February (expenses paid).
Application forms obtainable from the following, to be returned by 1 December 1978:

Establishment Division
Council of Europe
67006 Strasbourg Cedex
FRANCE

Public Relations

City 25 - 35 c. £5,250

We are a British controlled international resource exploration company with wide ranging commercial interests, based in the UK with operations in the UK North Sea, North America and Continental Europe.

The person we are looking for should, ideally, have previous experience in PR, advertising or journalism who can undertake research, write brochures, produce the house journal and internal news sheet, and communicate within the Company. They will join the existing small press and PR team and in time be prepared to overlap into the broader spectrum of activities.

The person appointed must have talent, flair and intelligence and will be well rewarded, not only on the material side—salary and benefits—but with job satisfaction, as the position needs and expects initiative.

Please write with details of your career to date to:

WALTER JUDD LIMITED (Ref: L113),
(Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising),
1a Bow Lane, London EC4M 9EJ.

Indicating the names of any Companies to whom you do not wish your reply to be sent. If the list includes the Company involved, your application form will be destroyed.

Area Educational Psychologist

£7,839-£8,523 Weybridge

To be based at an Area Education Office and assist the Principal Educational Psychologist in the management, supervision and development of the School Psychological Service. This will include making a contribution to a specialist aspect of psychological work and participatin gin in-service training courses for teachers. It will be necessary to work according to need between Child Guidance Clinics and Area Offices, although major emphasis of the work will be in local schools and area offices.

Substantial experience of work in school Psychological Service/Child Guidance settings essential. An Honours Degree in Psychology, a teaching certificate or post-graduate training in educational Psychology would be desirable.

Application form from County Education Officer, Non-Teaching Personnel Section, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Tel.: 01-546 1050, Ext. 3167.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

NEDO offers an active role in the development of the nation's economy

The National Economic Development Office serves the National Economic Development Council, the Economic Development Committees and the Industrial Strategy Working Parties.
As a non-political organisation, dedicated to the development of our nation's economy, it provides facilities for communication between management, trade unions and Government.

Vacancies exist in

INDUSTRY SECTIONS

Applicants should have administrative capability, possess a degree – preferably in economics or a closely related subject – and have relevant experience in manufacturing industry or commerce.

FINANCE SECTION

Work includes monitoring financial performance of manufacturing industry, undertaking projections and supervising research. Applicants should be familiar with services and possess a degree and professional background in economics and accountancy with special reference to finance.

SALARIES £5300 - £9150

Applicants giving age, qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees, should be sent to:

Mr. A. S. Douglas,
National Economic Development Office,
Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 33 and 34

GENERAL VACANCIES

PLASTIC TECHNOLOGIST
Here is an opportunity to further your career with a world leader in specialized reprographic products. You have expertise in plastic research and development and are familiar with raw material components. You will be involved with the chemistry research section and will be able to liaise with production department. Contact Gino Rican on 828 8055.
CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House
15 Wilton Road
London SW1V 1LT

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS REQUIRE EXPERIENCED

CLERICAL ASSISTANT

with Probate and Conveyancing experience. Applicants should be under 30 and expected to emigrate to New Zealand. Modern working conditions. Salary range NZ$7,000-NZ$9,000, depending on age and experience. Interviews: London, mid-January. Write to M. W. Redgrove, Weston Ward & Lascelles, P.O. Box 922, Christchurch, New Zealand.

ADVERTISING

Our client a new venturer in the publishing world seeks a trainee advertising executive to help them establish their publication in the business world. You will be 20+, ambitious, outgoing and keen to start your career by using sales as a base. The Company is friendly and phonetic, based in Central London and offers excellent potential management opportunities, starting salary circa £5,000.
KEN LATHANE
01-493 0617/499 6468
The Recruitment Business

IF YOU CAN SPEAK FRENCH
are young and have proven journalistic experience, there is a responsible position in a small team producing the leading European commodity monthly for fresh produce, based in London. Salary according to experience. Write to:
David Hope-Mason
Market Intelligence Ltd.
439 Market Towers
New Covent Garden
London SW8 5NQ

PUBLICITY EXECUTIVE
We need an executive, mid-20s, preferably with experience in advertising or publicity, eager and able to manage writers and their copy in various languages for international markets. Attractive salary, benefits and prospects.
CALL CECILIA SHELDON ON 01-739 3211.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTITUTE in North Italy is looking for teachers of English to adults. Short-term contract with all social service benefits offered. Starting Nov., Dec. or Jan. Previous experience unnecessary as training is given. For a London interview please write in detail with c.v. mentioning phone number, ability to drive car (if any) and availability to Mr Edward Irish, 2, Retreat Way, Chigwell, Essex, IG7 6EL.

SPORTSWEAR AND EQUIPMENT. Experienced sales representative required to call on stores. Established clientele a recommendation. Basic salary and commission negotiable. Telephone 445 3511 for an interview.

INSIDE INSIGHT. Great opportunity for a college or university graduate to experience all aspects of a fast moving business from the inside. Travel in abundance. Phone: Trevor Syrad on 0603 410511.

ACC/BOOKKEEPER required, full/part-time, good salary.—Tel 854 6152.

MONTESSORI teacher required urgently for school near Abbey Bridge.—Tel. 01-266 1504, after 6 p.m.

CHURCH ARMY requires dedicated Christians to work in its Canteens serving H.M. Forces in Germany. Driving is essential. Heavy lifting and hard work are involved. Salary commencing at £2,100 per annum, plus £10 per week Local Overseas Allowance. (Salary not usually subject to U.K. Income Tax.) Only single accommodation available. Apply: Captain B. P. Simmons, C.S.C. House, North Circular Road, London, NW10 7UG.

SECRETARY GENERAL to the British Parachute Association Ltd. Applications are invited for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible to the elected Council of the British Parachute Association for implementing their policies, administration of the staff and office in Leicester, the Association's accounts and managing of the day to day service to a membership of 10,000. Salary (around £5,000 p.a.) negotiable. Application, stating qualifications and experience, should be made in the first instance in writing to The Chairman, The British Parachute Association, 1 Chapel Court Mews, Wansford, Peterborough.

OIL—£6,000. Supplies operations co-ordinator. For interview please phone Shirley Rush, 01-857 8024. D.T. Selection Personnel Consultants.

PUBLICITY AGENT / BOOKINGS MANAGER (ess) required by Inter-Action, the community arts group, for Doggs Troupe theatre projects and City Farm One. Your work would include handling budgets, progress-chasing, promotion and close liaison with the project teams. We pay ourselves equally though not highly and have a fairly democratic structure and are committed to imaginative action for social change. Other administrative and youth work vacancies also. Contact Catherine Smith at Inter-Action, 15 Wilkin St., London N.W.5. Telephone 01-485 0681.

GENERAL VACANCIES

REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSIONS OFFICER REQUIRED FOR CONSULTING ENGINEERS

to be responsible for the firm's registration with international agencies, and to assist with the preparation of technical submission documents. Good typing essential and knowledge of Spanish would be an advantage. Salary circa £4,500.
Apply J. V. Eyre
BRIAN COLQUHOUN & PTNRS.
32 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1
Tel. 491 4864

REGISTRAR/ INTERVIEWING ASSISTANT
c. £3,500

Absorbing position for a person aged 22+ to work with a team of consultants in a lively specialist employment agency.
The work involves assisting in recruitment and client liaison. Ideal position for someone who enjoys contact with people in a commercial environment. 30 w.p.m. min. typing required. Salary c. £3,500 p.a. + LVs.
Please ring 01-588 1031
Accountancy Personnel
41-42 London Wall, E.C.2

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN SOCIETY

requires an Accounts Assistant with a love of bookkeeping. Knowledge of German and ability to type an advantage. Pleasant, friendly offices near St. James's Park. Interesting and varied work to do with student travel, holiday exchanges, cultural visits, concerts, etc. Salary negotiable, but not less than £3,000.

Apply in writing, Anglo-Austrian Society, 46 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9AU.

LUCIE CLAYTON
needs a
CHIEF BOOKING EXECUTIVE
for London's senior Model Agency. APPLY FAITH SPICER, 168 BROMPTON RD. SW3, 01-581 0024.

METAL TRADERS—A go-ahead company located in W.1 needs 3 young Documentation Clerics and a trouble-shooting Stock Controller. Likely candidates will have documentation and stock or production experience, be organized in their work approach, are used to using their initiative and be aged 22-35. Education to A level standard desirable. Starting salaries in region £3,000-£4,500. Please call Jane at Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment Ltd., 24 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. Tel.: 581 2977.

PERSONNEL MANAGER/ESS. E.1. £8,000 + car. Should have general experience, including industrial relations, training and career development in a manufacturing company. A graduate and IPM member preferred. Telephone Judy Farquharson, JFL (Recruitment Consultants), 17 Stratton St., W.1. 01-493 8824.

NEGOTIATOR required by W.C.1 Estate Agents. Outgoing personality with sales ability, able to communicate and work under pressure in small friendly office. Basic and commission. 01-837 7567.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN for Management Consultants — details (Non-secretarial).

TRAINEE PRODUCTION ASSIST. for publishers W.C.2. Good 'O' levels including Maths and English. 18+. £3,000. Covent Garden Appointments. 55 Fleet St., E.C.4. 583 7696.

WELL EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS (16-21) for Business/Commercial careers.—Covent Garden Appts., 55, Fleet St., E.C.4, 353 7696.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

INSURANCE. Accounting or Broking experience? We specialize in career openings to £6,000. Covent Garden Appts., 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4, 353 7696.

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Harkness or Mr. Gates. 01-405 7201, at No. 6 Great Queens St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ARABIC.—Learn to speak, read write.—Alpha, 609 3604.
G.C.E. DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus—W. Mullein, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 54551 (24 hours).
SECRETARIAL COURSES.—Intensive. Mrs Thomsett's Oxford 741630.
TEACH BIOLOGY and Chemistry in prosperous Norfolk. Pleasant surroundings; eager students. Telephone 0502 715220 for interview. Also vacancy for teacher of 7-8-year-olds.
EXPERIENCED TEACHER of Secretarial Studies required by Hampstead school. Top salary offered. Please phone Miss Caplen, 01-492 0992 for appointment.
EXPERIENCED TEACHER of Secretarial Studies required by Hampstead school. Top salary offered. Please phone Miss Caplen, 01-492 0992, for appointment.

DIVISIONAL SALES MANAGERS

Fast growing Company based in Yorkshire requires two experienced Sales Managers. One to be based in Central London and one in West Yorkshire.

The successful candidates are likely to:
i). Have had some experience in the distribution and sales of Building materials with the emphasis on Ceramics and related surface treatments.
ii). Have had some Management training and background to control representatives.
iii). Be between 25 and 40 years of age.

Be capable of:
i). Direct responsibility to the Managing Director of the Company (A major subsidiary of a Group of Companies).
ii). Recruiting subordinates to meet growth pattern.
iii). Full participation in preparation and maintaining of Annual Budgets and management accounts.

Rewards:
i). Salary commensurate with the importance placed upon these appointments by the Company and open to negotiation.
ii). A company car and the usual benefits will apply.

Application Forms from: The Managing Director, Ceramique Internationale, D.S.M. Appointments, Cyprus Works, Thackley, BRADFORD, BD10 8JH West Yorkshire.

These positions are open to both Male & Female Applicants

IMPORT/EXPORT

Well established property company with luxury offices in Chislehurst, Kent, wishing to diversify into the import/export market seeks person to operate this side of the business.

Ideally we are seeking a person aged between 25/35 presently employed and with sound experience in the import/export trade. At present will be earning not less than £6,000 per annum.

Salary plus profit sharing scheme and company car by arrangement.

In the first instance please telephone Mrs J. Peacock 01-467 2527

SALES ENGINEER

Who preferably should have proven sales experience, young graduate considered. A BSc in Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Electronics or equivalent background required. Excellent salary, benefits, company car with travelling expenses.
Write with full details, including present salary to:

SCHAEFER INSTRUMENTS LIMITED,
c/o Hurd & Haigh,
20A Holland Street, London, W.8.
Or telephone Mr Sachs on 01-937 0818.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING DIRECTORS

Required by privately owned, expanding, quality outdoor clothing manufacturer, Midlands. Excellent opportunities for first-class person. Salary negotiable, about £7,000 p.a. depending on experience.

Please write to:

Box 2345 K, The Times.

OFFICE MANAGER/ESS

An expanding Design Engineering company in S.W.1 urgently requires an Administrator with experience in the following areas: Business organisation, Financial Management and Personnel. Minimum age 30. Salary £7,000 p.a. for career minded applicant with relevant experience.

Please call Gareth Moon on 581 0808.

BUSINESS & TECHNICAL RECRUITMENT LTD.
(AGENCY)

SAUDI ARABIA

Bright young male secretary with tip top typing required by expanding International trading company in Jeddah. Salary £600 monthly tax free, accommodation, 1 month leave, and free return flight per 12 month contract provided. Bonus of 3 months money paid on completion.
Contact Tim Brooks on 01-370 3315

INTERNAL AUDITOR

£6,400

Recently qualified accountant required for construction engineering co. in N.14 area to assist the U.K. Internal Audit Manager. This immediate vacancy offers excellent conditions to the successful applicant who will be required to travel mainly in the Midlands area.
Please phone Manager,
734 4153
NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL AGY.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER/ESS FOR THEATRE GROUP

specializing in Theatre in Education productions for children at historic houses, owned by the National Trust. Initially appointment for one year contract from November. Responsibilities will include administration, stage management and publicity, and applicants will be expected to have appropriate administrative experience and a background in teaching or the Arts.
A current driving licence is essential. Age 25+. Salary £3,000-£4,000 plus touring allowance from April to October. Application forms and further details from Jenny Baker, 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1. Tel. 01-930 1841.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Inner London Education Authority
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS GROUP
JUNIOR RESEARCH WORKER

Salary Scale: £3,640-£4,669 (inclusive of £472 London Weighting Allowance and £312 Phase 1 supplement.) A graduate psychologist is required to work on a follow up study of children with spina bifida. Experience in intelligence testing and interviewing would be an advantage but not essential.
Details and application forms from the Education Officer (EO/Estab 9A/1), The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Forms to be returned by 31 October, 1978.

Director

The Governors of Sadlers Wells Foundation seek a Director. The position requires a thorough knowledge of theatre administration, preferably including experience of ballet and opera. Salary negotiable.
Applications should be sent in confidence by the 18th of November at the latest to the Chairman, Sadlers Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TN.
This appointment is open to men and women.

Sadler's Wells Theatre

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC
requires an

Establishment Officer

The Polytechnic is an autonomous institution, funded by the ILEA, with some 15,000 students. It is the direct employer of over 1,000 staff. If you can lead a small team to combine reliability in staff establishment work with a warm approach to personnel duties we should like to hear from you.
SALARY RANGE £6,643 to £7,438
Further details from: The Secretary (EO), City of London Polytechnic, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU.

Public Company SENIOR SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

required to join Group Secretariat of a Public Property Company with retail and industrial interests.
The principal responsibilities are the provision of a secretarial service to the subsidiary companies, but include involvement in Office Management and Personnel.
The successful applicant will also have the opportunity to assist in Parent Company matters such as Stock Exchange liaison, preparation of the Annual Report and Accounts, and the secretarial aspects of the acquisition and disposal of companies and their assets.
Ideally, candidates will be aged around 25, qualified as a Chartered Secretary with experience of working in the Group Secretariat of a Public Company, as a sound knowledge of Company Law is required.
Attractive salary, non-contributory pension, B.U.P.A. benefits. Please write with full career details, present salary and experience to date to:

The Company Secretary,
THE BRITISH LAND COMPANY LIMITED,
10, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park,
London, NW1 4QP.

VOLUNTARY ACTION CUMBRIA

SECRETARY

Applications invited for Secretary to lead the work of the intermediary body supported by the Development Commission and Cumbria County Council. Interesting and unusual opportunity for someone with administrative ability and an imaginative insight into the community problems of a rural county. A sympathetic understanding of voluntary organisations and volunteers combined with a knowledge of local government essential.

Salary scale £5,172 to £6,462.

Further information and application forms (to be returned within 2 weeks of the appearance of this advertisement) from
The Secretary,
VOLUNTARY ACTION CUMBRIA,
6 West Walls,
Carlisle CA3 8UG.
Tel. 25159

EXPERIENCED SALESPERSON

Living in 20 mile radius of London. Thermal and sheet metal contracting company based in London area require a first class salesperson who is familiar with H.V. and plant engineers and petrochemicals. This position carries a good salary plus company car and other fringe benefits. This position carries further opportunities for the right person.

Written applications in confidence to

The Directors,
COX THERMAL INSULATIONS LTD.,
1 Avon Path, Brighton Road, South Croydon, Surrey

FUND RAISING CONSULTANT

Preferably experienced, is required to join the company's Head Office from 1st January. Salary negotiable. Car and fringe benefits. Write to:

MICHAEL HOOKER AND ASSOCIATES LTD
Hoval House
Mutton Lane, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3AL
enclosing a career summary.

Purchasing Professional

Age: 25-30 Salary: c£6000

Hambro Life Assurance, part of the Hambros Bank Group of Companies, is Britain's largest unit linked Life Assurance Company. In just over seven years we have built up assets of £600 million. Our expansion continues and 1978 promises to be yet another record year.

As the Company expands so do the support areas that play a vital role in the Company's efficiency and profitability. We are now seeking to expand our purchasing area by recruiting another Buyer, who will not only have the ability to quickly establish him or herself in the job we need to fill now, but will also have clear potential to develop further within the organisation.

Initially, the buyer will be mainly involved in the selection and purchase of non-standard items for our Marketing Department including video equipment and other capital items. He or she will also negotiate staff discounts.

We are looking for someone with potential and who has relevant purchasing experience, although not necessarily in a financial organisation.
The applicant will ideally be a member of the IPS, by examination.

Apart from salary we offer all the usual fringe benefits of a progressive Company, together with generous relocation assistance if necessary.

Phone Liz Gibney on Swindon (0793) 27812 (reverse charges) or write to her at:

HAMBRO LIFE ASSURANCE
Hambro Life House, Station Road, Swindon SN1 1EL

Magistrates

Hong Kong Up to £11,300 p.a.

- 25% gratuity on salary
- Low tax area
- Free medical treatment
- Free passages
- Generous terminal leave
- Subsidised accommodation
- Education allowances
- Holiday visits for children

The Judiciary, Hong Kong, invites applications for appointment as Magistrates. Successful candidates will perform normal magisterial duties and may be called upon to act as Coroners or Adjudicating Officers in Small Claims Courts, and to perform other duties as may be required in the Judiciary.

Applicants should preferably be between 35 and 45 years of age and must be Solicitors with at least 2 years' professional experience since Admission or Barristers with at least 3 years' professional experience since Call.

Appointment will be for an initial period of 2½ years. The salary for the post is from HK$5,595 to HK$8,945 per month (approximately £7,070 to £11,300 p.a.*). Starting salary will depend on experience.

For further information and an application form, write to the Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London, W1X 3LB, quoting reference JUD/MAG at the top of your letter. Closing date for return of application forms: 27 October 1978.

*Based on exchange rate HK$9.50 = £1.00. This rate is subject to fluctuation.

Hong Kong Government

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT FINALIST (PE1+)

£6,500. MIDDLESEX

Our client is a diverse food marketing group. They seek a young person, aged 22-25, with sound cost and management accounting experience in a manufacturing/marketing concern to supervise a small but dynamic team. Rapid progression is assured for applicants with management potential. For full details contact:

David Chorley on
01-439 8015
KINGSLAND EXECUTIVE
Kingsland House
122 Regent St., W.1.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

Personnel Manager/ess

South Coast—Hampshire
Circa £7,250 plus car

The company, a leader in its field, is engaged in the marketing, manufacture and servicing of a wide range of electro mechanical business machines, with a complementary division involved in the printing of plastic products and sales/servicing offices throughout the U.K. Products are distributed worldwide. Employing 650 people, it has a record of increasing annual growth with a profitable turnover rapidly approaching eight figures. The Personnel Manager, aged 35 to 45 years, will play a major role as a member of the senior management team in the formulation and implementation of personnel policy. Professional qualification preferred but a candidate who can demonstrate proven practical experience would be considered. Included in the conditions of employment will be participation in a profit bonus plan plus B.U.P.A. membership, subsidised contributory pension plan and relocation expenses where applicable.

The position is open to male or female applicants.

Write in confidence with curriculum vitae including details of current employment to:

Box 2656 K, The Times

General Vacancies

Leading continental group

distributing international, marketable collections of interior decoration textiles is looking for a

Director/ Sales Manager

To establish a sales organization in Great Britain with headquarters and showroom in London.

The applicant should have excellent knowledge of the trade and market and he/she has to be qualified to meet the challenge of this appointment.

This is a responsible position with an attractive salary and an *unusual opportunity for personal progression.*
Please apply in confidence with a hand written curriculum vitae and snapshot to :

Box 2634 K, The Times

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Kew

Assistant Keepers

The Public Record Office exists to maintain and extend the collections of public records, dating from the 11th century to the present day, which are held inits repositories at Kew, Surrey, and Chancery Lane, London; and to facilitate their use for research by *the public.*

Assistant Keepers provide expertise and direction in most aspects of the Office's work. Further information on their work can be obtained from the Public Record Office on 01-876 3444, ext. 414.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or equivalent qualification, and a good reading knowledge of at least two foreign European languages or one such language and Latin.

SALARY: As AK First Class £5,665-£8,638 or AK Second Class £3,385-£5,115. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 3 November, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). *Please quote G(39) 382.*

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

URGENTLY required, English Teachers for Italy (Orvieto and Pesaro). Oct.-May contracts. Good rates. Contact immediately 01-436 8397.

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

PRINTED BOOKS CLASSIFICATION & CATALOGUING

A Research Assistant is required for the Museum's Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts at Greenwich, to be involved in a new programme of classification to the Universal Decimal system. Duties include descriptive cataloguing, responsibility for the location of printed material and assistance with the Section's financial accounts.

Candidates must have, or expect to obtain by January 1979, a recognised Library qualification and preferably some library experience. Knowledge of, or interest in, maritime history desirable. A degree in a relevant subject advantageous.

SALARY: As RA Grade I £4,375-£5,720 or RA Grade II £3,110-£4,690. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 1 November 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(43)382.

LINGUISTS

Joint Technical Language Service

Posts at Cheltenham, in the Linguist Specialist Class, requiring an interest in the practical application of language.

Vacancies are expected to be for those offering Arabic; Czech; Japanese; Russian; Spanish with Italian; Spanish with Portuguese; and Turkish. In addition, there will probably be vacancies for linguists, preferably but not necessarily offering German with a *second modern Foreign language other than French,* to be retrained in one of the languages mentioned. Evidence of capacity to learn difficult languages will be looked for.

Candidates should normally be aged at least 20 and *must have a thorough knowledge of one or more* appropriate foreign languages, such as is provided by a degree or by relevant experience. Those taking final examinations for an appropriate degree in 1979 may also apply.

Appointment will normally be to the Assistant Linguist Specialist grade, but those with at least 3 years' relevant experience may be appointed to the Linguist Specialist grade.

SALARY: Linguist Specialist £3,870-£4,995; Assistant Linguist Specialist £3,110-£4,575. Starting salary may be above the minima. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10 November 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. 389.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE—KENYA

(a constituent College of the University of Nairobi)

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in TEXTILE DESIGN in the DEPARTMENT OF FINE ART. The appointee will be responsible for the teaching and developing of Woven Textiles at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Applicants should have good university or college of art degree or equivalent with specialist knowledge in Woven Textiles, emphasing the use of power and hot looms. knowledge of staple fibres and yarns including their structure, chemistry and effect of dyes on yarns. Experience in teaching at an institution for higher education will be advantageous. Applicants should send with applications, either small pieces of actual specimens, or photographs and slides of their work. These should be posted by registered air mail to the Registrar, Kenyatta University College.

Salary scale KS2,016 to 3,513 p.a. (KS1 equals £1.54 sterling). The British Government is unlikely to provide salary supplementation and associated benefits. Family passages: subsidized housing: SSSF or FSSU: non-contributory medical scheme.

Detailed applications (3 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent direct to Registrar, Kenyatta University College, P.O. Box 43844, Nairobi, Kenya by 15 November 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0PT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

HEALTH AND SAFETY ON THE RAILWAYS— INSPECTORS

(up to £7,525)

... to investigate and hold inquiries into accidents involving railway staff and other people working on railway premises; to submit reports and, where appropriate, recommend action to prevent similar accidents; and to carry out inspections of railways for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act. The posts are London/Chelmsford based, and involve considerable travel. Initial training period (about 6 months) will be spent mostly in the London area but also in provincial centres.

Candidates must have passed, or been exempted from, examinations qualifying them for corporate membership of an appropriate Engineering Institution and should be Chartered Engineers with at least 10 years' experience of practical railway work. They must have sound knowledge of railway operating and maintenance procedures together with either wide mechanical experience covering traction, rolling stock and outdoor machinery or experience of permanent way maintenance.

Starting salary (Inner London) between £6,300 and £7,505; £465 less in Chelmsford. Non-contributory pension scheme. Promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 October 1978), write to:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB
or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551
(answering service operates outside office hours)
Please quote T. 9939

Department of Transport

Could you be trained to become a successful Fund Raising Campaign Organiser?

Would you like to build your career in a new and exciting direction with an international charity?

We are expanding our already successful fund raising department and are looking for staff with the following qualifications:

1. Ability to motivate others, especially young people.
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Other Appointments on pages 14 & 33

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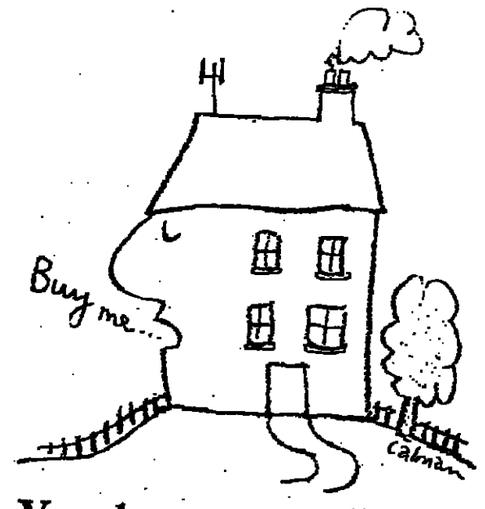
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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



nelope Keith, Richard Briers, Paul Eddington and licity Kendal as the neighbours in the BBC 1 comedy ies The Good Life which is being repeated (8.00)

I am an unrepentent critic of the pop music world for many reasons that it would take the rest of this column enumerate them, and the whole exercise would be olerably tedious for all of us. I view the Top 10 or 20 charts with contempt because of the crass mercialism that inspires them and the crass gullibility those who are influenced by them. Nevertheless, I will tch tonight's Omnibus programme about the pop industry BC 1, 9.25) because it does not do to have a closed d about anything and because the horrible, in any case, exert a powerful fascination. Pop stares, producers, DJs, repreneurs, promotion men: from a BBC hand-out, ather that no level of this multi-million pound empire mplified sound has been left unexplored in Ian Sharp's film.

Today (ITV, 1.30) sees the jury bringing in another verdict he Crown Court series which seem to me to be far too d to be screened only when most viewers are either somnolent, or too busy, to care. The plots are convincing, legal framework looks and sounds genuine and most of the ng has that air of spontaneity without which whole enterprise would collapse. As regular viewers know, essential not to miss a single episode, so a case can made for repeating the series later in the day. If nine-to-five kers knew what they were missing, they would storm headquarters demanding an end to this form of rimination and deprivation.

An interesting fact about tonight's feature film The Way ad (BBC 2, 8.30) is that it was intended, originally, e shown only to the troops: it was, in fact, an Army ructional film. But then its commercial possibilities med on somebody and everybody was able to see it. for Carol Reed's direction, it proved that the high hopes we of him after The Young Mr Pitt and Kipps were not placed.

have been accused, in writing my preview of last night's ning episode of the J. M. Barrie play sequence The Lost Boys, aking it sound like a psychoanalyst's note book. t was an impression I had not intended to give, and, eading my preview I am sure it was not the impression d give. The plays will certainly launch a flood of expert ions, favourable and otherwise, and I for one will be ning to Kaleidoscope tonight (Radio 4, 9.25) to find out t Dr Morris Fraser thinks of it. He is a child psychiatrist.

adio 3's transmission of the whole Ring cycle from nt Garden continues tonight with Siegfried (5.30 and , with breaks, until 11.00). It is sung in German, so a English translation in your lap is recommended. , of course, in stereo, and whatever the expense you rred in buying a tuner, tonight you will know that as money well spent.

AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.41, For Schools, colleges (until 10.45): 9.41, Merry-go-Round; 10.03, Scan (craft, industry, landscape); 10.25, Mathshow.
10.45, On the Move: repeat of last Sunday's helping hand for people with word problems.
11.00, For Schools, colleges: (until 12.20): 11.00, Scene (the future); 11.30, Hyn a Fyd; 11.55, Bellamy—on Botany.
12.20 pm, International Golf: Players such as Ballesteros, Player, Floyd and Marsh vie for the title of World Matchplay Champion in the Colgate championship from the West Course at Wentworth.
12.45, News.
1.00, Pebble Mill: today's edition includes Tony Bilbow's film item Focus.
1.45, Bagpuss: puppet story for children.
2.00, You and Me: learning with puppets.
2.14, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00): 2.14, The Plough and the Stars(3) (r); 2.45, Encounter, Germany.
3.15, International Golf: more from Wentworth.
3.55, Play School: John Solomon's story Spud Comes to Play.
4.20, Yogi Bear: cartoon.
4.25, Jackanory: Jan Francis continues reading Harriet Graham's story Shiva's Pearls.
4.40, Rentaghost: children's serial about three friendly spooks.
5.05, John Craven's Newsround: newsreel that keeps children up to date.
5.10, Blue Peter: a Hollywood encounter with Jaws and Lesley Judd lifts a lorry with just one hand.
5.40, News, with Angela Rippon.
5.55, Nationwide: topical magazine.
6.55, Tomorrow's World: with items on breast-feeding, non-smoking and a radar device which will tell car drivers where snipers are lying in wait.
7.20, Top of the Pops: Jimmy Savile introduces the best-selling songs (see 9.25).
8.00, The Good Life: How can Tom and Barbara stop their animals' fleas from invading Margo and Jerry?
8.30, Mastermind: tonight's subjects art: Greek and Roman Mythology, manned space flights, the religion of Ancient Egypt, and Roman history, 146BC-44BC.
9.00, News, with Angela Rippon.
9.25, Omnibus: The Record Machine: documentary about how pop songs get into programmes like Top of the Pops (see Personal Choice).
10.15, Most Wanted: American crime squad series. Tonight: the squad on the trail of some white slavers.
11.05, Tonight: including the Robin Day interview.
11.45, Weather/Regional News.
BBC 1 variations: SCOTLAND: 9.41 am, Let's See; 11.30, Living in Scotland. WALES: 2.14 pm, Hwnt ac Yma; 6.55, Heddiw.

BBC 2

7.30 am, Open University (until 7.55): 7.30, Education in Portugal (2).
9.30, Conservative Party Conference: debates on the third day at Brighton. Reports from Robin Day, David Dimbleby and Robert McKenzie.
11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55
11.25, Conservative Conference: back to the Brighton debates (until 12.30).
12.45 pm, International Golf (see BBC 1, 12.20). First day's play at Wentworth (until 2.00).
2.30, Conservative Conference: back to Brighton once more.
4.55, Open University (until 5.20): 4.55, Maths: Complex Analysis; 5.45, Circles; 6.10, Zinc; 6.35, Uses of Biochemistry.
7.00, News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.05, When the Boat Comes In: the Tyneside saga continues. Tonight, a guest appearance by Leslie-Ann Down, and Jack Seaton is offered £20 to pose as a wealthy young man.
7.55, News and weather.
8.00, Conference Report: a summing up of the third day at Brighton.
8.30, Film: The Way Ahead (1944). Second World War story about how a group of civilians become a fighting unit in the Light Infantry and end up in North Africa. Carol Reed directed. Peter Ustinov part-wrote the screenplay, and the cast includes David Niven, Stanley Holloway and William Hartnell.* (See Personal Choice).
10.20, International Badminton and Golf: United Kingdom, Commonwealth and European mixed doubles champions Nora Perry and Mike Tredgett, take on world champions Steen Skovgaard and Lene Koppen, in the Provident Mutual Evening of Champions from Wembley. Also, a look back at today's golfing activity at Wentworth.
11.35, News and weather.
11.45, The British Connection Why did Ffynnongroyw, close to the English border, lose its Welsh tongue? Another in this series of documentaries from the regions (r).
12.15 am, Closedown.

THAMES

9.30 am, For schools (until 12.00); 9.30, Stop, Look, Listen (the dustman); 9.44, Good Health (teeth); 10.04, My World, Real Life; 10.16, Picture Box; 10.33, The English Programme (part 2 of Barry Hines's drama Speech Day); 11.00, Writers' Workshop; 11.22, Seeing and Doing; 11.39, French Studies.
12.00, Topper's Tales: Julian Orchard tells his story Topper's Towers.
12.10 pm, Rainbow: Stories for children. 12.30, Moneywise: Advice on how to prepare for retirement and how the retired can find part-time employment.
1.00, News, with Peter Sissons.
1.20, Thames News: local round-up.
1.30, Crown Court: the jury's verdict in the case of the thefts at a probation hostel (see Personal Choice).
2.00, After Noon: Mavis Nicholson talks to sociologist Anne Oakley and two first-time mothers about the effects a first birth can have on the mother.
2.25, Racing: Two from York—the 2.30 and the 3.00.
3.15, Conservative Party Conference: live coverage of the debate at Brighton.
4.20, Film: Tarzan and the Trappers (1957), skins are only part of the trappers' evil designs: what they are really after is a lost city and a fortune in jewels.*
5.45, News.
6.00, Thames at Six: Local round-up of news and views.
6.35, Crossroads: an unpleasant surprise for P.C. Steve Carter. Motel dramas (continued).
7.00, The Six Million Dollar Man: part two of Steve Austin's fight against a destructive juggernaut.
8.00, George and Mildred: Domestic comedy series. George's father arranges to get himself thrown out of an old people's home.
8.30, TV Eye: current affairs programme. The 57-year-old woman who is likely to become Britain's first heart transplant case since 1973.
9.00, The Sweeney: Flying squad thriller. Tonight, a reformed crook who has just had a pools win, is killed. He was being blackmailed.
10.00, News.
10.30, Inside Business: Angela Lambert investigates British Airways and finds there are serious problems caused by undermanning.
11.00, Rafferty: new drama series about a testy doctor (Patrick McGoohan) who is revered by his colleagues if not always by his patients.
12.00, What the Papers Say: looking back at the week in print is Edward Pearce of the *Daily Express*.
12.15 am, Close: Wagner's music set against landscapes of his native land.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, Weather, Papers, Sport.
6.10, Farming Today.
6.30, Today.
7.00 and 8.00, News.
7.30 and 8.30, Headlines.
8.45, May Apprenticeships (4).
9.00, News.
9.05, These You Have Loved.
10.00, News.
10.05, Checkpoint.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: A Touching Memory.
11.00, News.
11.05, Restored to Life? Picture restoring.
11.50, First Impression: Arthur Scargill's childhood book.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue.†
12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour: 2.00, News.
2.45, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play: Hush Hush by Jack Gillott.
4.00, News.
4.05, In the Centre of Immensities: Sir Bernard Lovell.
4.35, Story: Period Piece (9).
5.00, News.
5.55, Weather.
6.00, News.
6.30, Top of the Form (4) Wales.
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Time for Verse.
7.30, Pearl, Play by John Arden.†
9.25, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, Any Answers? (series) Listeners' letters.
11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The House with Green Shutters (4).
11.15, The Financial World.
11.30, News, Weather.
VHF
6.50 am, Regional News and Weather.
7.50, Regional News and Weather.
9.05, Schools.
10.45, Schools.
12.55 pm, Regional News and Weather.
2.00, Schools.
5.55, Regional News and Weather.
11.00, Study on 4.
11.30, Close.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Suppé, Mozart, Haydn, Baermann, Strauss.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Handel, Scarlatti, Mancini, Scarlatti, Mendelssohn.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composers: The Bach Family.†
10.05, Schubert and Britten concert, part 1.†
10.55, Interval Reading.
11.00, Concert, part 2.
11.50, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: Haydn, Fricker, Milhaud.†
1.00 pm, News.
1.05, Manchester Midday Concert: Beethoven, Schumann, Musgrave, Strauss, Dukas.
2.00, Contemporary Music, part 1: By Birtwistle.†
2.25, Words . . . Talk.
2.00, Contemporary Music, part 1: By Penderecki, Henze.†
3.15, The Treasures of Orpheus: Music for lute.†
4.00, Mozart and Schmitt: Chamber music.†
4.50, *Tales of Sifrid from the Nibelungenlied* (3): Sifrid is Betrayed.
5.30, *Der Ring des Nibelungen*; Siegfried, Wagner, Act 1.
7.00, Bertrand Russell and the Liberal Tradition: Talk by Alan Ryan.
7.30, Siegfried: Act 2.†
8.55, A Month with America.
9.30, Siegfried: Act 3.†
11.00, Among the Witnesses (1): Woman and poetry in the Soviet Union: Elaine Feinstein.
11.45, News.
11.50-11.55, Schubert Song.†

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.02, Golf: World Colgate Matchplay. 10.05, Jimmy Young. 11.02-12.02 pm, Golf.† 12.15, Waggoner's Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House. 1.02 and 1.45, Sports, racing, golf. 2.30, David Hamilton. 2.45, 3.45, Sports Desk.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.56, John Dunn. 5.45, Sports Desk.† 6.45, Sports, racing results. 7.32, Country Club: Country music.† 9.02, Folkweave: Folk music.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, The Impressionists. 10.30, Star Sound Extra. 11.02, Peter Clayton: Round Midnight. 12.00, News, weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News Summary.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Paul Burnett. 9.00, Simon Bates: The Golden Hour, Meet Your Match. 11.31, Peter Powell. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.30, Newsbeat. 6.00, Your Chance to Meet a Sportsman. 6.30, The New Album Chart. 7.30, Country Club (Joins Radio 2).† 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2: 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 10.00, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

RADIO 1: 1214kHz/247m. RADIO 2: 200kHz/1500m (Scotland 1484 kHz/202m). RADIO 1 and 2 VHF: 88-91. RADIO 3: 647kHz/464m, VHF 90-92.5. RADIO 4: 1052kHz/285m, 908kHz/330m, 692kHz/434m, VHF 92-95.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, Film: Roll, Freddy Roll (Tim Conway, Jan Murray, Henry Jones). 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, England their England I Don't Think Twice about my Kingy Mail. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Gardening Today. 11.00, Film: Isn't It Shocking? (Alan Alda and Louise Lasser). 12.30 am, Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Lassie. 4.45, The Beachcombers. 5.15, The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, England, their England. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Southern News. 10.35, People Rule! 11.05, Danger in Paradise. 12.05 am, What the Papers Say. 12.25, Weather. In a Jewish Home. Close.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word: North East News, Weather. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News, Lookaround. Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, The Tall T (Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Sullivan, Richard Boone). 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Laverne and Shirley. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, About Britain: Captain Cook. 11.00, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 11.45, Epilogue. 11.55, Close.

Westward

9.30 am, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Thames. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, The Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, The Bionic Woman. 8.00, Thames. 10.28, Westward News. Weather. 10.30, Talk of the Town. 11.00, Film: Phantom of Hollywood (Jack Cassidy, Broderick Crawford). 12.20 am, Faith for Life. 12.25, Close.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, News, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Bailink—Mark of Zeta. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Garnock Way. 7.00, Laverne and Shirley. 7.30, The Rag Trade. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Law Centre. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35, Canadian Celebrity Concert. 12.20 am, Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 1.18 pm, Channel Lunchtime News. What's on Where: Weather. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, The Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Channel News, Weather. 6.10, Lassie. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, The Bionic Woman. 8.00, Thames. 10.28, Channel News: Weather. 10.32, Sandokan. 11.00, Film: Phantom of Hollywood. 12.20 am, News: Weather in French.

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, Film: Roll Freddie Roll. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Father Dear Father. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Look Who's Talking. 11.00, Chopper Squad. 11.55, Border News: Weather. 11.58, Close.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, Jabberjaw. 4.45, Little House on the Prairie. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar: Weather. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Father Dear Father. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Love Boat. 11.30, In Concert. 12.00, Close.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.18, Ulster News. 4.20, Take a Bow. 4.45, Lassie. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, Happy Days. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.35, England their England. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Counterpoint. 11.00, The Practice. 11.25, Bedtime. 11.35, Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Report West. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Take a Bow. 4.45, The Flintstones. 5.15, Job-Line Newsdesk. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Sport West. 6.30, Happy Days. 7.00, Charlie's Angels. 8.00, Thames. 10.00, News, Report West Headlines. 10.35, A Sense of Theatre: Review. 11.35, Danger in Paradise. 12.35 am, Weather. Close. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV WEST except: 9.44 am, Amdul Wales. 1.20 pm Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25, Report Wales Headlines. 4.20, Seren Wib. 5.15, Cartoontime. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Sports Arena. 10.00, News. Report Wales. 11.35, The Spencer Side. 12.35 am, Weather. Close. HTV GENERAL SERVICE: As HTV WEST except: 9.44 am, About Wales. 1.25 pm, Report Wales Headlines. 6.15-6.30, Report Wales.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, The Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today: Weather. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, The Bionic Woman. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Police Newsroom. 10.35, Reflections. 10.40, Sportscall. 11.20, Grampian Headlines. 11.25, The Practice. 11.55, Close.

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Lassie. 4.45, Flintstones. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Darts. 11.00, Film: The Stranger Within (Barbara Eden and George Grizzard). 12.25 am, The Living Word. Close.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 4.20, Spiderman. 4.40, Westway. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, What's On. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20, Barnaby Jones. 12.15 am, Close.

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(continued on page 36)

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". . . Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand."—Philippians 4: 5.

BIRTHS

BERINGTON.—On 9th October, 1978, at Ronkswood Hospital, Worcester, to Alexandra (nee Britten) and Tim—a son.

CORDY-SIMPSON.—On October 9th at Trowbridge Hospital to Virginia (nee Lewis) and Roderick—a son (Angus John), a brother for Zoe.

CROSTHWAITE.—On 10th Oct., 1978, at Westminster Hospital to Sally (nee Casement) and Patrick—a daughter (Lucy), a sister for Caroline and Michael.

FELLOWES.—On 10th October, to Ruth and Bernard at the Lindo Wing, a daughter (Annabel Katie) sister to James and Charles.

FORD.—On 2nd October, to Seona (nee Dunholm) and Peter—a daughter (Nicola Anne).

GIBB.—On 9th October in Norwich to Alison (nee Berry) and Michael—a daughter (Deborah Carolyn), sister for Lindsay.

GRETTON.—On October 4th, in Edinburgh, to Helen (nee Morgan) and George—a son (Matthew William).

HASLAM.—On September 28th, to Karen and Graham—a son (Benjamin James) a brother for Brian.

HORTON.—On 11th October at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Fiona (nee Peake) and Tobias—a daughter.

IVOR.—On 7th October to Georgina (nee Page) and Richard—a son, a brother for Jonathan.

KAENZIG.—On Oct. 9th, to Veronica (nee Simmons) and Rolf—a son (Robin Max).

LONG.—On October 10th, at the Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury, to Virginia (nee Leppard) and Russell—a son (Alistair Justin).

MORISON.—On 5th October, at Pembury, to Alison and Niall—a son (Lachlan Maclaine Rankin), brother for Ruairidh, Ludovic and Madeleine.

NICOL.—On October 4th, to Julie (nee Collings) and Alasdair—a son (James Edward Gordon), brother for Stuart.

PEACOCK.—On October 8th, at St. Theresa's, Wimbledon, to Caroline (nee Hoare) and Michael—a son (William Hugh).

PILBROW.—On October 7th at Queen Charlottes, to Alannah (nee Tandy), and Nicholas—a daughter (Antonia Louise Pamela) a sister for Natasha.

PREVETT.—On 10th October, to Beatrice (nee Lockett) and Julian at King George V Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales—a daughter (Alice Elizabeth), a sister for Victoria and Rebecca.

RANDOLPH.—On October 8th, in Cambridge, to Cherilyn (nee Egerton) and Mark—a son (Nicholas George).

ROSS.—On October 6th, to Linda (nee Hallam) and David, of Stroud—a son (James Andrew David).

RUSSELL.—On the 7th October, at the American Hospital in Paris to Britt and Hugh—a daughter (Alexia), sister for Katya.

SANDERS.—On October 9th, at Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, to Melanie and Michael—a son, brother to Lisa and Grant.

SMITH.—On 8th October, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Lesley (nee Crizza) and Victor—a son (Jonathan Charles).

STREATFEILD.—On October 9th at Pembury Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, to Jane (nee Romanes) and Mervyn—a son.

TEMPLE. — On 10th October, at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Kathleen (Kitty, nee Sell) and Raymond Stilwell—a girl (Natasha Lee).

UNSWORTH.—On October 10th at the West London Hospital to Masa (nee Lorica) and Michael—a daughter (Tania).

WHARMBY.—On 6th October, to Neville and Judith (nee Evered)—a daughter (Beverley).

DEATHS

BAKER, HARRY BRIAN, Lt. Cmdr. R.N. (retired), in a nursing home on 11th October, 1978. Last surviving child of George Percival and Minnie Baker. Cremation at the Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, on Monday, 16th October, at 2 p.m. Flowers to Freeman Brothers, Funeral Directors, Horsham, or donations to St. Georges Fund for Sailors, 1 Chesham St., London, S.W.1.

BALL.—On October 7th, 1978, peacefully at home, Eileen Mary, aged 87 years. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium on Friday, October 13th at 12.30 p.m. Instead of flowers, donations if desired to Irene Prestwich Trust, Tirley Garth, Tarporley, Cheshire, CW6 0LZ.

BALLARD.—On Tuesday, 10th October, 1978, peacefully in hospital, Ethel Ballard. Funeral service at the West London Crematorium on Monday, 16th October, at 2.15 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations to Hammersmith Hospital. Inquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 83 Westbourne Grove, W.2. Tel. 01-229 9861.

BELL.—On the 4th Oct., 1978, at home, Meadowside, Twickenham, C. Janet received in her years the word of God. As known in the beginning . . . with the word in her heart she gave up her last breath. Dearly loved by us all. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, 3.30 p.m., Thurs., 12th Oct. Flowers welcome, love for ever.

BOLTON-SMITH.—On 9th October, Geoffrey, aged 73, at his home in Saffron Walden. Cremation private.

BRICKMAN, SYDNEY, dearly beloved son of L. Brickman. Burial 1.15, Bushey Cemetery, today. Prayers 8 p.m., 37 Avenue Close, London, N.W.8.

BROOKS.—Iris Winifred on 10th October, peacefully after a long illness. Loved wife of Ronnie and mother of Bobby, Belinda and John. Funeral Private. No flowers.

CHANDLER.—On 9th October, in hospital, David John, aged 46, Lieutenant Commander, R.N., retired, of 6 Tower Field, Topsham, Exeter, beloved husband of Coralie and dear father of Jonnathan and Philip. Funeral service Exeter and Devon Crematorium, Friday, 13th Oct., 2 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu to R.N.L.I.

COOPER.—In Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Michael Alistair Fletcher Cooper, aged 64 years, of Orchard Court, Lingfield, Surrey, brother of Susannah. Funeral service at Eltham Crematorium on Wed., Oct. 18th, 1978, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers by request, but donations if desired to Cancer Research. Inquiries, please, to Leverton Funeral Service, Dartford. Tel. Dartford 25216.

DAUNT.—On Tues., Oct. 10th, suddenly and peacefully, at his office desk, Anthony d'Oyley Elliott, of Viewlands, Curdridge. Much loved by his wife Elizabeth and sons Tom and William. Funeral on Monday, Oct. 16th, 2 p.m., at St. Peter's Church, Curdridge. Cut flowers only, to T. Pink & Sons, Bank St., Bishops Waltham, or donations to St. Peters Church.

DIMITRIEFF, VASILKA ("Dim") daughter of the late General Dimitrieff of Sofia, Bulgaria, on 6th October, 1978, at the Middlesex Hospital, London. Cremation private. No flowers.

EASTWOOD.—On October 11th at his home, Claughton House, Claughton, Nr. Garstang, Charles Joseph, husband of Ruth Helen Eastwood. Requiem mass at St. Thomas's, Claughton-on-Brock, Saturday, October 14th, 11.30 a.m. Enquiries, McKenna Funerals, Meadow St., Preston. Tel.: 51694.

FISHER.—On October 10th, 1978, peacefully, at his home, Wood Bevington Manor, Walter Donald Fisher, father of Valerie and Richard, grandfather of Anna and Mark. Funeral service at St. Matthew's Church, Salford Priors, on Friday, October 13th, at 3 p.m.

FURSE.—On 8th October, peacefully, in hospital, Rear Admiral J. P. W. Furse, C.B., O.B.E., son of Charles Furse, A.R.A. and Dame Katherine Furse, G.B.E., R.R.C. Funeral service, Sinarden Parish Church on Saturday, 14th October, at 10.15, followed by private cremation. Family flowers.

FURSE.—On 10th October, peacefully, at Pembury Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, Cecil Douglas Furse, aged 80, of 8 Jaggard Way, Staplehurst, Kent. Beloved father of Jacqueline and Peter and grandfather of David and Catherine. Funeral service at Vinters Park Crematorium, Maidstone, Kent, on Monday, 16th October at 2.30 p.m.—Flowers to D. W. Freeman & Son Ltd., 10 Sandling Road, Maidstone, Kent. Telephone Maidstone 55055.

HERBERT.—On the 9th of October, in St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, after long illness, Ruth Crisp, of Chilton Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, only daughter of Sir Crisp English K.C.M.G., wife of Aubrey Herbert, and formerly County and District Councillor, Chairman of Health in West Suffolk and member of Eastern Regional Hospital Board. Cremation private, date of memorial service to be announced later.

HOLLIS, FRANK.—Suddenly on 2nd October, 1978, in the Isle of Wight, Francis Ernest Hollis, of Chestnut Close, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, now re-united with his beloved wife Celia. Sadly missed by all his family and friends. Service of interment at Saffron Hill Cemetery, Leicester, tomorrow, Friday 13th October, at noon.

JEFFERY.—On October 10th, Leonard George (Jeff), of Woodford Green, Essex. Much loved husband of the late Mary, father of Maryan and Ian, grandfa of Sue and Liz. Funeral service, Monday, October 16th, at All Saints Church, Woodford Green, at 11 a.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, to W. English and Son Ltd., 150 George Lane, South Woodford, E.18, but donations to Cancer Research would be appreciated.

LOWE, FREDERICK JESSE.—Suddenly at home, Milerlyn, Lanham Green Road, Cressing, on Friday, 6th October, aged 65 years, beloved husband of Delia. Funeral service on Friday, October 13th at 3.30, Chelmsford Crematorium. Flowers please to Richards, 78 High Street, Witham.

MARSHALL.—On October 9th, in hospital, Tony Marshall, of 6 St. Michaels Avenue, Hemel Hempstead. Funeral at West Herts. Crematorium, at 12 noon, Friday, 13th. No flowers, please, but if desired, donations to the Cancer Research Fund, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Rd.

MAXWELL, ALAN CHARLES.—On October 8, at Frimley Park Hospital, loving and beloved husband of Betty, father of David and Moira. Funeral at Farnborough Old Parish Church, Friday, 13th October, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers to E. Finch and Son, Aldershot.

MONRO.—On 10th Oct., suddenly at Forest More, Nancy Cockayne, widow of Hector Monro. Cremation private. Service at Edmondsham Church, to be announced later. No letters please.

MUNBY.—On 8th Oct., peacefully, at St. Katherine's Convent, Parmoor, Evelyn Muriel, widow of Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Munby, D.F.O. (Border Regiment), mother of Joan Collingridge and the late Rev. Peter Munby. Funeral, Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, Thursday, 12th October 11.30 a.m. No flowers by request.

MUSTARD.—On October 10th, 1978, at Wyndham House, Oxford, Ivo, wife of the late Christopher Mustard and dearly loved mother of Jane and Nancy. Funeral service St. Aloysius Church, Oxford, Monday, October 16th at 12 noon, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

PHILLIPS, REV. SIDNEY.—Peacefully, at Tudor Lodge Nursing Home, Exmouth, 3 a.m., 11th October, 1978, aged 74. Funeral and floral tributes, St. Michael's Church, Gillisham, 3.30 p.m., Monday, 16th October, 1978.

PROCTER.—On October 9th, 1978, peacefully, in hospital, aged 76 years, Edgar Ian Procter, much loved brother of Sydney, of 6 St. Aidans Terrace, Birkenhead, Merseyside (gratefully remembered by former pupils and Crusaders). Funeral service at Christ Church, Claughton (Birkenhead) on Friday, October 13th at 12.45 p.m., followed by interment. Family flowers only, donations to The South American Missionary Society. Enquiries 051-645 4396.

PURTON.—On October 8th, 1978, at Northwick Park Hospital, Arthur William Noel, aged 83 years, of 12A Ashburnham Ave., Harrow. Cremation tomorrow, Friday, Oct. 13th, at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, at 2 p.m. East Chapel. Please, no flowers by request.

RYAN.—On October 10th, 1978, John, F.R.C.S., beloved husband of Yola. Requiem Mass at Farm Street on Monday, 16th October at 10 a.m.

SEARLE.—On 9th Oct., 1978, at a Leamington Spa nursing home, Geoffrey Searle, of 33 Malt Hse. Lane, Kenilworth, dear husband of Winifred and father of David (late Managing Director of Rover Gas Turbine). Funeral service at Canley Crematorium, Coventry, on Thurs., 12th Oct., at 12.40 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

SHERIDAN.—On 10th October, in London, Sir Dermot Sheridan, C.M.G., dearly loved husband of Marion and devoted brother of Roderick, Mary, Therese and Helen. Requiem Mass at The Brompton Oratory, S.W.7, at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 16th October. No flowers by request.

SWEET.—On October 9th, 1978, Leslie Kingdon Sweet, peacefully, at his home, North Wing, Haye du Puit, Castel, Guernsey, husband of the late Josie (nee Metz), beloved father of Ann, Elaine and John, in his 76th year. Much loved by all his family and friends. Funeral service at the East Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, London, N.W.11, Tuesday, 24th Oct., at 3.15 p.m.

THOMAS, REGINALD HAROLD.—On October 5th, of 15, Narrow Lane, Downley, High Wycombe, Bucks (late of Cadbury Schweppes Ltd). Requiem Mass at Saint Edmund's Abbey, Burnham, Bucks, on Oct. 13, at 11.30 a.m., followed by interment at High Wycombe Cemetery. Flowers, please, to David Silvey & Son, Westbourne St., High Wycombe.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 34 AND 35

DEATHS

TIDMAN.—On Saturday, October 8, 1978, at St. Thomas's Hospital, Frederick Edward Tidman, beloved husband of Ellen (Nell), of 76 Sandmere Road, London, S.W.4, and late of Gage (Tailors), Ludgate Hill, aged 73. Cremation, Streatham Park, Monday, 16th, 1.50 p.m. Donations to Friendly Societies Convalescent Home (M.U.), 30a Upper Street, London, N.1.

TURNER.—On October 7th, 1978, at his home, 1 Michel Grove, Eastbourne, Sussex, Lionel, dearly loved husband of Joss. Funeral service and Requiem Mass at Our Lady of Ransom Church, on Tuesday, October 17th, at 12 noon, followed by interment at Langney Cemetery, Eastbourne.

WARD.—On 10th October, Olga G. Ward, of Manor House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestershire, aged 88, wife of the late Bernard J. Ward, F.R.G.S., and dear mother of Jima, Roner and Guy. Funeral 3.30, Friday, 13th October, Shelsley Beauchamp Church. Family flowers only.

WINCH, ROSEMARY (nee Taylor). Dear Roses, suddenly, 9th Oct., in Perth, Australia, dearest sister of Dorothy, Sylvia, Vossie and Donald. May light eternal shine. O Lord upon them for endless ages with our blessed ones, for thou art gracious.

WYKEHAM.—On 10th October, peacefully, at Winchester, Judith Evelyn, daughter of the late Herbert and Baba Wykeham.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

EASON.—A memorial service for Richard Edward (Io), will be held in Radley College Chapel, on Saturday, 4th November, at 2 p.m.

HORNUNG.—A Memorial Service for the late Lt. Col. Sir John Hornung, KVCO, OBE, MC, will be held in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, SW1, at 12 noon on Monday, October 16th, 1978.

IN MEMORIAM

ADDISON, BEATRICE.—Remembering always, but more especially today, her birthday and wedding day.—Benla.

COLDICOTT, JOSEPHINE YVONNE.—BEA stewardess, aged 25 years. Comet disaster, 12th October, 1957. In ever loving memory of my darling Josephine.—Mummy.

MACREADY, BETTY.—All our love on your birthday, darling.—Regis, Gillian, Valerie and Lynne.

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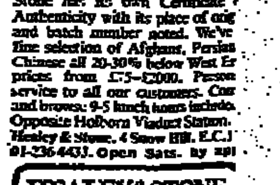
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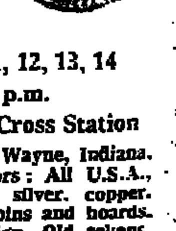
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(continued on page 35)

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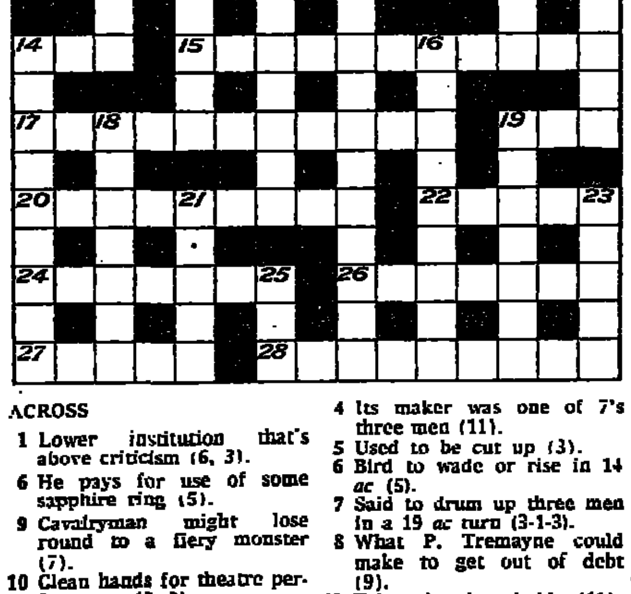
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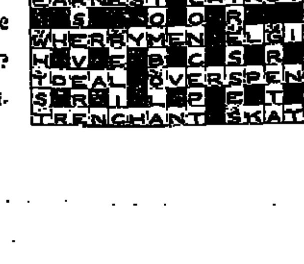
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,028



ACROSS
1 Lower institution that's above criticism (6, 3).
6 He pays for use of some sapphire ring (5).
9 Cavalryman might lose round to a fiery monster (7).
10 Clean hands for theatre performance (5, 2).
11 Family sentiment when under arms (5).
12 How friends at court spoke of poor dear Nelly! (9).
14 Outside layer of 6 *dn* (3).
15 In two points Bible story describes Saul and Jonathan in death (11).
17 A ridiculous mouse so big an issue? (11).
19 Nevertheless, see 7 (3).
20 Rotate drum for a sail in a racing yacht (9).
22 First possible signs of disagreement (5).
24 Darts expert put one on for wearing away (7).
26 His brother Kassim was terribly cut up (3, 4).
27 So fine a horse an old bone-shaker? (5).
28 Prepare it for a put-up job (5-4)

DOWN
1 Changing moods of a once plain city (5).
2 Has entered about ten? Correct (7).
3 Student takes note on business record one way (9).
4 Its maker was one of 7's three men (11).
5 Used to be cut up (3).
6 Bird to wade or rise in 14 *ac* (5).
7 Said to drum up three men in a 19 *ac* turn (3-1-3).
8 What P. Tremayne could make to get out of debt (9).
13 Take what is suitable (11).
14 It had to seem different down on the farm (9).
16 Forces' Choice? Not the regular one (9).
18 Would-be lion-tamer shown in by appointment (7).
19 Bill's name for port in the US (7).
21 Clamorous like the dry-wine suburb of Paris? (5).
23 What a lot of busybodies! (5).
25 Old beer lacks gravity? (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,027



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Also a long and important article from DAVID MARQUAND, "Towards a Europe of the Parties". David Marquand, just retiring from his post as Special Adviser to Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, argues that the EEC will collapse if it does not go forward, but the only way forward is through the emergence of a European Party system. It represents a searching challenge to the British Labour Party.
Other articles in the October issue include, D. C. WATT "A letter to Historians on the Cold War"; ROBERT BEHRENS "The Conservative and the Trade Unions"; JULIAN CRITCHLEY MP "How to Get on in the Tory Party"; J. R. SHACKLETON "Pricing a Housewife"; and commentary by JAMES CORNFORD "Official Secrets".

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